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How do you escape a crocodile?

Peter Kaye

Former Ex Crocodile Hunter, Deep Sea Diver, Oilfield Work at Ocean Systems (1966–1996) [May 3](#)

Best not to let one grab you in the first place, once one grabs you and twists you off your feet, that's it, your his or her lunch, not much you can do about it, even this one is big enough to drag you under if you let him, once they have you there's no letting go.



How would you escape a Salt Water Crocodile?

Scorch Chastain

, former Alligator Wrestler and Adventurer

[Answered Oct 22, 2018](#)

Your best chance of escaping the jaws of a Salt Water Crocodile or any species of Crocodillian is to try and stick your finger into the reptiles ear canal. The ear is sealed by a flap of leathery skin and is located just behind the eyes on each side of the head. When one of these animals attacks it will try and drown you and will most likely go into a “death roll” to try and tear you into pieces and shake you violently in order to neutralize any resistance. The ear is normally sealed under water so opening the flap will allow water to rush in. This is something the animal is not used to. Also the ear canal is very sensitive and if you stick your finger inside it the animal will experience discomfort. In my experience they will shake their heads and open their mouth and try to get away from whatever is touching the ear. Try and roll with the animal, keep in line with its body and go for the ear. The best thing is not to put yourself in a position to be attacked in the first place but should you find yourself in the jaws of a large reptile give the ear a shot. Some people will opt for jamming a finger in the eyes but the eyes are able to sink down into openings in the skull and you will have to push down pretty hard. The ear is easy and requires very little strength to produce discomfort to the reptile. They do not like the ear flap to be touched, at all! Good luck ! I could also escape one by staying in my living room and not being in their habitat!

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[Buffalos Remember and Take Revenge](#)

Posted by

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A buffalo is known to never forgive. Buffalos have been documented attacking people who have hurt them many years after the event has taken place.

Source: Crazy Animal Facts

Moroccans: How do you feel about Western Sahara and its bid for independence?

Ahmed Abdelhaq Zaydan

Lived in Meknès, Morocco (1996–0) [2y](#)

I know the history, the referendum, etc. but I would really like to hear from average Moroccans, especially youth.

I've met Sahrawis who wish to separate before and their argument is that the Sahrawis aren't part of the Moroccan peoples like Riffians such as myself. So they wish to leave.



Sahrawi man

However I've also met Sahrawis, like my uncle, who wish to remain in Morocco because they believe that Sahrawis are part of the Moroccan peoples. So what do I think?

My personal opinion: Just wait them out

Slowly the Sahrawis resistant to being part of the Moroccan nation will die out and their children will accept they're part of Morocco and embrace it. Partly out of convenience, partly out of politics and partly out of economics.



Sahrawi man waving the Polisario flag

This is already happening to the Polisario-run refugee camps where the Sahrawis there have become disillusioned and accept Morocco or defect because life there is harsh and being absorbed into Morocco sounds better than living in misery.

[12 Polisario Soldiers Desert from Tindouf Camps, Arrive in Morocco](#)

The latest defection concerns 19 people who arrived in Dakhla (500 km south of Laayoune) directly from the Tindouf camps, part of the program of exchange of visits between Sahrawi families living in the Polisario-run camps in Algeria and families living in Western Sahara.

This new collective refusal to return to Tindouf is the second in two weeks. In mid-April, 16 other Sahrawis had decided to settle permanently in Morocco.

According to informed sources from the Polisario headquarters in Algeria, if the trend continues and if more and more Sahrawi families refuse to return to Tindouf, this would seriously

jeopardize the UNHCR-sponsored exchange visit program, launched in 2004.

Polisario: Defections Increasing



The Moroccan government knows this too

This is why King Mohammed VI hasn't pursued war or any aggressive actions towards the Polisario. Right now, Morocco's goal is to win the hearts and minds of the resisters and fighting them will ruin Morocco's images.

All Morocco needs is another 20–30 years then the crisis will be resolved.

The Polisario knows this too. As the pro-Polisario *Statehood and Freedom* group reports:

As Morocco itself admits, the Kingdom offers safe haven and incentives - both economic and political - for Saharawis who defect from the Polisario. Saharawis who support Morocco's autonomy plan are given positions in Moroccan-based organizations, as well as in the Moroccan parliament itself.

Polisario Defections



Elderly Polisario fighter, Morocco's strategy is simple: wait for men like this to die and for the youth to give up and return to Morocco

A part of this is because of my views as a Moroccan Nationalist so for me the Western Sahara is a test for whether or not Morocco can properly absorb other peoples. Considering the conflict has lasted 44 years and the Sahrawi people number less than a million doesn't bode well for the Nationalist ambition to absorb Eastern Algeria and Mauritania as well.

Istiqlal Secretary General Hamid Chabat raised controversy this week when he called Mauritania "a Moroccan territory" and said that "Morocco's borders extend from Sebta in the north to the Senegal river in the south."

[Moroccan Foreign Affairs Ministry Rejects Hamid Chabat's Claims on Mauritania](#)

One step at a time.

Related Answer

Moroccans: How do you feel about Western Sahara and its bid for independence?

[Oussama Chougrani](#)

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Lives in Morocco [6y](#)

Hi,

I'm a 25 yo Moroccan, and since you know about the history, I presume you know that Morocco included territories extending to Senegal from the south and territories in Algeria from the east (That's a not so distant history). But, let's not focus on history and talk about the present and may be a glimpse at the future.

- Fact 1 : September 2015, Morocco held its most democratic elections in "recent" history, guess what? "Western Sahara" registered the highest voting rate.
Now, why would PEOPLE from "Western Sahara" vote for a government they want to be separated from? It doesn't make sense. My point is that, it's not the people living in "Western Sahara" who wants independence, it's a corrupted "Algerian puppets" group of separatists or even a different kind of terrorists who are seeking this.
- Fact 2: I went there, I know friends who were born there, I know friends who worked there And they surprised me when they told me this : - Salaries are almost double, The cost of life is cut in half compared to the rest of Moroccan Provinces, Water and Electricity are almost free, massive future projects of Morocco are born there (e.g. one of the biggest Solar power farms in the planet...)...etc.

Now, why would Algeria support a separatist movement? One reason is an opening on the Atlantic ocean which is still a very young unexplored natural reserve of multiple "vital" resources like Petroleum and Gaz besides its diverse fish ecosystem. Another reason is the Phosphates massive reserves (Morocco is N° 1 globally). Another "Probably naive" reason could be cutting direct liaisons of Morocco to the rest of the African countries, which could be thought of as a strategic cold-war style goal since Morocco is considered the second economical leader in the continent after South Africa (Which is against Moroccan sovereignty) and FYI, the Moroccan strategic economical leadership plan is called "South-South cooperation".

Sir, Madam, I don't really give a damn about borders, I consider myself a citizen of earth, but I guess we have to go with the flow regarding this aspect. And since this is the case, Let me tell you that Sahara is part of Morocco and Morocco is incomplete without its Sahara, the people of Sahara are like every other other Moroccan citizen (I'm ashamed to even make the comparison), they even dominate some categories of businesses in central Morocco (Mainly Casablanca and Rabat the capital).

Our grandparents, freed the Sahara from the Spanish colonization bare handed (Look for the Green March) and in the following days the Algerian government ousted the Moroccans who were legal residents in Algeria. My family was a victim of this, my 2 grandparents fought for Algeria.

The Sahrawis don't want independence from their home, and hell yeah we will defend it against every oppressor and intruder.

I'm open to discussion!

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[Is Western Sahara a country or a part of Morocco?](#)

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Why does Algeria oppose Moroccan rule over Western Sahara?

Why should Western Sahara declare independence? Why not?

What do you think about the Western Sahara conflict?

In general, does the international world (except for Moroccans) recognize that the Western Sahara is a part of Morocco or that it is under Moroccan occupation?

Why didn't Morocco conquer the entire Western Sahara?

Why does Algeria support Western Sahara?

Is it safe to approach a bison in Yellowstone?

Yosey Huff

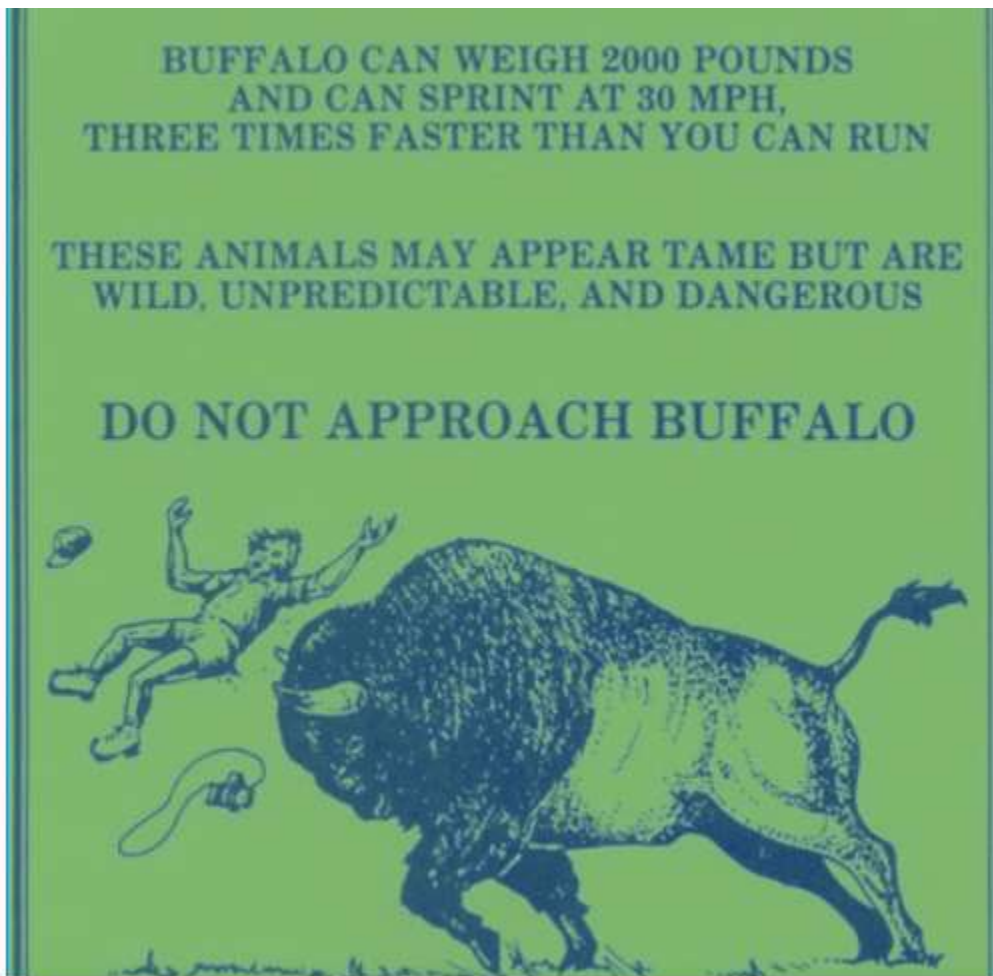
Visitor to 27 of the 63 US National Parks [2y](#)

Absolutely NOT!

Is it safe to approach a bison in Yellowstone?

When you enter any National Park you are given the latest map and newsletter. First and foremost is that you stay away from ANY wildlife.

These signs are all over Yellowstone:





Think Safety, Act Safely

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Yellowstone National Park



Yellowstone is a Dangerous Place



Animals are Dangerous

- Do not approach or feed any animal.
- Bison, bears, and elk have injured and killed people.
- Stay 100 yards (91 m) from bears and wolves.
- Stay 25 yards (23 m) from all other animals.
- Do not stop on or block a road.
- Use pullouts; stay in your car to watch animals.

Be Prepared to Encounter Bears

- Carry bear spray and know how to use it.
- Hike in groups of three or more people.
- Make noise to avoid surprise encounters.
- Never run from a bear. They have an instinct to chase.
- Keep food and trash in bear-proof storage.

**You are Responsible
for Your Own Safety**

[Bison Bellows: A Case Study of Bison Selfies in Yellowstone National Park \(U.S. National Park Service\)](#)

I took the following photo on my last trip. I was in my car and could have touched him if I stuck my hand out.

My car did not make me safe!!!

Had he or his buddies decided they didn't like me, I'd not have made it out safely.





If tigers coexisted with lion prides, could a lone tiger take on a lion pride or a coalition?

[Ross Wind](#)

F

[Thu](#)

VERY UNLIKELY A MALE TIGER WOULD BE THE DOMINANT MALE IN A PRIDE.



VERY UNLIKELY A MALE TIGER WOULD BE THE DOMINANT MALE IN A PRIDE.



A tiger would have to fight occasionally more than one adversary at a time. Often in meal times. In mating times would have to confront the dominant males of his own pride and there are usually more females than males, all of these are only domestique fights. Territorial fights can be lot worse. The tiger is not design for this.

Let's be realistic. The 13% tiger bigger in the wild is highly debatable according to new studies. Tigers (the Siberian) are only bigger in captivity. In any cases, a 13 % bigger is an insignificant margin anyway.

The lion is designed to live in a very brutal, violent competitive hierarchical social structure. The male tiger doesn't have the level of the male lion territorial instinct neither the lions will power, tenacity and stamina. Tigers usually lack the self-confidence of the normally stronger male lions.

Tigers don't even like to fight, he is not designed to be a dominant cat, the toughest lion is. It gets only harder when it comes to the tiger's fighting skills. The lion is a born fighter.

What do we generally see when lions and tigers are in the same enclosure? Most of the time the alpha male in the group is a male lion.

Which animals regard humans as their prey?

Ramon Byrd

Lives in Chicago [Jun 3](#)

The *Tsavo man-eaters* are among the most (in)famous and ferocious man-eaters of modern history. The story is simply incredible.





The place ?

The Tsavo river in Kenya.

The date ?

The month of March in the year 1898.

The setting—venue ?

As part of the construction of a railway linking Uganda to the Indian Ocean (at Kilindini Harbour), the British started building a railway bridge over the Tsavo river.

The building site consisted of several camps scattered over an 8-mile-long-area, accommodating thousands of mostly Indian laborers.

Lieutenant-Colonel *John Henry Patterson* led the project.

The killers ?

Two maneless male Tsavo lions of exceptional strength and persistence.

And merciless hunger.

Over a period of nine months since March, the Tsavo man-eaters stalked camp sites, and dragged workers out of their tents, slaughtered them and ate them:^[1]

When the lions returned the attacks intensified, with almost daily killings. Crews tried to scare off the lions and built campfires and bomas, or thorn fences made of whistling thorns trees around their camp for protection to keep the man-eaters out, all to no avail; the lions leaped over or crawled through the thorn fences.

Early in the killing spree, only one lion at the time entered inhabited areas and seize victims, but later they systematically entered together.



After a number of unsuccessful attempts to kill the lions, Patterson shot the first man-eater on December 9, 1898. Twenty days later, the second one was killed.

It took two bullets to kill the first one, and six bullets shot over a period of twelve days (!!) to kill the second beast:^[2]

The second lion was shot at up to nine times, five with the same rifle, three with a second, and once with a third rifle — six finding their mark. The first shot was fired from atop a scaffolding that Patterson had built near a goat killed by the

lion. Two shots from a second rifle hit the lion 11 days later as it was stalking Patterson and trying to flee. When they found the lion the next day, Patterson shot it three more times with the same rifle, severely crippling it, and he shot it three times with a third rifle, twice in the chest, and once in the head, which killed it.

Patterson claimed that it died gnawing on a fallen tree branch, still trying to reach him.

The human death toll was — and still is — *unbelievable*.

Patterson himself claimed the lions killed 135 victims, but modern research (based on Patterson's original journal) says that a more likely death toll was between 28 and 31 victims.^[3]

The shark of Spielberg's fictive narration *Jaws* is a sorry excuse for a killer fish compared to the murderously wild Tsavo cats !

Now if you, dear reader, think you have heard about this story before, it might be because you once saw "The Ghost and The Darkness,"^[4] an excellent movie featuring *Michael Douglas* and *Val Kilmer* which is based on the true Tsavo man-eaters story.

And that is where I will leave you.

Between the ghost, and the darkness.





Follow my shots on Quora, at [Thomas Cayne](#) !

REFERENCES: Google images, Wikipedia and [The Ghost and the Darkness](#)

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[Why is the average human lifespan longer than most animals?](#)

[Apart from humans, are there other animals that can be considered vengeful?](#)

Why do predators that could easily kill us get so intimidated by humans?

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Footnotes

[\[1\] Tsavo Man-Eaters - Wikipedia](#)

[\[2\] Tsavo Man-Eaters - Wikipedia](#)

[\[3\] Tsavo Man-Eaters - Wikipedia](#)

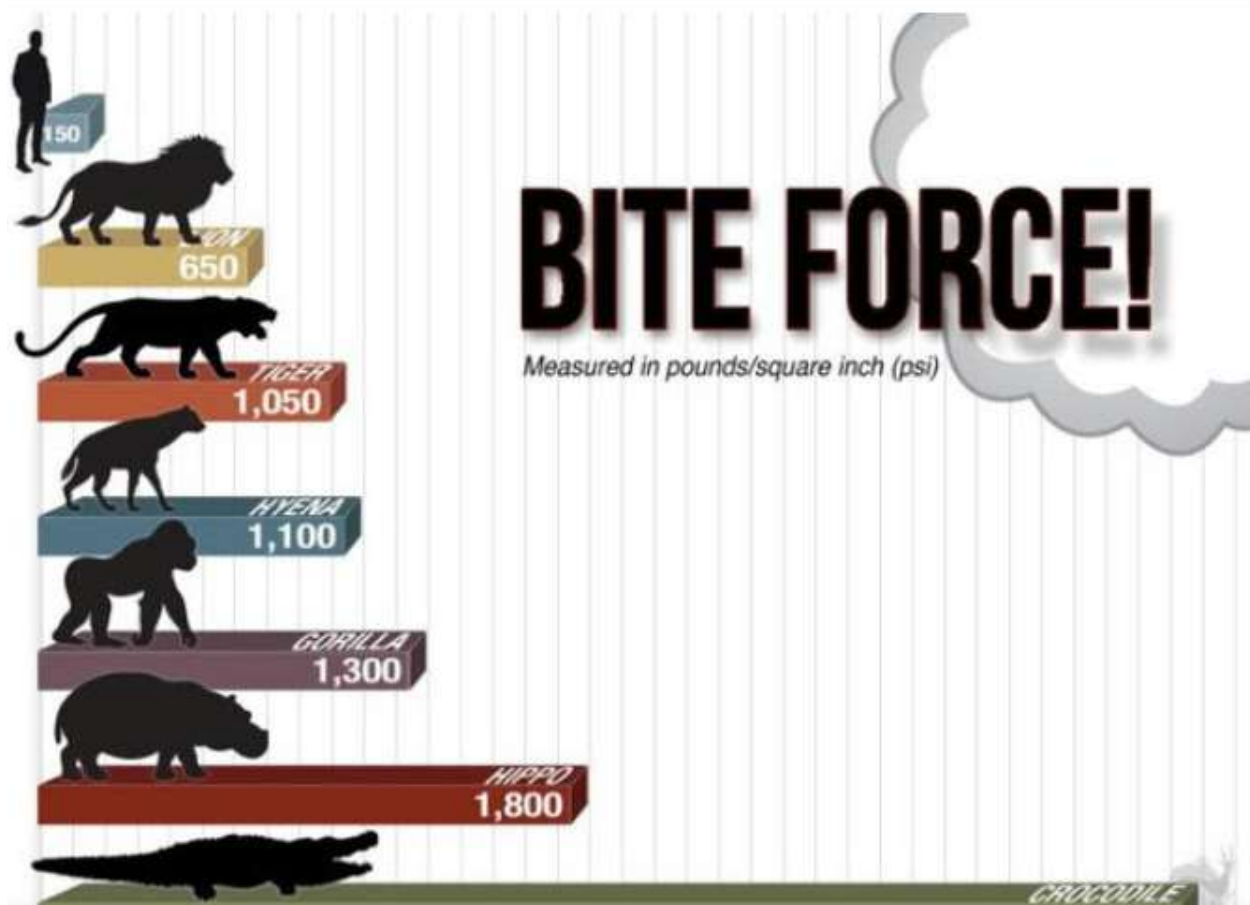
[\[4\] The Ghost and the Darkness - Wikipedia](#)

Which animal has a greater biting force, the hyena or the crocodile?

Crocodiles win by a landslide.

Faith Paul

B.S. in Zoology and Biology, Delaware Valley University (Graduated 2021) [Updated 4y](#)



There is a misconception that crocodiles have the world's most powerful jaws.

Although, a crocodile's bite force is stronger than any other living *land* animal, there is at least one animal in the sea who can bite harder.

Orcas may be cute. However, not only are they packed full of intelligence, but their bite force may top a whopping 18,000 psi. In short, these guys are the real deal.

This is only an estimation based off findings in captive orcas. As you can probably imagine, getting an exact measurement from a wild or captive orca is not accomplished easily. However, evidence thus far (from bites on toys, trainer and orcas wounds) points to orcas having a bite force that is absolutely terrifying.

To give you an idea, a human skull fractures at about 1,400 psi.

Basically, even the lowest estimated bite force of an orca literally (for lack of a better word) *crushes* that of any other living animals in the world.

(PSI stands for: Pounds per square inch)

[The strongest bites in the animal kingdom \(25 Photos\)](#)

['Sport Science': Skull Breaks Like A Coconut](#)

Related questions

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[Could an orca bite a crocodile in half?](#)

[Are there crocodiles large enough to kill adult hippos?](#)

[What are various types of crocodiles?](#)

[Gary Meaney](#)

Animal lover and zoologist 2y

Originally Answered: [How many total species of crocodile are there in the world?](#)

Currently, there are sixteen species of crocodile on the planet, on four different continents and falling into some three taxonomic genera. More than half of the world's living crocodylians are crocodiles, with the rest being alligators, caimans, gharials and tomistomas.

The largest and most wide-ranging genus of crocodiles is *Crocodylus*, which contains as follows:

- The **Nile crocodile**, *C. niloticus*. The second-largest croc on average, it's found over much of Africa, including Madagascar. While, on average, not as big as the saltwater species, they do hunt much larger prey than any other reptile, having been observed killing fully grown buffaloes, giraffes and manatees, all of which weigh hundreds of kilograms.



- The **saltwater crocodile**, *C. porosus*, which you'll find in Southeast Asia, the northern reaches of Australia, the eastern coast of India, and the sea in between. It can venture for hundreds of kilometres through the ocean by "surfing" currents, and - on average - is the largest reptile, reaching up to 1,075 kg in some cases.



- The **Orinoco crocodile**, *C. intermedius*, which inhabits the Orinoco Basin of northern South America. It could be considered the world's largest reptile, going by maximum size - the largest individual recorded weighed about 1.1 tonnes and measured nearly 6.8 metres in length. They mainly eat large fish, but will sometimes feed on caimans or even other Orinoco crocodiles.



- The **freshwater crocodile**, *C. johnstoni*. Endemic to northern Australia, it's the much smaller cousin of the saltie, measuring 2–4 metres in length. Humorously, it was meant to be named after a naturalist called Arthur Jonstone, but due to a spelling error it was referred to as *C. johnsoni* for decades. Most of the literature has since been updated, thankfully.



- The **mugger crocodile**, *C. palustris*, of the Indian subcontinent. Usually measuring between 2 and 3.5 metres, the largest may attain 5.6 metre lengths. They have the broadest, most robust snout of the crocodiles. Additionally, they were once the highest-living crocodylians, previously being found in the Bhutanese Himalayas.



- The **American crocodile**, *C. acutus*. It lives in northwestern South America, all of Central America, western Mexico, the Caribbean and the southern tip of Florida, where it coexists with the American alligator. They thrive in salty waters like *C. porosus*, including hypersaline lakes. The only crocodiles in the US, they measure up to 5 metres in length.



- The **Philippine crocodile**, *C. mindorensis*. As its name suggests, it's only found in the Philippines, and is sadly critically endangered. It eats fish, and the embryos in its eggs are sometimes eaten by fire ants. The ancient Tagalog people believed that it ferries the dead to their equivalent of Heaven and Hell, and that killing one is punishable by death.



- The **Cuban crocodile**, *C. rhombifer*, which is found in a single swamp on an island off Cuba. It's fairly small (~2 metres), but extremely aggressive, and sometimes hunts in packs. This, in addition to its highly terrestrial habits, indicate that it is adapted to hunting now-extinct Cuban ground sloths. Cuban crocs are easily recognized, due to their scales' spotty pattern.



- The **West African crocodile**, *C. suchus*. It was long considered a subspecies of Nile crocodile, until it was proven to be distinct in 2003. It is smaller and much less aggressive than *C. niloticus*, and lives in West/Central Africa. Some even live in Saharan oases, and this was actually the species which the Ancient Egyptians knew and worshipped.



- Southeast Asia's **Siamese crocodile**, *C. siamensis*. In the wild, it's easily one of the most endangered crocodylians in the world, having disappeared from 99% of its range. However, curiously, there are a staggering 700,000 in crocodile farms throughout the region, so - if it does go extinct in the wild - there are plenty we could use to revive the species.



- The **New Guinea crocodile**, *C. novaeguineae*, which lives only in the interior of northern New Guinea. As crocodiles go, it's very aquatic, rarely coming out of the water, and measures up to 3.5 metres in length. In 2018, there was a heartbreaking incident where West Papuan locals slaughtered nearly 300 of these crocodiles, as revenge for a previous attack which killed one man.



- **Hall's New Guinea crocodile**, *C. halli*, which was discovered as a distinct species in September of 2019 - both a few months ago and last decade. It's very similar to the New Guinea crocodile, but differs slightly in certain skeletal features, and lives in the southern part of the island. The two species likely split due to the uplift of the New Guinea Highlands.



- **Morelet's crocodile**, *C. moreletii*. Like the American and Cuban crocodiles, it's found in the New World - specifically, in the eastern regions of Mexico, Belize and Guatemala. It's not very big, averaging 2.1 metres in length, and has a rather broad snout. It's recently been introduced to the Rio Grande in Mexico, which means it could possibly migrate up to the USA in time.



All in all, there are thirteen species in the genus *Crocodylus*, ranging from as far west as the Pacific coast of Mexico to as far as east as Micronesia. There are two further genera in the crocodile subfamily, one is *Ostaeolaemus*, which contains one species - *O. tetraspis*, the **dwarf crocodile**.

Dwarf crocodiles are the smallest crocodiles, and - going by minimum size - the smallest crocodylians overall. On average they're about 1.5 metres long, and are heavily armoured even for crocodiles. One of two subspecies, *O. t. tetraspis*, lives in West Africa, while the other one - *O. t. osborni* - is found in the Congo Basin and is smaller.



There is also a third genetically distinct population, in Gabon, which is the most fascinating of all. These crocodiles live only in caves, where they feed on insects like crickets and bat guano. They are larger than their surface-dwelling cousins, and - due to the alkaline guano eroding their scales - appear orange in colour.



Lastly, the third genus of crocodiles is known as *Mecistops*, which means "longest face" in Greek. It contains two species - the **West African slender-snouted crocodile** and **Central African slender-snouted crocodile**, which are separated by a chain of volcanoes in Cameroon.

The slender-snouted crocodiles were long considered to be part of the *Crocodylus* genus, but genetic studies have confirmed they are equally closely related to *Crocodylus* and *Ostaeolaemus* - thus, they form a genus in itself.



Where they're found is pretty self-explanatory, and they are 2–4 metres long. Their namesake characteristic is an elongated, gharial-like snout.

So, that's most of what you need to know about all sixteen species of crocodile. Happy New Year's Day, everyone, and welcome to the 2020's.

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Which animal is stronger: the elephant or the hippopotamus?

[Andre Frank Ortiz Adams](#)

I have seen a tiger at the Bronx Zoo. [Jun 9](#)

The elephant would win, the large hippo might give a good effort, but the elephant is too big for them. I have seen elephants scare hippos, lions and other animals away or they will be crushed to death. The elephant is too big and too strong.



[Geoffrey Barans](#)

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[Follow](#)

BA in history from Western New England University [2y](#)

Originally Answered: [What would win a fight between an elephant and a hippopotamus?](#)





Do these photos answer your question? As you can see, that elephant pushed a hippo off her feet before sending her tumbling down the shore. If he wanted to he could have followed it up by stomping her to death, but luckily for her he wasn't angry enough for that.

An elephant is well over twice the size of a hippo. They are also so tall that a hippo's formidable jaws can't reach any besides their legs and trunk. Trying to attack either of those is a mistake. Aim for an elephant's legs, then you get stepped on. Mess with the trunk, they will flip you over.

Elephants have also been known to kill rhinos, which aren't much smaller than hippos. Hippos have also demonstrated that like everything else to cross the pachyderm's path, they fear the elephant. Elephants are the only animal that can actually walk right into the middle of a hippo herd without much of getting attacked, because the hippos all know even a single elephant could main or kill a number before they drove it off. This even applies if the hippos are in the water, where even a pride of lions wouldn't dare go after them.

Related Links

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What animals hunt hippopotamuses?

Which would win a fight, a polar bear or a hippopotamus?

I'm drunk and I've jumped into a pond with a male hippopotamus with the intentions of killing it with my bare hands.
How do I do it?

Which animal would win in a fight between a rhino and a hippo?

Why do crocodiles not attack hippos?

Which land animal can defeat an elephant on a one on one fight?

Who would win in a fight, an elephant or a rhinoceros?

Are there crocodiles large enough to kill adult hippos?

What are the top 5 things holding back Africa's prosperity?

Didier Champion

Lived in Kigali, Rwanda [3y](#)

Originally Answered: [Why do you think Africa is not developing?](#)

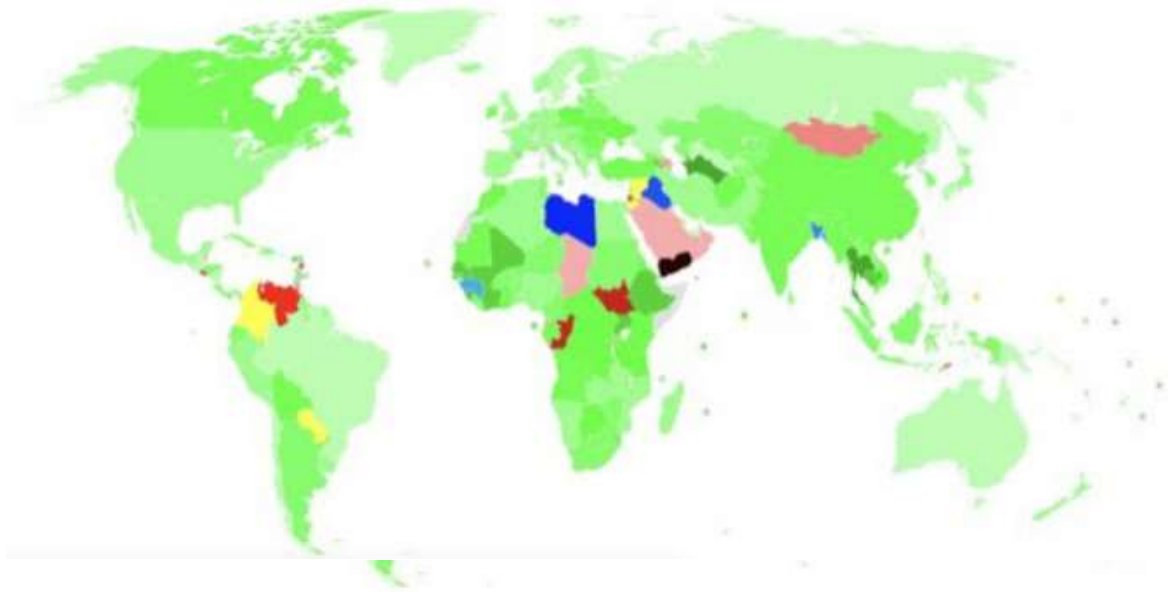
In reality, Africa is actually developing.

This below is a sign of some modernity. Isn't it?

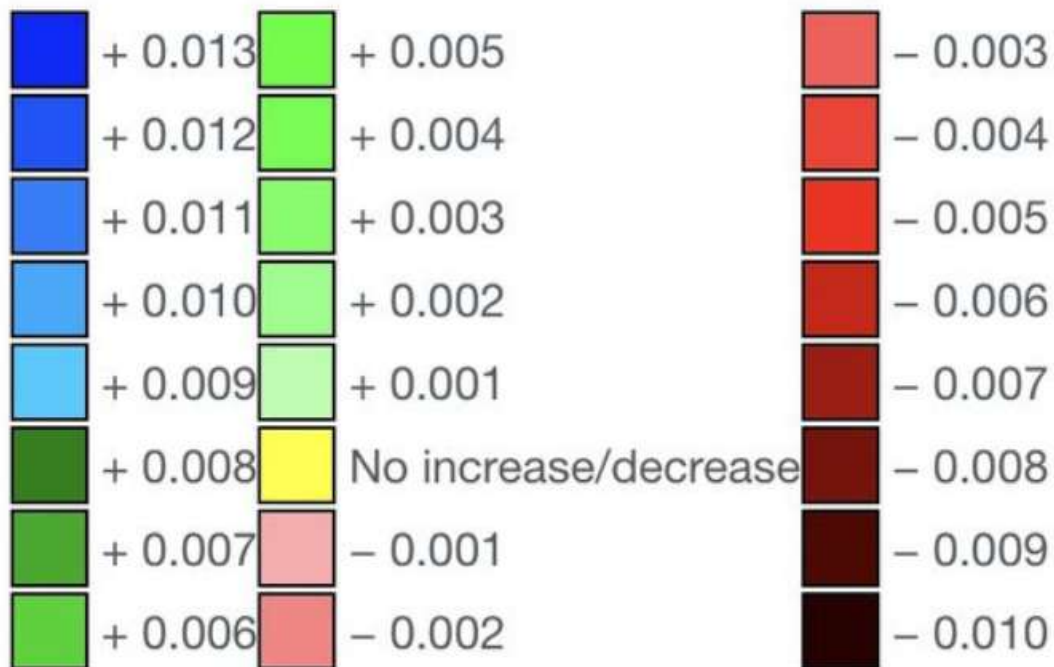


In the past decade alone, African countries have been some of the fastest developing countries in the world. However, I have to agree that many of them were just starting off from a very low base. Take the East-African region for example. Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, you name it.

HDI is a better measurement for good quality of life. Access to education, healthcare access, and other indicators of millennium development goals. See the map below to learn more. There is some progress that has been made.



World map showing the increases and decreases of points on the Human Development Index scale from the 2017 report to the 2018 report.



Work in progress and more to do.

Despite some progress, I have to agree that African countries should actually be doing more in terms of development. They are missing out in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

Manufacturing.

Labor is still very cheap in Africa. Yet, we are not making things in Africa. About 30 years ago, China took advantage of Japan in this sector. As the economy of Japan grew, it became expensive to manufacture things in Japan. China invested heavily in the infrastructure sector to attract foreign direct investments. Labor is not cheap in China anymore, so Africa can do the same.

The East African member states have been working hard to upgrade their infrastructure, setting up free trade economic zones to boost their manufacturing sectors. The manufacturing jobs can very sustainable for our continent. Instead of importing goods from China and Europe, African countries can trade with one another and boost their economies.

The [CFTA - Continental Free Trade Area](#) is about to be ratified in March/April 2019 timeframe. It can be a game changer if African countries commit to trading with one another, remove tariffs, facilitate free movement of people and goods, etc. It is a work-in-progress, but it has some future potential.

Imagine if we worked together to make finished products instead of exporting raw commodities to China, Europe, and America? Make Chocolates in Africa and have Ghana and Ivory Coast farmers benefit more from their cocoa productions. Do the same for coffees, and later make progress with minerals.

Green Revolution in Africa.

The economy of many African countries is still very agrarian. About 70–80% of African people rely on agriculture and farming. This sector is still very unproductive because farmers in rural areas lack the knowledge to modernize their farming techniques. More than 60% of Arable lands in Africa do not get farmed at all. To make matters worse, barely 10% of lands get irrigated.

African governments need to make sure that they can feed their people. Africa has the best weather climate in the world to allow 2 harvest seasons each year. The post-harvest loss is very common for African farmers. There need to be investments in the agribusiness sectors. If the agricultural sectors were to be modernized, African people will benefit greatly. It would improve the lives of those at the bottom and will reduce rural migration to cities.

That would be real development in terms of job creation, tax collection, and sustainability. It can be done with good longterm planning and vision. I have seen it work in my country.

If Rwanda can do it, every African nation can. See how much Rwanda is growing. A small landlocked low-income country in the middle of nowhere in Africa.



Rwanda's economy
registered

10.6%
growth in first
quarter of 2018.



GDP at current market prices was estimated at **Frw 1,985 billion, up from Frw 1,816 billion** in the previous year.



Agriculture
grew by
8%



Industry
grew by
7%



Services registered
a growth of
12%

Follow [Rwanda Today](#) and [Africa is Home](#) to learn more.

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How can Africa truly develop and become part of the prosperous world?

Africa has had a 3 million year advantage compared to the rest of the world and yet a lot of it is still extremely poor, why?

What are some steps African nations can take to be more prosperous?

What is the future of Africa?

What are possible strategies for developing Africa?

Why is Africa so poor?

Which countries in Africa are well governed?

In the United States, why are Western and Central African countries represented as being poor, run down and non-civilized? I was wondering because it seems the media overlooks anything good to focus on poverty, starvation and war in Africa?

[Yome Agu](#)

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Because that's how the world views Africa/Africans as that is the caricature made for us.

It's not only in West and Central African countries even countries like Somalia and Ethiopia Westerners claim as "Black Caucasians" don't shy away from the chance to film them in poverty when the famine hit.



And let's not talk about the Nigerian civil war and the famine.

You can almost type in any African country and write famine and I guarantee you at least one or two videos will pop up on YouTube and many more sources on Google.

And that is how it will stay if African countries continue to stay asleep and allow their people to be the laughing stock of the world.

Related Links

Why does the West portray Africa as poor yet they are the ones who cause the poverty and instability in Africa?

Why does the western media never show anything good in Africa?

Can African countries survive without Western aid?

What are the causes of civil war in many African countries?

Is it true that the real problem in the Congo or in Africa generally is the absence of an effective central government? Egypt is the only country with an actual government, they are not as bad as many West African countries.

Why is there a lack of democracy in most African countries?

Why is Africa a poor region, even though it has the best natural resources?

Why are many countries in Africa poor?

Why is Africa still so poor and backward, despite the fact that technologically advanced western countries have dominated Africa for hundreds of years?

[Are Sub-Saharan African countries more sympathized and supported by western](#)

What are possible strategies for developing Africa?

I will outline three large scale things that Africa can and I believe should focus on. However, there is of course much much more to do. These are only a good start.

Hendri Steyn

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Writer and researcher [22h](#)

The first is simple: complete the great green wall. This is the largest inter-country project, over the largest surface area that the world has yet seen. If it works it will push the mighty Sahara back and allow millions of people to live better lives. Even if it only partially works it will still create millions of jobs, allow farmers some breathing room to increase production, and bring back both biodiversity and improved rainfall and all the benefits which come with that. If truly successful we are likely to do the same in the Kalahari and other desertified areas. Of course, this will lead to more land, food, jobs, and space for Africans to expand into which will be needed as the African population reaches over 2 billion by 2050. This would be the start of greening Africa and helping sustainable communities sprout across the continent.

African population growth estimate

<https://www.google.com/search?q=African+population+growth+estimates&sxsr>

The second is full integration and use of the [African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\)](#) African needs to trade with itself more than with the rest of the world. One of the major issues in Africa is that we export raw materials like diamonds, coal, or wood and then we buy back the

product made in other countries for many times the price. The net result is a poorer Africa. We need to be producing and selling in Africa. Another large issue is how expensive, time-consuming, and tedious border crossings are. If cargo waits for an hour at every border crossing it makes long-distance hauls near to impossibly impractical. We need trucks, trains, and even just citizens to be able to move across borders like they do in the EU (with some safety precautions for now when it comes to active war zones). Once Africa is trading with itself and its people can work and move as they wish across the continent we will have more resources at our disposal, have less brain drain, and of course experience much higher levels of integration across the continent. Add to this the open African skies initiative [Open Skies for Africa | Directions in Development - Infrastructure](#) and we will see prosperity like it has not been seen before in Africa. Imagine a world where Africans want to stay and live in Africa as they see it as the best option. This is possible.

Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area

An Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena. African Union Headquarters P.O. Box 3243, Roosevelt Street W21K19 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251 11 551 77 00 Fax: +251 11 551 78 44

<https://au.int/en/treaties/agreement-establishing-african-continental-free-trade-area>

The third is the same as it is anywhere else on the planet: educate the next generation well. We need to improve the access to and quality of education. Without education there is no true future. We need engineers, writers, and gym teachers who are qualified to do their job. For this we would also need large scale reforms across the continent as to children. We need free education, maternal and paternal leave, help with babies and young children, and in general we need to do anything that can help people have healthy babies that can then be well educated to help us build tomorrow. We need to prioritize this as Africa is busy having a birth explosion while most of the world is trending the other way. This means that Africans will be the leaders of the future. Simply put there will be more of us than any other group and we will spread out so well that we will not be some far off and compacted place like China or India. Africans will go where they think it is best to live and until Africa makes changes to become such a place we will continue moving to the USA, Europe, and any where else we think we could get a better lives for ourselves and our children. These changes are, and have been possible for decades, the leaders of Africa just have to start actually doing what is best for their people instead of themselves and their cronies. I believe that a better educated populace will help us kick out corrupt officials and overtime even our politics may become as stable as some European countries (I would hope that we don't descend into the mire that is U.S. politics). Without education there is no one who understands enough to point fingers and follow the correct channels. It is easy to rule the ignorant, but harder to hide the truth from a discerning public.

[Ben Chege Ngumi](#)

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Co-founder Noble Design Labs [9y](#)

There are two theories to why Africa seems to have stagnated, they are:

The first and pessimistic school of thought that believes Africa has been deliberately kept poor. Proponents of this theory point to the fact that the west funded and kept kleptocrats in power soon after the independence of many African nations; the ill-acquired wealth of these so-called leaders has been banked in western capitals. These thieving leaders in turn gave western powers carte blanche rights to exploit natural resources. A poem by Binyavanga Wainaina titled “How Not to Write About Africa”, captures this pessimistic view of how the west views Africa/Africans quite well)

).

The second school of thought claims that the old aphorism – the road to hell is paved with good intentions holds true. That while some of our problems are historic - they have been made worse by 'do gooders' who insist in replicating the economic models of the west in Africa. Proponents of the same mention that it took circa 500 years for Europe to get to where it is now but a generation of westerners thought that the problems of Africa could be washed away in a generation by throwing tonnes of cash at them.

The reality may be a complex mix of these two but I will dwell on the more optimistic side of the equation - The problems of many African countries at independence have not changed these are namely, widespread ignorance, poverty and disease. Why? Because external parties try to quickly replicate the models that worked in their cases i.e. set up infrastructure (roads, schools and hospitals) and at the same time train engineers, teachers and doctors – of course these professionals are not willing to spend the rest of their days in the rural areas where the social infrastructure is lacking and who can blame them, you have only one life to live. Trying to replicate the Western model will not bring quick results. My plea is that western countries should leave us Africans to our own devices and because necessity is the mother of invention - we shall find shortcuts to the target as has been exemplified by the quick penetration of mobile phones as opposed to landlines, use of mobile money transfer and the use of the same to create micropayment ecosystems such as MPESA as opposed to credit and debit cards. Such solutions in education, medicine, transport e.t.c. will be found if and only if the west stops forcing stuff that took hundreds of years to work for them down our throats. Information is now liberalized and quite accessible to a continuously growing set of educated Africans, having this information and applying it to their problems will result in solutions that could not be conjured by someone who lives comfortably in the west.

Finally as mentioned by others beware of the dangers of the single story



– Africa is the second largest continent by size and population. It is home to over 3000 distinct language groups housed in 57 countries and territories.

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Is Africa really rising?

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Lived in Kigali, Rwanda [Updated 3y](#)

If you really want to know if Africa is rising, ask Africans.

The *Africa rising* slogan is not African. The narrative is a Western view of Africa.



Africa is underperforming. Is Zimbabwe doing better today that it was in 2000? Even South Africa is heading into a recession. The most industrialized country in Africa is registering negative growth. How do you explain that?

[Ali Mufuriki](#) makes some good points about making clear distinctions about *hype versus reality* and *hope versus achievement*.

Africa is indeed “rising”, but the hype is overrated when you look at quantifiable measurements. The following points are all taken from his [Ted Talk](#)

1. **Low Expectations.** In the 80’s and 90’s, China was growing at 18% per annum at the peak of its growth. What is Africa’s growth today? 7–8%. When China’s growth is less than 10%, Economists call it a “recession”. What is considered a “recession” in China is praised as a huge growth for Africa. Why are bars set too low? Something tells me because we are Africans.
2. You cannot rise without enough **electricity**. Ask Nigerians about their power cuts. In fact, France (65 million people) consumes 4 times more electricity than Sub-Saharan Africa (850 million people, 2015). *Is Africa really rising?*
3. Huge costs for **transportation**. Transporting one ton of fertilizer from a US port to Kenyan port (Mombasa) costs about \$ 40 per ton for a 9,000 KM distance. Can you guess what it costs to transport the same cargo from Mombasa to Kampala (Uganda)? It costs \$ 120 per ton for a 1,000 KM distance. Per KM, it is 30 times more expensive to transport commodities inside Africa. How can

Entrepreneurs thrive in this environment? Are we not setting them for failure? This can't be a sign for rising.

4. Has anybody flew inside Africa? Flights are super expensive on the continent. We still have visa issues between countries. In my region, check out the price to fly from Kigali to Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, and Addis-Ababa. Similar journeys in Europe or Asia are three times cheaper. How can we trade with one another when flying is reserved for politicians, diplomats, NGO workers, and rich business people?
5. How about **energy security**? As of 2015, Sub-Saharan Africa was importing \$ 19 billion worth of oil from OPEC countries. Why can't we refine the oil reserves in Africa to be self-sufficient? Meanwhile, Nigeria, one of the largest oil producers in Africa lost about 136 million barrels of oil between 2009–2012. Most of the oil was lost through theft, sabotage, corruption, and other self-destructing phenomena. That's one billion USD in loss of revenues. The same amount Nigeria used to import grains such as wheat, maize, and other cereals in the country. *Are we really rising?*
6. **Mechanization of Agriculture**. We are still practicing agriculture the same way people did it 500 years ago. Africa is underperforming in irrigation and introducing modern techniques to ensure food security. An African farmer harvest 2 tons of maize per one hectare of land. Meanwhile, an American farmer gets 10 tons per hectare. *Are we really rising?*
7. Zimbabwe is a good example in this case. Take the land from commercial farmers and give it to subsistence farmers. How is Zimbabwe today? A once food basket and a net exporter of food in Africa faces food shortages and mass emigration. South Africa is heading in the same direction. I hope they prove me wrong, but things are not looking good there either. *Are we really rising?*
8. In education, what are our literacy rates? Basic education of primary and secondary education. 70% of Africans are a young population under 35. Are we empowering the youth to equip them with the skills and knowledge to cope with the challenges of today and tomorrow? *I don't think so.*
9. In the end, nothing seems to be changing in Africa. Our leaders are illiterate and don't care about reading and learning from others. Not too long ago, some Asian countries were behind Africa. South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, etc. Our folks just don't care.
10. For Africa to rise, we need the magic of **6M theory** of management. Man, material, money, market, management, and motivation.
 - a. Man (people): a skilled and well-trained workforce.
 - b. Material: Infrastructure to facilitate economic growth (transportation, electricity, roads, railways, etc).
 - c. Money: Access to capital.
 - d. Markets: Access to global markets (Africa intra-trade).
 - e. Management: Leadership that is visionary and forward thinking.
 - f. Motivation: Hope and excitement for today and the future. Are African countries doing enough to get African youth excited? I don't think so. We are talking about 70% of the African population, who are under 35.

From the outside perspective, we might be “rising”, but from an inside perspective, we are underperforming. I am always positive and hopeful, but sometimes, we gotta be real.

Any Africans think we are really rising as a whole continent? In my honest opinion, the bar for us has been set too low. *Such a shame!* As Ali from Tanzania said, there is a big difference between hype and reality.

The **hype** is that Africa is rising. The **reality** is that Africa is underachieving.

Follow [Africa is Home](#) to learn more.

References

[Is Africa really rising? Ali Maturiki \(Ted Talk\).](#)

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Is Africa really rising?

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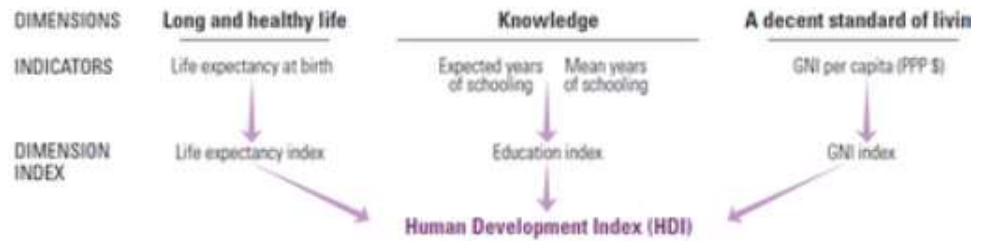
The [Human Development Index](#) is a composite index of [life expectancy](#), [education](#), and [per capita income](#) indicators, which are used to rank quality of life in different countries.



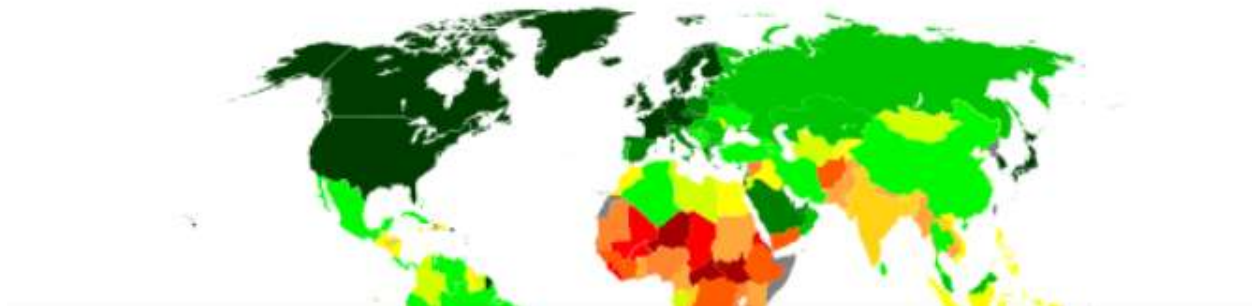
is obviously lower in Africa than many other countries in the world.



Human Development Index (HDI)



...usually lower in Africa than many other countries in the world.



However, if we look at how fast different countries are improving their situation many African countries seem to be out-performing most others.

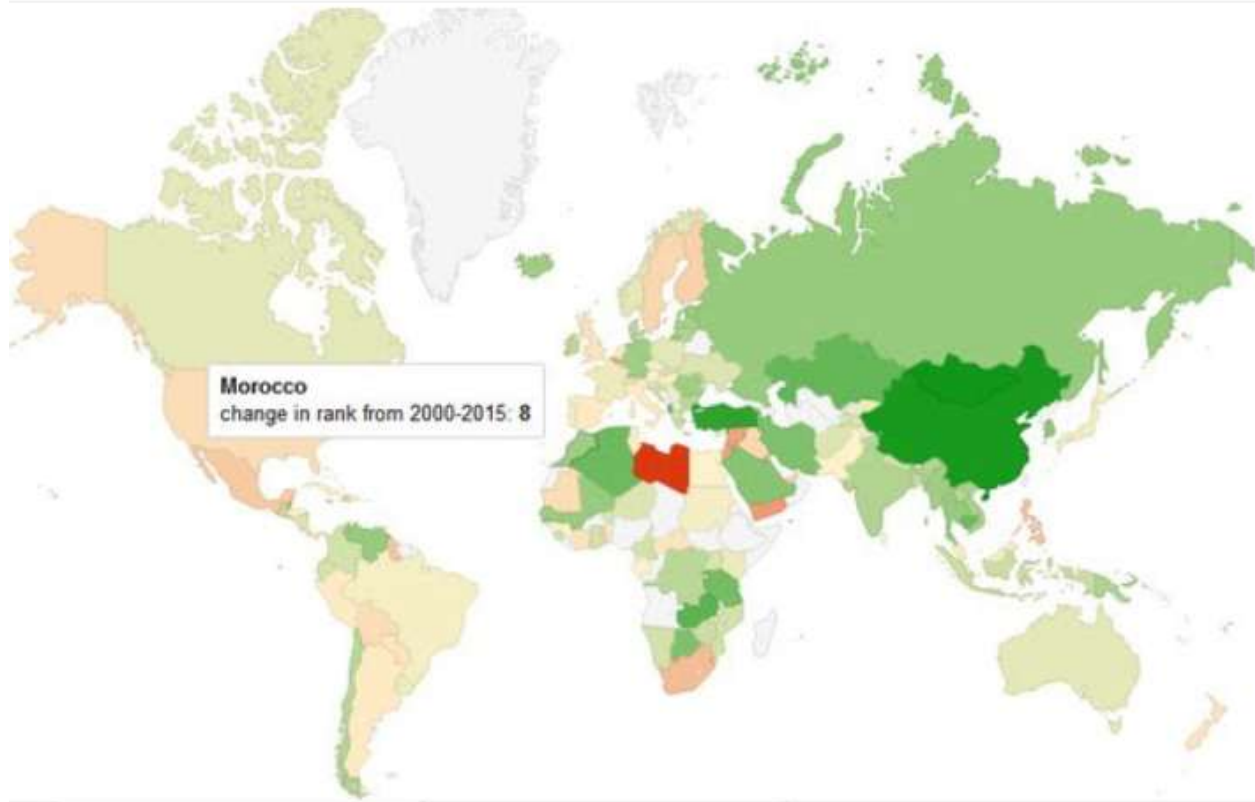
Average annual HDI growth 2010–2015:



Only Libya and Syria are strongly negative. (In both cases the USA attempted to overthrow the government and the countries began to fall apart.)

But, some may say, it is easier to improve things faster if you are farther behind, while those already-successful countries face diminishing returns. To account for this, we can also look at which countries rose or fell in the relative ranking of HDI.

This map shows the change in HDI ranking from 2000 to 2015.



(data not available for all countries, sorry)

So, not every country in Africa is getting much better, but many are growing faster than other comparable countries at their level of development.

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Marcus Mosiah Garvey

1887–1940 / Activist

Leader of the first movement of the black working class, Jamaican-born Marcus Garvey galvanized African Americans with his inspiring speeches and his newspaper, *Negro World*. When Garvey spoke at the Bethel A.M.E. church in Harlem, 2,000 people raised the roof with shouts of approval. In 1914, Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA). Its goal: to promote self-reliance among African Americans and solidarity among blacks worldwide.

Five years later, Garvey set up UNIA headquarters at Liberty Hall in Harlem. The message and the movement spread like wildfire: By the early 1920s, the UNIA had opened 700 branches across the country.

Garvey's "back to Africa" movement aimed to instill a sense of black pride—and to empower those of African descent to defy European domination and oppression.

As contributions to his cause poured in from around the country, Garvey founded several black-owned enterprises. Foremost among them was the Black Star Line, a steamship company designed to foster trade and transport among blacks living in the United States, the Caribbean, and Africa.

In August 1920, hundreds of delegates from all over the globe packed Liberty Hall for UNIA's first International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World. On August 3, some 25,000 people marched from Harlem to Madison Square Garden for a rally led by Garvey.

Garvey was frustrated not only with white hegemony but with the racism he encountered among fellow African Americans. He challenged the aristocratic ideals of so-called Talented Tenth leaders such as W. E. B. Du Bois—who, in Garvey's eyes, rejected their African heritage and discriminated against dark-skinned blacks. Du Bois, for his part, considered Garvey both a traitor and a dictator; the two leaders traded frequent rhetorical barbs and blows in public.

Like Du Bois, the U.S. government eyed Garvey's growing popularity with suspicion. In 1923, when the Justice Department convicted Garvey of mail fraud, it did so with the help of his detractors. After being imprisoned in 1925, Garvey was pardoned by President Calvin Coolidge and deported to Jamaica in 1927.

If Adam and Eve never had any daughters, only two sons Cain and Abel, where did Cain and Abel's wives come from?

[Charles Rumberger](#)

Studied Biomedical Engineering at Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis [7mo](#)

They did have daughters. Cain, Abel, and Seth are the only children whose names are mentioned, but there were other children as well. “And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years: and he begat sons and daughters”

—Genesis 5:4

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News Nigeria

THE DEATH OF SUNNI ALI Emperor of medieval Songhai empire

Posted by

[Aniekpeno Ekong](#)

[Sun](#)



Sunni Ali became emperor of the Songhai empire in 1464 CE... and as soon as he occupied the throne he went to war, conquering the surrounding national groups around the former Mali empire. National groups like the Mossi and the Fulbe and wolof who had been the first to rebel against the Mali empire during its era of internal turmoil, a situation that had eventually collapsed the empire after series of wars and political upheavals of the Mali royal Princes.

Sunni Ali enhanced the efficiency of the Songhai calvary. It was recorded in the TARIKH AL FATASH, the chronicles of the seeker, written down in Timbuktu in medieval times that, the Songhai soldier often carried a spear with a gold tip that gleamed in the sun.

It was often contended that Sunni Ali was reputed to often order someone's execution and then change his mind at the very last moment. From historical records, there was a contention over opinions from historians on whether Sunni Ali was suffering from a disorder. He had several times ordered the execution of Askia Mohammed, one of his commanders in his army who was the 'Lord of the mountains' and had repeatedly changed his mind at the last minute. Sunni Ali died in the mountains on the border with the Mossi people in what is today the border between Mali and Burkina Faso. He was buried before any in his royal court knew of his death. The story of his death was recorded that he was 'swept away by a current that caused a landslide' in the Niger River. This landslide was common

along the Niger river. Askia Mohammed was the Lord of the Mountains at this time and he became the second emperor of the Songhai empire after Sunni Ali's death.

THE BATTLE FOR UKRAINE

—

"The power is in your hands" Pele sends strong message to Putin to end the Russia-Ukraine war, If only he would listen - Details

Posted by

Emmanuel Ikechukwu

Jun 3



Brazilian football legend Pele has urged President Vladimir Putin to end Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Pele made the call on Instagram, ahead of Ukraine's 2022 World Cup playoff semi-final against Scotland.

there's no ideology that justifies projectile missiles burying the dreams of children, ruining families and killing the innocent.

I've lived through eight decades, in which I've seen wars and have seen and heard the hate speech, promoting atrocities in the name of their nation's security by spineless leaders. **We must stop this and evolve.**

A long time ago I promised myself that I would always raise my voice for peace.



Vladimir Putin,

Today Ukraine tries to forget, at least for 90 minutes, the tragedy that still engulfs their country. To compete for a place in the World Cup is already a difficult task - almost an impossible one now with so many lives at stake.

I want to use today's match as an opportunity to make a request: stop the



ADS



[Brazilian football legend, Pele has urged President Vladimir Putin to end Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Pele made the call on Instagram.](#)

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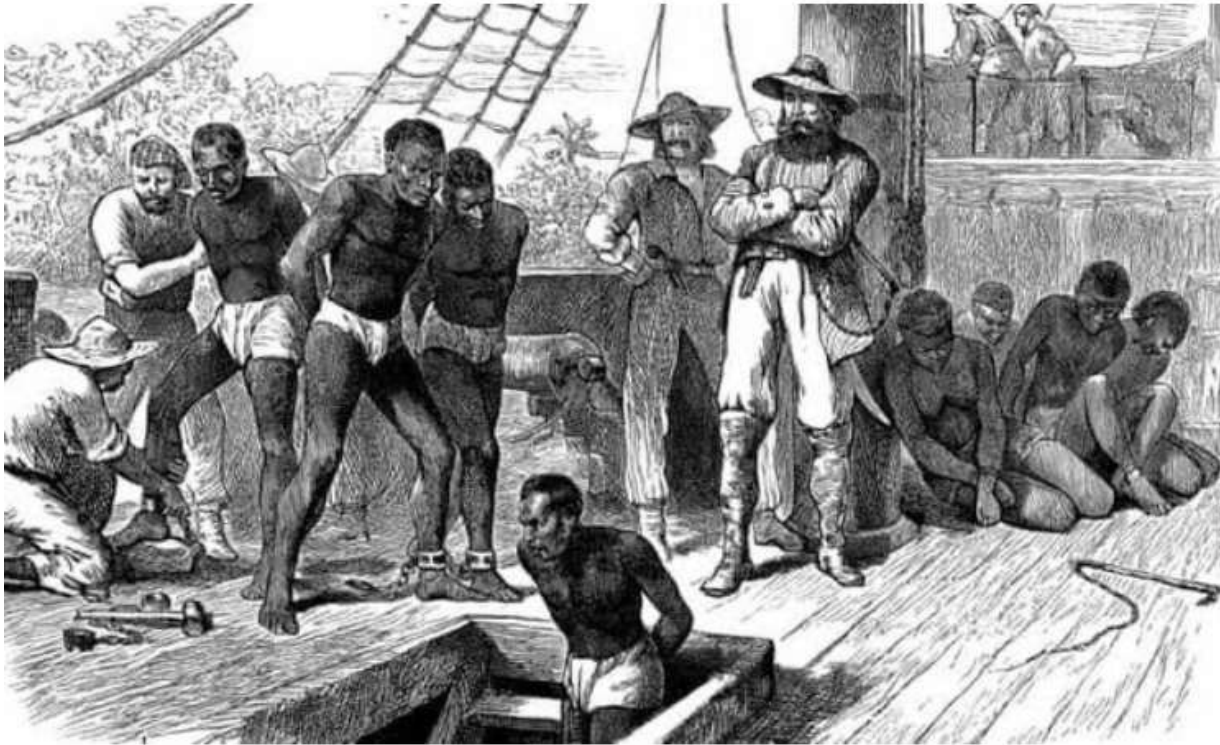
[Wake Up Africa!](#)

Key facts about the transatlantic slave trade

Following Posted by

[Douglas Ituma](#)

[Jun 3](#)



- Between 1662 and 1807 British and British colonial ships purchased an estimated 3,415,500 Africans. Of this number, 2,964,800 survived the 'middle passage' and were sold into slavery in the Americas.
- The transatlantic slave trade was the largest forced migration in human history and completely changed Africa, the Americas and Europe.
- Only Portugal/Brazil transported more Africans across the Atlantic than Britain.
- Until the 1730s, London dominated the British trade in enslaved people. It continued to send ships to West Africa until the end of the trade in 1807.
- Because of the sheer size of London and the scale of the port's activities, it is often forgotten that the capital was a major slaving centre.
- Between 1699 and 1807, British and British colonial ports mounted 12,103 slaving voyages - with 3,351 setting out from London

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Originally Answered: Given that the Arab/Ottoman slave trade took millions of Africans, why aren't there large visibly Black communities in the Middle East?

-

Because Arabs knew better of how to get rid of slaves than Europeans. Arabs treated slaves as valuable labour resources. As soon as the work was done and there was nothing else to be done by slaves, Arabs got rid of the slaves. Some slaves did not survive harsh desert weather, some slaves were killed and some were simply let go. Even now, modern cities like Dubai, Doha, Sharjah are built by slave labourers. But as soon as slave is out of work or there is no work to be done, they are deported back to their original countries. For Arabs: slaves were labour resources. But for Europeans (Americans) slaves were kind of house hold animals.

EDIT 1: I never said that slaves were black. Arab slave trade was not based upon colour. Some of you don't agree with me regarding modern slave labourers in Arab nations. It's a common practice specially in construction sector, when a worker goes to middle east, he has to deposit his passport to the contractor. even if he is able to get his passport back, he needs an exit visa to leave the country (in some countries). Labourers are paid really small wages , contractors/middle men keep a big share of their wages.

-

Sources: [https://www.google.ca/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=nY02VIsKsuC8Qf04oCQCw&gws_rd=ssl#q=dubai+slavery+documentary&*](https://www.google.ca/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=nY02VIsKsuC8Qf04oCQCw&gws_rd=ssl#q=dubai+slavery+documentary&*>)

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[Boris Ezomo](#)

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Brought up in an interracial family.[5y](#)

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Originally Answered: Given that the Arab/Ottoman slave trade took millions of Africans, why aren't there large visibly Black communities in the Middle East?

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Yes millions were taken but as you said over a period of thousand years. So the amount of Africans brought to the middle east at one time was pretty small. So they were simply assimilated. The blacks from the middle east you see now, are probably descendants of these taken there more recently. Probably about the same time as the American slave trade.

-

In the case of the Americans. Large numbers were taken there in a period of a few hundred years. A pool too big to assimilate.

-

Did you know that the Portuguese took so many blacks to Brazil. That they decided that the population was too dark. They actively moved white women to Brazil from Portugal to lighten the population. There the reverse was happening. This was probably the only case in history where the government encouraged interracial marriages.

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[What happened to the 15 million African slaves that were sold in the Arab slave trade? Why don't Arab countries have a large black population like America does?](#)

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What happened to European slaves who were kidnapped by the Ottoman Empire?

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Why is 'white slavery' like the Barbary slave trade and Ottoman slave trade rarely talked about but the Atlantic is?

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Why didn't the Americans do what the Arabs did and castrate their slaves?

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Were Muslim Arabs the biggest slave traders in all of history?

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Was the Barbary slave trade as harsh for whites as the West African slave trade was for Blacks?

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Was the Islamic Arab slave trade as brutal as the Atlantic slave trade?

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Given that the Arab/Ottoman slave trade took millions of Africans, why aren't there large visibly black communities in the Middle East? What happened to that huge population of slaves? Did they change the genetics of Midwesterners?

Mohamed Emara

Most Arab countries have sizable minorities of African descent.



Sheikh Sa'ad former Emir of Kuwait was half Ethiopian
Black citizens make up 10% of Saudi Arabia's population.



Former Imam of Mecca Adil al-Kalbani



General Ahmed Asiri



legendary former footballer Majed Abdullah

[Afro-Saudis - Wikipedia](#)

Afro-Omanis form 7% of the population.





Afro-Omani music performance

[African Identities, Afro-Omani Music, and the Official Constructions of a Musical Past on JSTOR](#)

15 percent of Tunisia's population is made up of black people.



Tunisian musician Salah Mesbah



Activist Khawla Ksiksi



Black Tunisians and other compatriots protesting racism in Tunisia

Afro-Iraqis



Reporter Randa Abdel Aziz

Afro-Iraqis participated in the infamous 9th century [Zanj Rebellion](#) against the Abbasid Caliphate.

Afro-Palestinians







[The History Of Afro-Palestinians, Past And Present - Travel Noire](#)

Black Moroccans, Gnawa people.



Black Palestinians are descendants of African Muslim pilgrims who settled in Palestine across the centuries. The others are largely descended from slaves brought to the Middle East and North Africa as a result of the Arab Slave trade.

There are also indigenous black groups in North Africa not descended from captured slaves.



Nubians in Egypt



Zenata Berbers in Maghreb region



Tuaregs in Libya and Algeria. Though diverse in looking, many are black skinned.
And of course the black majority Arab countries, Sudan and Mauritania.





Black Arab and non-Arab minorities often suffer from discrimination and marginalisation, especially in Iraq, Yemen and Mauritania where slavery is still existent. Their social status in North Africa is better, but they still experience racism and inequality. Black Arabs in the Gulf countries are financially better off than in the other regions, and they don't face much discrimination, though that can't be said for recently arrived migrants who suffer from abysmal conditions.

Related Links

[What happened to the 15 million African slaves that were sold in the Arab slave trade? Why don't Arab countries have a large black population like America does?](#)

[Why isn't the Barbary slave trade \(white slaves\) taught in school but the African slave trade is?](#)

Why are many Africans less harsh on the Arab slave trade than the European?

What happened to European slaves who were kidnapped by the Ottoman Empire?

Why is 'white slavery' like the Barbary slave trade and Ottoman slave trade rarely talked about but the Atlantic is?

Why didn't the Americans do what the Arabs did and castrate their slaves?

Were Muslim Arabs the biggest slave traders in all of history?

What happened to the Ukrainian and Polish slaves taken to the Ottoman Empire? How did they contribute to the genetical pool of modern Turkey?

Was the Barbary slave trade as harsh for whites as the West African slave trade was for Blacks?

Was the Islamic Arab slave trade as brutal as the Atlantic slave trade?

The descendants of Africans in America today often look quite different than those who are in Africa today, is evolution to thank for these changes, in what other ways are humans actively evolving today?

[Jose Stevenson](#)

Follow Well studied and read from many different sources [Wed](#)

Nigerians look the most Black American to me:



(except for the two K-pop Korean women)





Tion Wayne, UK rapper born in UK to Nigerian parents

The varying skin tones in Black Americans is usually attributed to the slave rape/sexual exploitation of African women during slavery which is unfortunately true but can at times also be due to more recent admixture plus some people may have a White parent. Black is also a culture to be honest. That 74 percent Sub-Saharan African number by Henry Louis Gates Jr. that



goes around at times is only true if you include more recent admixture for the 12 percent of Americans that identify as just 100 percent non-hispanic black in my opinion, which CAN include more recent admixture, from not only Whites but Hispanics, Asians and others.

Related Answer: The descendants of Africans in America

[Mark Vashmel](#)

Follow Professed in Anthropology and Human Biology [May 19](#)

No its not due to evolution its because of rape done to Black Slave Women by Southern Slave Owners who raped Black Slave Women and often had children with them because of this anywhere from 1.5% to 22% of African Americans Ancestry is European/White and a very small portion (About 0.1% to 1%) being Native American .



African Americans as well as Afro_Caribbeans and Black South Americans have only been in The Americas for 4 centuries, it would take centuries or even more than a millenia for African Americans to physically look different without any admixture from a other group.

African Americans look different from other Black People because they manybare technically mixed race with admixture from Europeans and very small admixture from Native Americans due to Rape or in rarer cases intermarriages.

Related Links

[If human originated from Africa and spread to rest of the world 60,000 years ago, then why are we all look different? Will evolution change a race to be so dissimilar \(Koreans to Caucasian\) in such a small span of 1500 generations?](#)

[What exactly is evolution? Does it have to do with how we look and how over thousands to hundreds of thousands of years humans gradually look different? Or what is it exactly, I don't quite understand.](#)

[Why did Africans evolve at a different pace than Europeans and Asians, when all mankind originates from Africa?](#)

[Do you think it is a little sad that most European-Americans and African-Americans have almost no connection to their ancestral heritage? For example, when they go to Europe or Africa, they usually discover that they have little in common with them?](#)

[If the 'out of Africa' theory were true, how did extreme variations between humans evolve in such a short period of time?](#)

[Is it true that we are all descendants of Africans?](#)

[We have a single common ancestor originating from Africa. How did all the different races evolve?](#)

[Evolution happens when a new trait is required by a species to cope with its surroundings. I believe technological advancements have nullified such a need. Are we the zenith of our species? Are human beings still evolving?](#)

[If man came from Africa, shouldn't we all have some African DNA?](#)

[Why do some people think that ancient humans who left Africa 70,000 years ago](#)

What's the most widely held misconception about life in Africa that you know to be false?

Danelle Lucado

Studies in African History & Traditions [18h](#)

I understand your frustration. Before my recent travels to Delta State, Nigeria in 2019, and living there in 2020–2021, my first “Danger” warning came from the US Embassy. In the USA, the only news we receive on Africa, Nigeria to be specific, is that of terrorists, ongoing civil war, kidnappings and murder. My perception was followed up by an email from our embassy with the following warnings:

- Do Not Travel to Nigeria. High danger level.
- You will be kidnapped. Be sure to leave \$10,000 USD with your next of kin along with a DNA sample.

- Be cautious hiring a cab driver. Bandits often hide in the trunk and push through the back seat to rob you.
- Do not walk the streets after dark.
- Do not call the US Embassy for assistance. We are not able to offer you any assistance.

You can imagine what I was expecting... men on street corners armed with AKs, complete chaos of civil war, and figuring out how to check the trunk before I slid into a vehicle. That's completely the opposite of what I experienced.

I was greeted with smiling faces, double handed welcoming hand shakes, happy, friendly, hard working people of God. I loved my stay Immensely and look forward to returning.

I fell in love with tribal traditions, local customs and enjoyed the many birthday, weddings and festivals I feel lucky to have attended.

Nigeria has its "hot spots" but it shouldn't be labeled as a dangerous place to visit. One of my favorite days was watching the trees and surrounding bush slowly darken beneath storm clouds. The sky was a beautiful shade of orange and gray I've never seen before. I was standing out in the compound and my friend yelled out that I had about 3 minutes to come inside to avoid being drenched. He was absolutely correct. How did he know that? Nigerians know God, they know the sky and they know when to seek shelter. I barely made it!

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[What is the biggest misconception of Africa that needs to be corrected?](#)

[What are some of the biggest misconceptions people in developed countries have about Africa and Africans?](#)

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What's the most widely held misconception about life in South America that you know to be false?

What are the biggest misconceptions about Africa?

What are the biggest misconceptions western countries have about Africa?

What misconception did you have about Africa that changed after you visited?

What's the most widely held misconception about cell phones that

To fulfill the Western aspiration of creating a cosmopolitan and just world, should the West not apologize regarding colonialism?

Emmanuel-Francis Nwaolisa Ogamegbunam

The best apology is leaving foreigners alone. There are no limits to the things demanding improvement at home. A world free of aspirations of hegemony is a just and cosmopolitan order of its own.



This topic always reminds me of Frederick the Great's memory of Emperor Maria Theresa during their tripartite partition of Poland. 'She wept when she took; the more she wept, the more she took.'

Also astute is V.S. Naipaul. He wrote: 'The Europeans wanted gold and slaves, like everybody else. But at the same time, they wanted statues put up to themselves as people who had done good things for the slaves. Being an intelligent and energetic people, at the peak of their powers, they could express both sides of their civilisation. And they got both the slaves and the statues'.

That is the rub: the whole thing laid bare. The tears are theatre meant to ennoble robbery. Steal a spoon, get hanged a brute; steal a kingdom and be extolled as the great. Steal the globe, and you can apologise forever.

The colonisation of new territories and the imperial expansion they powered were undoubtedly good things for Europeans and their progeny. A beneficiary feigning regret is disrespectful and distasteful. Nobody believes the mogul who claims a preference for poverty. The joke becomes vile when their audience has no choice but to indulge them.

Talk of apology burnishes an aura of superior benevolence. They are not a realisation of the folly of trying to shape the destinies of strangers in faraway places. All the better to repeat past actions in the same places and for the venal purposes of old.

For all the hue and cry about 'Eurocentric history'. None is worse than current ideas about European colonialism, imperialism, colonisation and conquest. All of those are different things.

The recurrent idea of colonialism justified the alienation of the lands of inferior groups. Dispossession of the natives and the exploitation of their land by the chosen race was its foundation. To have been colonised was not having gunboats sneeze on you. It is not when imperial stormtroopers seize your oil.

The central claims of colonialism were accurate. Colonies remain some of the richest places in human history. But colonisation was not, as the commies say, a dinner party. A simple rule of thumb for the modern age. The louder the anti-colonialist, the greater the odds that they were, in fact, not colonised. The disparity is easy to understand. To be colonised was to die. The natives of former colonies are often either extinct or would have demographics so dire that they would merit endangered status as animals.

A third category is the survivors of colonisation. Whether Algerians or Zimbabweans, those groups successfully reversed the tide of extinction. Theirs is a story of hard-won triumph.

My people were not colonised. We fought the British and survived the pandemics their pacification campaigns brought. The stability of the Union Jack and the Pound Sterling was good for commerce. Things could have been worse. A different mix of factors might have meant ending up like the Tasmanians. Never heard of them? Exactly! To be colonised is a terrible fate. The vast majority of non-Europeans and a minority of Europeans fit into the past two categories.

Modern emigrants to the former imperial cores are invariably citizens of sovereign countries. They denigrate the achievements of their ancestors when they adjust themselves to the supplicating posture of a petitioner to the imperial seat.

Apologies will not resurrect the Tasmanians. The Red Indians will never chase the buffalo on the Great Plains as they did of old. Apologies cannot replace what was lost. That reality is now a faded memory. Observers should cherish independence and the lands they call home. The barbarians at the gates are very real. If the gates fall, at worst, you die; at best, they weep and keep talking.

It is said that Scipio wept as Carthage burnt. Hannibal would have done the same. Recent events should make it clear how very little changes. Win! The other fates are worse.

Related Links

[What was the assertion that, unlike the British West African colonies, development of nationalism in the French colonies unduly delayed?](#)

What is the difference between a cosmopolitan city and a metropolitan city?

Why have cultures that are centuries older than European or Western not assimilated into more modern, industrial, cosmopolitan cultures?

Why is the West so rich? Does the wealth of the West come from former colonies?

Did the Second World War end colonialism?

Was English colonialism just as bad as Spanish colonialism?

If colonization hadn't occurred in this world, what would the face of Earth be like as compared to the present day?

Why does the West believe Africa was "uncivilized" before colonialism?

Why did the west get rid of mental asylums? It should not be the average persons job to deal with insane people on the street or de-escalate situations. The mentally ill need to be contained and treated, and that is what asylums were for.

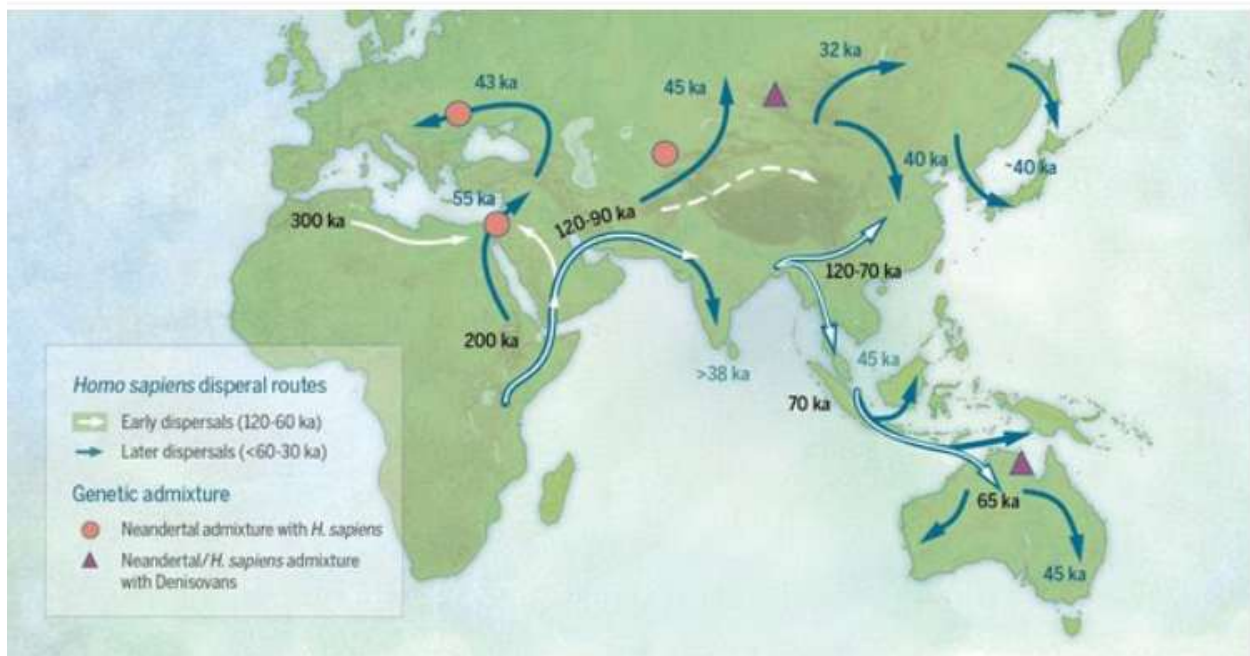
[Why couldn't western powers fully colonize China despite its century of](#)

Would Africa be better off without Western colonialism?

Alexandre Roswilo

Lived in Africa (1975–2019)[3y](#)

No, Africa is not locked in a cocoon. We are the bedrock of humanity. But we have also been in constant contact for thousands of years with the Eurasian super continent. It is therefore inevitable that any fluctuation of this super continent will impact us sooner or later.

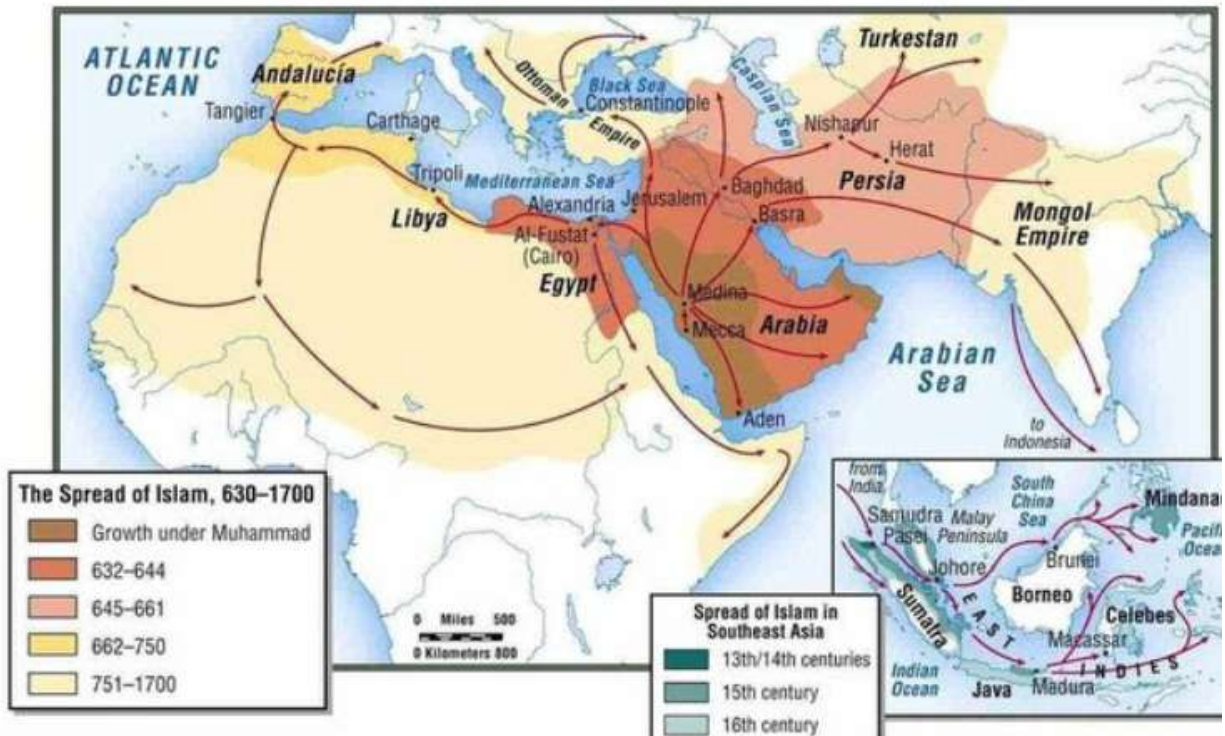


[1]

The life of the human species is closely linked to the competition. Our societies were therefore condemned from the moment that we have fallen behind this super continent. It is therefore in Africa that not only Europe but also Asia has used resources, including slaves. The better we have been influenced by the great Eurasian civilizations, politically: colonialism and democracy; but also religious: Islam and Christianity.



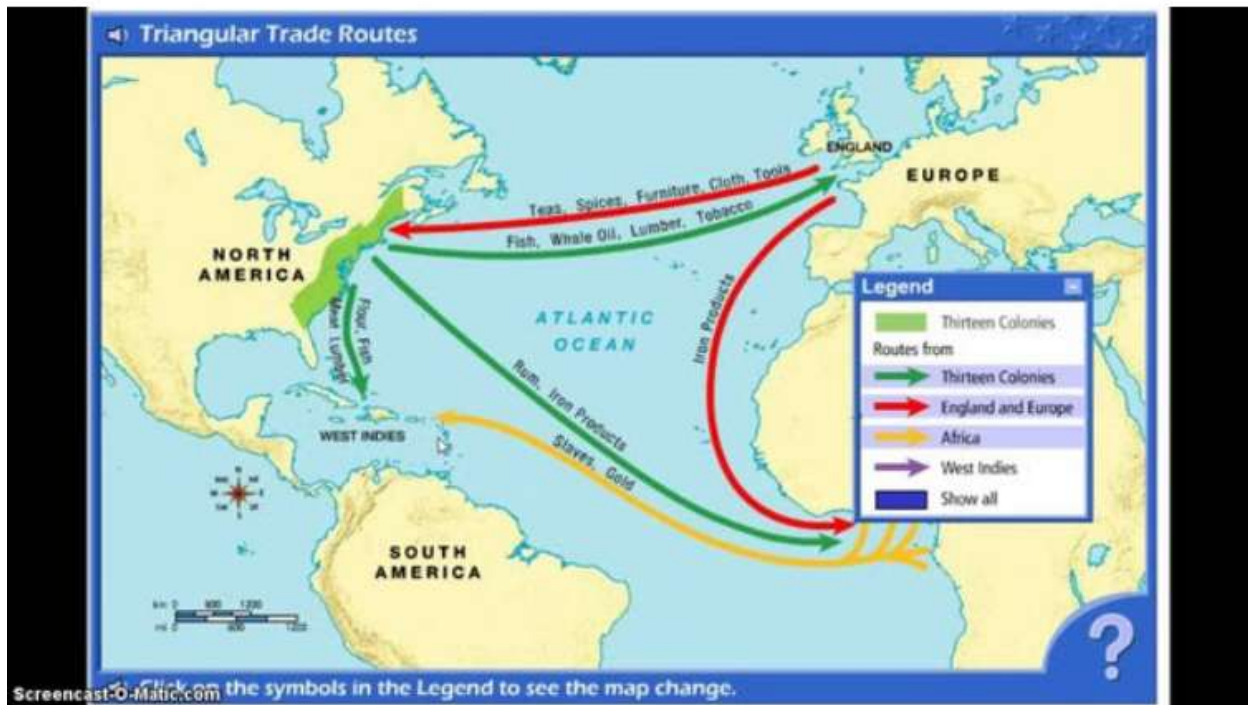
[2]



Let's stop thinking that we are isolated from all this super continent. This is a serious mistake. Our destinies have been closely linked for millennia. Ancient Egypt has benefited from it in the past. We are more problematic. Even the peoples of Oceania at the end of the world, we end up suffering the dictates of globalization and assimilation. It's up to Africa to adapt to survive.



[3]



Please make corrections to my English text if it is necessary !!!

Footnotes

[1] [Image on internapcdn.net](http://internapcdn.net)

[2] [Image on pining.com](http://pining.com)

[3] [Image on yting.com](http://yting.com)

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[Would Africa still be developed without colonialism or would people still be living in huts?](#)

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[Why is Africa so far behind the rest of the world? Does it have to do with colonialism?](#)

[Why are Africans the only ones who never recovered from colonization?](#)

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[Is Africa poor because of colonization? If colonization never happened, how would Africa have been?](#)

[If Africa is so rich, why hasn't it yet developed and recovered after](#)

Why did Ken Norton never fight Joe Frazier?

[**John McGlothlin**](#)

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[Updated Feb 16](#)

Three reasons. ollar offer, were not interested in hurting each other;

- 1. They shared the same trainer, who didn't want them to fight each other;**
- 2. Ken's career started later than Joe's, and a fight between them never was necessary for either man's career path.**



CREDIT PICTURE FIGHT CITY

First, most people have no clue how fighters book fights. Or, as I should say, how managers and teams book fights.

Any decent management team, when they have a potential title contender, books him VERY carefully, and any decent management team, after a contender becomes champion, books his discretionary defenses even more carefully.

Larry Holmes says it best:

“Your team is trying to position you for title shots when you are on your way up. They book up, not down, and avoid dangerous fights if they can be avoided in order to maximize your chances for a title shot. When you are champ, you book discretionary shots for work and easy money, and avoid dangerous fights. When you are trying to regain a title, you are even more careful, just trying to position yourself again.”

The question asks why Joe Frazier never fought Ken Norton. Norton was ranked higher than Joe, for one year only, and Joe had no obligation to fight him every year but 1975, and Ken had no obligation to fight him that year.

Norton came after Frazier was deep in his career

Joe first became world champion in 1968, 4 years before Kenny was even ranked!

Joe was nearing the end of his career as Norton was rising in the ranks.

Norton did not enter the ranks until 1972, and in addition, both men shared the same trainer, the same gym, and had become fast friends. Unless absolutely forced to do, for a title shot or the title, they had decided never to fight.

The two men never wanted to fight each other

Ken wrote in *Going the Distance*:

“Somebody would have had to offer us boatloads of money, because we just were not interested in hurting each other.”

The fact they were on differing career arcs made sure that never happened.

Joe wrote in *Smokin' Joe Frazier: the Autobiography of a Heavyweight Champion* by Joe Frazier:

“Ken was my friend and we shared the same trainer. We genuinely liked each other, and had no interest in hurting each other.”

Most People do not understand the difference between mandatory and discretionary defenses for a champion, and when mandatory defenses must be made

A lot of people do not understand the difference between mandatory and discretionary defenses for a champion, and the fact there is only one mandatory fight for a challenger, a title fight or title eliminator.

In the rules of all four sanctioning bodies, the only mandatory defense a champ must make is to the #1 contender, or highest available contender if the #1 contender is not available. All other bouts are discretionary.

Discretionary title defenses are generally made only for three reasons:

1. a warm up against a has been or never will be to get rounds, with little danger;
2. a warm up against a has been or never will be to get easy money, with little danger;
3. a fight against a dangerous contender, only undertaken where enormous money the higher ranked fighter cannot refuse.

Those reasons also apply to contenders, who generally want to book up, not down, and book only favorable fights to position themselves for a title shot.

A contender has no mandatory except a title shot or title eliminator. If he refuses a title shot or title qualifier, the contender may never fight for the title.

How did the rules on discretionary fights apply to Norton and Shavers vis a vis Joe Frazier?

Kenny was never Joe's mandatory while he was champion,

Joe, after he lost his title, had no obligation to fight Norton who was ranked below him, and to boot, Norton was his buddy, and the fight would not have paid him much and Norton hardly anything.

In 1971, when Frazier beat Ali to become universally recognized champion, Norton was not even ranked.

In 1973, Joe signed and fought the #2 contender George Foreman, because he hated Ali, and would not voluntarily give him a rematch until he had to, in December of 1973. That never happened, because George took his title. Joe got the biggest purse he could have gotten except for fighting Ali, when he agreed to face Foreman, who was marketable as a Gold Medal Winner.

In 1973 and 1974, after his loss to Foreman, Joe Frazier was the #2 contender, behind Ali. Joe stayed #2 after losing to Ali, who was #1, and then beat Foreman to regain the title.

Norton was #9 in 1972, (Joe was champion), #3 in 1973, but Joe was #2 and outranked him, both concentrated on a title shot, not each other; Ken was #6 in 1974, Joe was still #2, Ken was #1 in 1975 - but at that point, Joe was only interested in Ali, Foreman, and then retirement.

In 1975, Frazier fought champion Ali in Manilla, then he fought one last time in his first career, a rematch with Foreman, and then he retired.

At no time was a fight between the two men, Ken and Joe, offered, nor was it mandatory.

Eddie Futch trained them both, and didn't want them to fight

Had one of them been champion and the other mandatory contender, Eddie would have reluctantly chosen a corner, though not happily.

But that never happened, and Eddie, liking them both, simply didn't want them to hurt each other. Both were ferocious infighters, and Eddie didn't like the prospects of their slugging it out.

No one ever offered Joe any reasonable money to fight Norton

Norton never asked for a fight with Joe when Joe was ranked above him, as far as the records show. He said in *Going the Distance*:

“there were other ranked guys to fight.”

Further, no promoter offered any Norton vs. Frazier fight, and certainly no money was offered. Even had they not been close, Joe would have had to risk his title shots for peanuts, and he was simply not that stupid.

Larry Holmes summed up boxing as a business in a Ring interview:

“I fought for money...I got into fighting to make money and while it's great to be heavyweight champion of the world, it ain't great being broke.”

CREDIT TO:

Boxrec for all records, stats, and ratings

Ring for historical rankings

Going the Distance by Ken Norton

Larry Holmes: Against the Odds by Phil Berger

Smokin' Joe Frazier: the Autobiography of a Heavyweight Champion by Joe Frazier and Phil Berger

Related Links

[Why did Muhammad Ali lose his first fight against Joe Frazier?](#)

[Why did Joe Frazier spend several weeks or months in the hospital after the first fight with Muhammad Ali?](#)

[Is it true that Rocky Marciano retired so he wouldn't have to face Sonny Liston, Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, George Foreman, and Mike Tyson?](#)

[Why was it so difficult for Joe Frazier to give a good account of himself against George Foreman as opposed to his fights with other boxing greats where he more than held his own?](#)

[Could Joe Frazier in his prime defeat a prime Muhammad Ali?](#)

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[Why was Muhammad Ali so mean towards Joe Frazier?](#)

[Who would win in a boxing match Joe Frazier or Mike Tyson?](#)

[Why is Muhammad Ali ranked higher than Floyd Mayweather when he lost 5 times to unskilled brawlers like Joe Frazier, Ken Norton, and Leon Spinks and got hit too many times? Mayweather fought and beat everyone in his time. Ali ducked Holmes for years](#)

[Did Floyd Patterson hit harder than Joe Frazier?](#)

[What is the national flower of Africa?](#)

[Yome Agu](#)

.

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Africa as a continent doesn't have a national flower but some individual countries do.



Nigeria (Costus Spectabilis/Yellow Trumpet)



Cameroon (Prunus Africana/Red Stinkwood)



Gabon (Spathodea/African Tulip)



Burkina Faso (Red Rose)



Ghana (Dry-Season Bloom)



Liberia (Pepper Flower)



Guinea (Vernonia Djalensis)



Gambia (White Variety Orchid)



Cape Verde (Gerbera Daisy)



Morocco (Rose)



Rwanda (Rose)



Angola (Welwitschia Mirabilis)



Namibia (Welwitschia Mirabilis)



Sudan (Hibiscus)



South Sudan (Hibiscus)



Tunisia (Jasmine)



Algeria (Iris Tectorum)



Libya (Pomegranate Blossom)



Egypt (Lotus)



Eritrea (Gerbera Daisy)



Ethiopia (Calla Lily)



Somalia (Protea)



Madagascar (Poinciana)



Malawi (Lotus)



South Africa (Protea)



Zambia (Bougainvillea)



Zimbabwe (Flame Lily)



Botswana (Sengaparile)



Eswatini (Edelweiss)



Lesotho (Aloe Polyphylla)



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How do the ruling classes convince the masses that there is no such thing as a ruling class?

[Michael David Cobb Bowen](#)

Following

Purposefully happy (User friendly personality, extremely calculating mind)[Updated May 18](#)

They created casual Friday. They legitimate all peasant tastes. They create National X Day where X is something everybody has. They fall over each other pretending to care about saving the planet and fund politicians who claim to be just like peasants. They build amusement parks and legalize weed and adopt postmodern nihilist sensibilities and basically say that anything goes.

They send their spoiled children to party with yours. Here's a clue.



I'm at a private party at a top deck club at the Mandalay Bay in Vegas. You don't know who is one of those rich spoiled children at the topless pool downstairs and who is just a peasant. We all go to the same parties. But you never really think about who owns all this.

If the ruling class didn't bankroll our entertainment and employ us with enough money to get some...it might get ugly over time. In the meantime, enjoy Bruno Mars. Don't worry about his producer and label, right?

Safest African Countries To Visit

1. Uganda

Contributed by Esther from [The adventurous feet](#). Follow me on [Instagram](#) to find out what I am up to.

Having been listed as one of the friendliest countries in the world by [BBC](#), Uganda definitely qualifies to be among the [best countries in Africa](#) to live in.

It might not seem like a palpable fact to consider Uganda as one of the safe African countries when you look at all the media fracas, but when you take a closer look you'll realize that it is actually a safe place.

I have personally lived in Uganda for all my life and I've had the opportunity to travel to different parts of the country and I can vouch that I've never felt unsafe in any way and it's not because I am a local but it is also one of the safest African countries for tourists.

Regardless of the petty and street theft that can literally happen even in the biggest and safest countries in the world, it should not stop you from enjoying this pearl of Africa.

If you're convinced that Uganda is actually one of the safest African countries to visit, then check out this post about the [best places to visit in Uganda](#).

Related posts:

[Things to know before traveling to Uganda](#)

[Facts about Uganda](#)

[Best things to do in Kampala, Uganda](#)

[Guide to Hiking Mt. Elgon in Uganda](#)



2. Tanzania

Contributed by Jess Drier from Unearth the Voyage. Follow her on [Instagram](#) to find out what she's up to

I traveled to Tanzania in Spring 2014 and had such an amazing time.

I would have to say that Tanzania is definitely one of the safest countries to visit in Africa because of the experience I had there.

I never at any point during the 6 weeks I was there felt unsafe. I traveled as a solo female traveler and went through a volunteer company called [IVHQ](#).

At the beginning of my trip, the volunteer company gave us an orientation to the country and how to get around.

We were given instructions on how to get cell phones as well as recommendations of vetted taxi drivers.

Having a cell phone as well as a list of taxi drivers definitely helped make me feel safer in the country.

Because I went through a volunteer organization, I also never really went anywhere alone.

Some women, as well as men, volunteered at organizations on their own so they would go back and forth from the volunteer house to their placement every day on public transportation alone, and no one ever had any problems.

I do have a few recommendations on ways to stay safe while you're in Tanzania, the first is to never go anywhere alone at night.

Find a few taxi drivers who you feel comfortable with and call them if you'd like to go out for dinner or even out dancing!

We went out to different dance clubs and restaurants almost every night until very late at night, but always stayed in at least pairs, and always got a reputable taxi driver to take us home.

Second, women should make sure they wear modest clothing and always cover their knees.

A few fellow volunteers who wore short dresses out during the day always got a lot of unwanted attention such as cat-calling, and lots of stares.

There are so many amazing things to do in Tanzania, such as [climbing Mount Kilimanjaro](#) or going on a safari.

When you do both of these activities, you will have a tour guide so you shouldn't have any issues with safety.

In my experience, the Tanzanian people are extremely friendly and your guides are there to look after your safety and make sure you have a great time.

As long as you follow a few simple safety precautions, Tanzania will be one of the peaceful countries in Africa for you.

Related post: [Best National parks in Africa](#)



3. Kenya

Contributed by Priyanko Sarkar from [Constant Traveller](#). Follow him on [Instagram](#) to find out what he's up to

It might seem like an oxymoron to suggest Kenya as the safest place in Africa to visit given that the East African country has come under terror attacks multiple times in the last few years.

However, once you realize that even the so-called safe countries in [Europe](#) have faced the same problem you begin to let go of your apprehensions and instead, go to enjoy Kenya for what it truly is – a rich and biodiverse country that affords you a chance of going back to nature in a way few other places can.

I visited the country some months before the Westgate attacks and found an incredibly warm country.

I visited the Masai Mara reserve, strolled around Kenya city as well as the sprawling Kibera and never felt threatened even once.

I realized that if I applied some common sense and smiled often, I was likely to be more welcomed.

The simple act of not hurrying through this vast country but to actually sit and listen to the locals endeared me to everyone I met. The proof? At least one free Tusker beer every night!

In fact, I extended my trip to go and visit the Lamu island and Mombasa simply because I was having such a good time.

Everywhere, locals took me in and tried (unsuccessfully) to teach me Swahili, gave me khat to chew on while talking world problems, and ensured that it became one of my favorite countries not just in Africa but the world.

Related post: [Best tips for backpacking Africa](#)



4. Botswana

Contributed by Fiona Berry from Passport and Piano. Follow her on [Facebook](#) to find out what she's up to

Botswana is one of the safest countries in Africa to visit and its capital Gaborone is regarded as one of the safest cities in Africa.

It has had a stable democracy for longer than any other country on the continent, and there's little corruption.

It's often considered as a luxury travel destination and that's unlikely to change much in the future.

The country has an excellent conservation record, and most of the resorts are eco-lodges.

Recycling, reducing carbon footprint, solar energy, and supporting the environment all play essential roles in the tourist industry here.

I was in Botswana during April 2018 when I spent two weeks on a [self-drive safari](#) around several national parks and Zambia.

I was traveling with my cousin, and I can honestly say we never felt any danger at any point.

Even at crossing the border, people were very helpful and kind.

As you might expect locals were trying to sell us travel souvenirs at these points, and like many other countries they did tend to follow us. However, they were only trying to make a living.

The most significant danger in Botswana is the animals as none of the reserves are gated. It's, therefore, best to drive only during daylight hours and follow locals' advice if you're camping in the bush.

The main roads are paved so getting around is not a problem although you do have to watch out for the potholes.

Unfortunately, I can also vouch for the quality of healthcare.

I ended up visiting the hospital in Kasane after being severely bitten by insects and suffering an allergy. The facilities were outstanding as was the aftercare.

The doctor sent my notes to the hospital in Zambia and booked me in for a checkup visit the following week at a medical center in Livingstone.

To avoid getting bitten by insects, make sure you cover up at all times as well as using insect repellent. (You can [buy the insect repellent from here](#)).

Enjoy your travels through Botswana, it's a beautiful country and the wildlife is magnificent – I can't wait to go again later this year.

Related posts:

[Things to know before camping in Botswana](#)

[3 weeks Self-drive itinerary in Botswana](#)

[Best places to visit in Botswana](#)

[Guide to visiting Chobe National park](#)

[Review of Masa square hotel in Gaborone](#)



5. Rwanda

Contributed by Wendy from Empty Nesters Hit The Road. Follow her on [Facebook](#) to find out what she's up to

Often, when I tell friends that I'm headed to Rwanda, they respond with the question, "Is it safe?"

I'm not sure if they are referring to the genocide that took place 25 years ago, or think that Africa, in general, is unsafe.

But either way, my answer is an emphatic one, "yes!" After two trips to Rwanda, first in 2016 and again in 2019, I can assure everyone that this is a safe country to visit in Africa

But don't just take my word for it. According to Gallup's Law and Order Index of 2018, Rwanda is the second safest country in Africa.

83% of Rwandans have confidence in their local police and feel safe walking alone at night.

In comparison, the U.S. ranks just one percentage point higher at 84%. During both of my visits to Rwanda, I felt safe traveling throughout the country in big cities and tiny villages and meeting hundreds of locals.

So now that you're sure that Rwanda is one of the safe places to travel in Africa, let's talk about [what to do in Rwanda](#).

First, since most people arrive in the capital of Kigali, spend some time in this vibrant city.

Be sure to visit the museums, markets and art galleries. And if you're a coffee lover like me, hang out in one of the cafes drinking some delicious, strong coffee.

Next, choose one of three [national parks](#) for wildlife viewing. I chose to head north to Volcanoes National Park for a golden monkey trek, but this is also a popular location for gorilla treks.

It was here that Dian Fossey studied the mountain gorillas and launched an international effort to save them.

If time permits, check out the two other national parks; Akagera and Nyungwe Forest. The first is a great destination for large animal viewings like elephants and zebras, while the second is well-known for chimpanzees.



6. Egypt

Contributed by Maria from Tigrest.com. Follow her on [Facebook](#) to find out what she's up to

My last trip to Hurghada, Egypt was in March 2019. I visited with a female friend.

We surely had some doubts about it being safe for two females traveling on their own, but in the end, there was no reason to worry.

We spent many hours walking the streets of old Hurghada and never experienced any problems with locals.

Most of the men approaching us were simply trying to invite us into their stores and sell us some souvenirs.

A few guys tried to make friends, but we turned them down politely.

As we didn't have a huge budget, we decided to book ATV safari with a local company we found online.

The price was almost too good to be true. When the car came to pick us up, there were only us and four Egyptian men.

We had a short panic attack, but it was a great tour in the end. Basically, the tour was just for two of us, as no one else had booked on that date.

The guys ended up being very nice and polite, although they still tried to sell us photos.

If you are [traveling to Egypt](#) on your own, I recommend using common knowledge, as you would anywhere else in the world.

There is no danger in booking tours with local companies or with street agencies.

Also, don't forget that it is a Muslim country, so wear modest clothes covering your shoulders and knees- that's the way you can avoid unnecessary attention.

No need to wear hijab, though- Egyptians are used to tourists, especially in resort towns like [Dahab](#) and near [famous Egyptian landmarks](#).

Egypt is a fantastic country with lots of different activities for any taste.

I recommend visiting historical landmarks, such as the [Pyramids of Giza](#) and Luxor temples.

Heading to Luxor? Check out this post about [Luxor day trip from Hurghada](#) for all the details.

Desert tours are also very interesting, and you get a chance to drive an ATV or buggy.

If you enjoy swimming, you can enjoy fantastic beaches on the Red Sea with lots of corals and colorful fish.

With such a scenario I went through with my friend, I am confident to say that Egypt is one of the safest places to visit in Africa.

Related posts:

[Mistakes to avoid when traveling to Egypt](#)

[Best places to visit in Cairo](#)

[What to wear in Egypt plus the complete packing list](#)

[How to spend 2 days in Cairo](#)

[Things to know before traveling to Egypt](#)



7. Morocco

Contributed by Danielle from Live in 10 countries. Follow her on [Twitter](#) to find out what she's up to

Even though it might be hard for some people to believe, Morocco is one of the safest country to visit in Africa.

I traveled to Morocco in the toasty heat of September and spent some time exploring not only the capital, Marrakesh but also more isolated areas around the Atlas Mountains.

It's a place where the culture is incredibly vibrant and I felt safe because I traveled in a women-only group and we were all able to go out in the evenings, wander around and felt OK.

It's always important to respect the local culture and cover up appropriately – that's on you.

But, popping on a long sleeved shirt and no low collar line with long trousers or a long skirt was all I needed to do.

That kind of respect is key to maintaining good relations with the locals and staying safe.

You should definitely book a tour of the Atlas area's incredible waterfalls and save some spending money for the eclectic souqs.

Lovely afternoons can also be spent drinking mint tea in cool courtyards around the city.

To keep yourself safe while you do all of that, don't carry a lot of cash or flashy valuables and register with your government or embassy to let them know the dates of your trip.

If you're a queer traveler, unfortunately, Morocco isn't a safe place for you and you'll be better off exploring [LGBT friendly destinations in Europe](#).



8. Malawi

Contributed by Wendy from The Nomadic Vegan. Follow her on [Instagram](#) to find out what she's up to

I visited Malawi in 2017 as part of a three-month journey around southern Africa.

While I definitely had safety concerns about some of the other countries I visited on that trip, I was generally not worried about safety while I was in Malawi.

The people of Malawi have a reputation for being exceedingly kind and friendly, and I found this to be true during my stay there.

Indeed, the country is known as the "warm heart of Africa" for this very reason.

The crime rate is very low, especially compared with some other countries in the region.

Even so, I still advise taking the usual precautions in cities, especially at night. After dark, it's best to take a taxi rather than walking, even for short distances.

Lake Malawi is the main tourist attraction in the country that you should visit.

There are also several towns you can visit along the lake; I chose Cape Maclear, which is a friendly, and relaxing place to chill out for a few days.

I also highly recommend visiting Livingstonia, which is a historic town founded by missionaries from Scotland in the 19th century.

The hospital, church, and schools that the Scots founded are all still operating and offer valuable services to the local people.

Manchewe Falls, the tallest waterfall in the country at 125 meters, is also close by.

When visiting Livingstonia, I recommend staying at the Mushroom Farm Eco-Lodge. They offer affordable and unique accommodation and serve up some of [the best food in Malawi](#).



9. Seychelles

Contributed by Amanda from A Dangerous Business. Follow her on [Instagram](#) to find out what she's up to

If you're looking for the most stable countries in Africa that are tropical, exotic, AND very safe, then you don't need to look any further than Seychelles.

The Seychelles is a group of 115 small islands in the Indian Ocean that are home to just under 100,000 people.

The islands are the epitome of a tropical paradise, with pristine white sand beaches, warm turquoise water, towering palm trees, and even giant tortoises.

While the country is often thought of as a [honeymoon hot spot](#), the Seychelles islands are also great for families, groups of friends, and even solo travelers.

And this is mostly because the islands are laid-back and extremely safe for any kind of traveler.

I visited the islands as a solo traveler at the end of 2017, spending [one week in the Seychelles](#) traveling between the islands of Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue.

I traveled on my own, often with a local guide/driver to see some of the most popular spots and beaches.

The islands are well developed for tourism, with good roads, plenty of hotels, and English as one of the country's three official languages.

Safety-wise, the biggest danger in the Seychelles is from the ocean! Several beaches are not safe to swim in because of strong currents.

But otherwise, there are few safety concerns; very little violent crime, and not even any malaria to worry about.

As a solo traveler, I took the normal safety precautions I follow when traveling alone (not wandering anywhere unfamiliar at night, not carrying more valuables on me than was necessary, not over-indulging in alcoholic beverages, etc.) and felt very safe the entire time.

Some of my favorite things I did in the Seychelles included spending a day at the famous Anse Source d'Argent beach on the island of La Digue, meeting some native Aldabra giant tortoises, and visiting the Vallée de Mai, a national park and [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) on the island of Praslin that's home to the coco de mer nut, the largest nut in the world!

So if you're looking for safe countries to visit in Africa, The Seychelles should definitely be on your list.

Related post: [Most romantic places in the world](#)



10. Mozambique

Contributed by Laura & Charlie The Travelling Stomach. Follow them on [Facebook](#) to find out what they're up to

Like many of its neighbors, [Mozambique](#) has emerged from the dark past of its civil war and has had issues shrugging off that stereotypical dangerous image of Africa.

However, nowadays that couldn't be further from the truth and is now the ultimate destination for a luxury coastal retreat, with the likes of the Bazaruto Archipelago and Tofo offering some of the most jaw-dropping diving and beaches in the world.

Extending far along the coastline of southern Africa, Mozambique is a country that showcases the best of the Indian Ocean and African culture, challenging even the likes of Mauritius and the Seychelles as the go-to beach destination.

Like most places around the world, of course, vigilance is key – be sensible in booking taxis through your hotel and avoid traveling at night.

Mozambique, in particular, does have terrible roads with minimal street lighting, so traffic accidents at night are a regular occurrence.

Nevertheless, One of the most famous spots in Mozambique, the Bazaruto Archipelago of six islands, with Bazaruto itself and Benguerra being the two largest, is the ultimate island paradise.

Dotted with a small number of beautiful boutique resorts fronting out to the turquoise waters with incredible underwater life beyond.

Stay at Azura Benguerra and soak up the sun by the pool and then spend your mornings diving or snorkeling the magical 2-mile reef!

Even after the dark past, Mozambique has now emerged to be one of the safest African countries to visit.

Related post: [Most Famous landmarks to visit in Africa](#)



11. Ethiopia

Contributed by Andrea from Happy Days Travel Blog. Follow her on [Facebook](#) to find out what she's up to

Having traveled widely on the continent of Africa, Ethiopia remains one of our favorite destinations.

We first visited in 2016 when we spent three months traveling throughout this amazing country, and we have recently returned from our second trip.

Undoubtedly, there are dangers in Ethiopia. Currently, the UK government and others are advising against all travel to the border areas with Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, and South Sudan.

We, however, experienced no problems and never felt threatened or nervous at all.

The main reason for this is the Ethiopian people, who showed us nothing but kindness, friendship, and generosity wherever we traveled.

Tips To Staying Safe In Ethiopia

- Check with the latest government advice issued in your country before traveling to Ethiopia. Stay away from any areas identified as being potentially dangerous.
- As in all countries, cities in Ethiopia have their share of petty crime and tourists could be seen as an easy target.

If you are in [Addis Ababa](#) or any other sizeable city, take the same precautions you would anywhere:

- Try to always tell someone where you're going.
- Don't walk alone after dark.
- Stick to well-lit areas.
- Know the number for emergency services (911 is the general emergency number in Ethiopia).
- Lock your valuables in a hotel safe where possible and only carry a small amount of cash and one debit/credit card.

The Best Things To Do In Ethiopia

- Be blown away by the stunning scenery. Spend time exploring the Simien Mountain National Park, the Blue Nile Falls, and the Bale Mountains National Park.

If you're lucky, you'll see the incredible gelada baboons, Ethiopian wolves, and Walia ibex.

- Spend a few days in Addis Ababa. Don't miss the National Museum where you can meet 'Lucy' the world's oldest hominid.

Take in an Abyssian cultural show and marvel at the 'shoulder dancing'.

Enjoy delicious Ethiopian cuisine and drink the best coffee you'll ever taste.

- Visit the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela. While you're in town, dine at the coolest restaurant in Ethiopia – Ben Abeba, aka 'The Spaceship Restaurant'.
- Go to Aksum to see the northern stelae field, as well as the carefully-guarded chapel which houses the legendary Ark of the Covenant.
- Stay in Gondar where you'll see European-style castles and palaces.
- Take a boat trip across Lake Tana to visit some of the monasteries of the Zege Peninsula.

Buy some hand-crafted souvenirs to remind you of the incredible country of Ethiopia.

Related post: [Things to know before your first African safari](#)



12. Cape Verde

Contributed by Philip from Zen Travellers. Follow him on [Instagram](#) to find out what he's up to

In 2019, I traveled to the island of Sal in Cape Verde. [Cape Verde](#) is a beautiful archipelago of volcanic islands about 460km off the Western coast of Africa.

Sal is the most developed for tourism of the ten islands and most of its small population is supported by tourism.

I considered it to be safe as it has no major crime issues aside from petty theft.

As in many countries, one should pay attention to their valuables and avoid flashing them about, especially if you've had a cocktail or two on the beach.

But realistically you can expect a warm welcome from locals in Cape Verde. The slogan that you'll hear repeatedly is "No Stress".

Indeed, why would you stress if you lived in Cape Verde? It's a beautiful tropical paradise with many kilometers of beaches, a great variety of marine life, and a laid back vibe.

If you get tired of lazing about on the beach you can do any number of activities in the ocean including Kite Surfing, Kiteboarding, Stand Up Paddleboarding, Scuba Diving, Snorkeling, or Surfing.

There are also a handful of tourist sites on land, including salt pools, the “blue eye” cave, and lagoon, seeing lemon sharks, visiting local fishing villages, or exploring the desert on a horse or 4×4. Indeed Cape Verde is one of the safest African countries to visit.



13. Zambia

Contributed by Jyoti and Nirmal from Story at Every Corner. Follow them on [Facebook](#) to find out what they're up to

We have lots of peace, and that's all we have", our driver in Zambia said when we asked the safety question.

He was pretty accurate. Zambia has been politically stable and peaceful.

The economy is slow and unemployment is high in many parts, but the people are very peaceful and non-violent making it one of the safest places to live in Africa.

We traveled to Zambia as part of our [14 day trip of Southern Africa](#) in July 2018.

We stayed in Livingstone as our base to explore Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe.

We chatted with our local guide, the staff at the resort, other travelers, and other locals we met on our trip to get a sense of lifestyle in Zambia.

Everyone we met was wonderful and vouched for complete safety in Zambia.

Encouraged by all the feedback, we ventured out to town and walked across the border to Zimbabwe and we never faced any challenges along the way.

There is a lot to see in Zambia, but we had only 3-4 days. So we picked a few highlights –

We stayed on a resort on [Victoria Falls](#), the largest waterfall in the world (by volume) so we got full free access to the falls.

We walked over to Zimbabwe to check out the local scene and to see the falls from the Zimbabwe side.

We took a day trip to [Chobe National Park](#) in Botswana for an amazing land safari and a boat safari in the Chobe River.

On the resort, we spent time walking around the property and took a horseback safari into the national park.

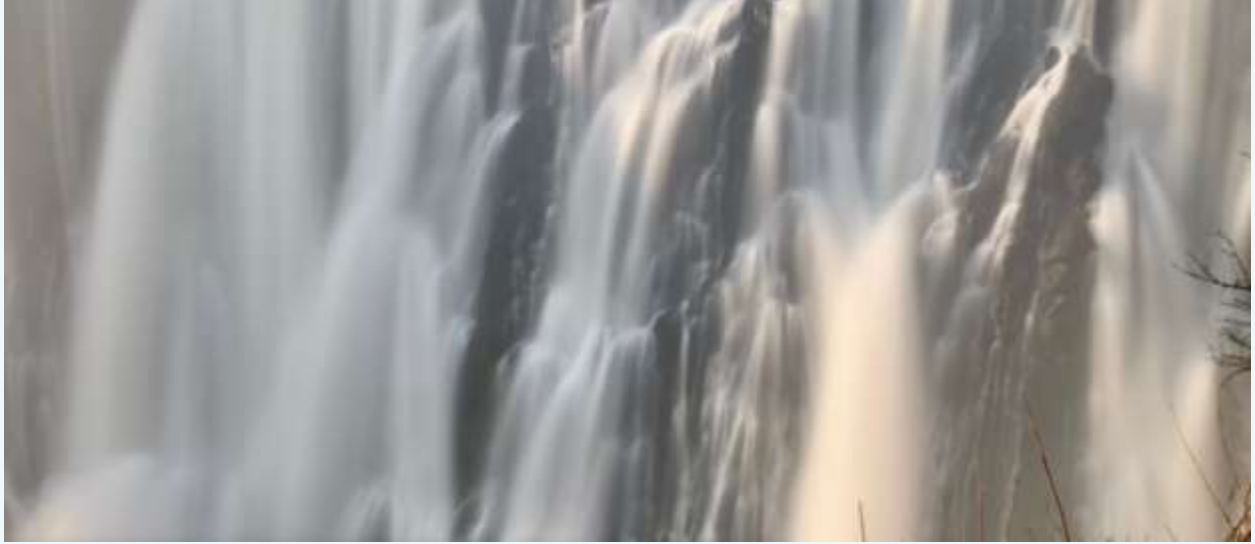
Like any place, be mindful of what you're carrying and displaying, plus, keep your valuables concealed.

Overall Zambia was amazing, we did not get any safety threats and we would definitely recommend it as one of the safest countries in Africa to visit.

Related posts:

[Best things to do at Victoria Falls](#)

[Complete guide to visiting the Victoria falls](#)





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Were there any other rivers the size of the Niger in West Africa around the time of the Egyptians?

Answered by

[Firew Afera](#)

[Fri](#)

The Niger and Congo rivers, if I am not mistaken, are among the largest rivers in the African continent, but I believe Nile river exceeds both in length. The Nile river is associated with the Kemitic civilization.



(River Niger to the West, Nile to the east, and Congo river within the DRC to the south)

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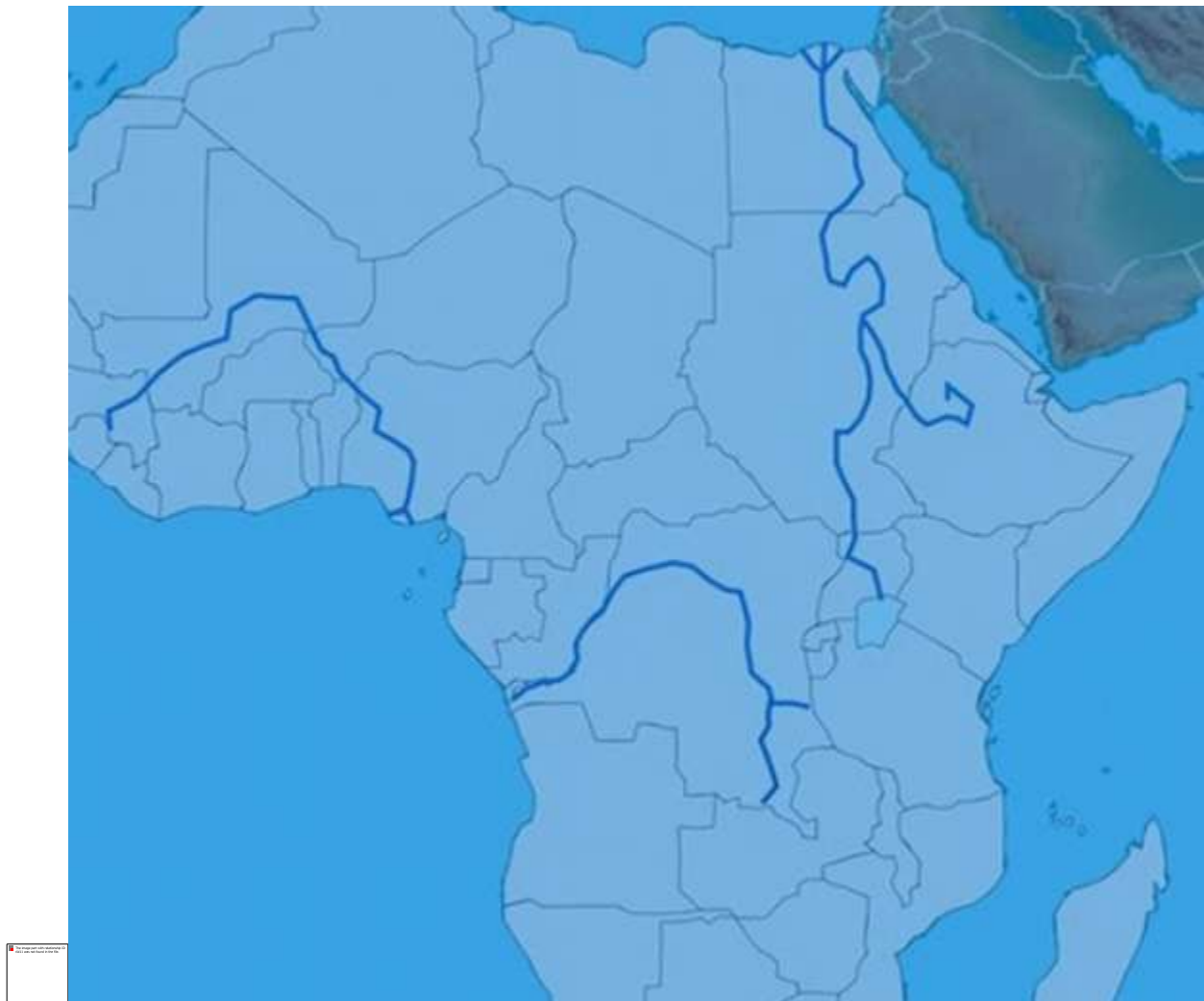
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Commonwealth Secretariat denies entry to at least 2 journalists
seeking to cover summit in Rwanda



Journalists Benedict Moran (left) and Anjan Sundaram (right) were recently denied accreditations to cover the upcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Rwanda. (Photos courtesy of the journalists)

Durban, June 17, 2022 – The Commonwealth Secretariat should ensure that all journalists can freely cover the upcoming summit in Rwanda, and should not allow the press accreditation process to be used as a political tool, the Committee to Protect Journalists said Friday.

The [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting](#), which brings together the leaders of Commonwealth nations for meetings every two years, is scheduled to be held in Rwanda from June 20 to 25. Foreign correspondents’ access to cover the event is controlled by the Commonwealth Secretariat, while the Rwandan government is responsible for the accreditation of domestic media, according to an email from the Commonwealth’s press office reviewed by CPJ.

On Wednesday, June 15, the Commonwealth Secretariat informed Benedict Moran, a Canadian journalist who [has reported on](#) Rwandan President Paul Kagame’s alleged involvement in war crimes and Kagame and the ruling Rwanda Patriotic Front’s alleged disinformation campaigns targeting government critics, that his application to cover the summit had been denied, according to [news reports](#) and Moran, who spoke to CPJ via messaging app and email.

The secretariat also denied the application of Anjan Sundaram, the author of the book *Bad News: Last Journalists in a Dictatorship* about the destruction of free speech in Rwanda, who had applied to cover the summit as part of Moran’s production company, Sundaram told CPJ via email.

Separately, several other foreign correspondents told CPJ that, despite filing their applications for accreditations before the May 23 deadline, they had still not received permission to cover the events as of

Friday, June 17. Those correspondents spoke to CPJ on the condition of anonymity, citing fear that speaking out could jeopardize their accreditations' last-minute approval.

“The Commonwealth Secretariat should reverse its decision to deny accreditation to journalists Benedict Moran and Anjan Sundaram to cover next week's Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Rwanda, and should ensure that all journalists who wish to cover the event are given unfettered access,” said Angela Quintal, CPJ's Africa program coordinator. “It is also very concerning that several journalists who applied for accreditations have yet to receive a reply at this late stage. The secretariat must inform them immediately.”

The Commonwealth Secretariat told Moran that his and Sundaram's applications had been denied because they were not working for “recognized media outlets,” Moran said, adding that he had previously been granted access to report from Rwanda for his production company.

Sundaram called that explanation “absurd,” noting that he had written for *The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *Politico*, *The Observer*, and *Foreign Policy*. Moran has contributed to PBS Newshour, *The New Yorker*, *The Mail and Guardian*, *Al-Jazeera*, *National Geographic*, and other outlets, he said.

In an emailed statement to CPJ, a Commonwealth spokesperson said that “suggestions that there is any attempt to limit media access to [the summit] don't hold up to scrutiny.”

The statement said that “over 700 journalists are being accredited” to cover the summit, but did not respond to CPJ's questions asking for a breakdown of the number of accreditations that had been approved, denied, and were pending.

“It's disappointing, but not surprising, that my application to cover the forum was rejected. In Rwanda, any critical voices are locked away or scared into silence,” Moran told CPJ. “So many Rwandans have fled, or died, trying to uphold the values upheld in the Commonwealth Charter, not only from past Rwandan governments, but from its current one.”

“It is a travesty that Commonwealth heads of state will hear only good news, and be able to express themselves freely in Kigali, when Rwandan journalists, academics, musicians and politicians have been killed for exercising the same basic right,” Sundaram said.

Rwandan government spokesman Yolande Makolo told CPJ via messaging app that the government only accredits domestic journalists, and said a list of journalists approved for accreditation by the secretariat and provided to the Rwandan government did not include Moran or Sundaram's names.

Asked whether the Rwandan government had the right to veto a name on the list, Makolo said, “Not to my knowledge.”

CPJ joined 23 other civil society organizations on June 10 in [calling](#) on Commonwealth leaders to urge Rwanda to respect human rights and allow the media to freely cover the summit.

CPJ's [most recent prison census](#), a snapshot of journalists detained as of December 1, 2021, showed that Rwanda was one of the worst jailers of journalists in Africa, with [at least seven behind bars](#).

[Pourquoi les touristes qui vont au Maghreb ne font-ils aucun effort pour parler arabe ou berbère ?](#)

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Cela peut s'expliquer tout simplement par le fait qu'au Maghreb, les gens sont souvent bilingues, voire trilingues, le français et l'anglais sont enseignés dès l'école ou le collège, l'espagnol est largement parlé dans le nord et le Sahara marocains par exemple.

Par ailleurs, les panneaux de signalisation, les affiches, les nom des magasins, boutiques, cafés et même les pharmacies sont écrits en latin, sinon carrément en français où en anglais, et parfois en espagnol,. Le passé colonial du Maghreb garde jalousement ses attributs.

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EVERY. SINGLE. TIME.

When people try to talk about "black" history or African history it will never not mention slavery.

Non-black people act like people of African descent only have hardship, suffering and slavery to tell.

No, slavery is only a small slice of black history.

Let's start with AAs shall we. Buckle up this might be a long one.



These are the women who helped America win the space race. The movie 'Hidden Figures' helped to broadcast their story.

'Hidden Figures' : 10 of the Film' s Stars and Their Real-Life Inspirations

The untold story of the three African-American, female mathematicians who helped win the Space Race even as they dealt with sexism and racism from their colleagues.

<https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/lists/hidden-figures-10-films-stars-real-life-inspirations-964715/dorothy-vaughan-portrayed-by-octavia-spencer/>

<https://www.eclipseaviation.com/what-do-nasa-scientists-say-about-hidden-figures/>

AAs have made inventions such as blood banks, the potato chip, the mailbox, traffic signals, gas masks and the incandescent light bulb.

Click below detail info on these inventions.

<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=http%3A%2F%2Freslife.umd.edu%2Fprograms%2Fprogramresources%2Fbulletinboard%2Ffiles%2Fmulticultural%2Ffricanamericaninventions.ppt%23%3A~%3Atext%3D%2520%2520%2520Title%2520%2520%2520Inventions%2520Created%2C%2520n-screen%2520Show%2520%25201%2520more%2520rows%2520&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>

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[anamericaninventions.ppt%23%3A~%3Atext%3D%2520%2520%2520Title%2520%2520%2520Inventions%2520Created%2C%2520on-screen%2520Show%2520%25201%2520more%2520rows%2520&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK](#)

Also, Jazz.



Now onto Africans.

Everyone thinks (well racists and ignorant people or people who know nothing about African history) that Africans were just playing with dirt until the Europeans came to ‘civilise’ Africans.

Obviously that’s propaganda.

Africa had civilisations all over the continent from North to South to East to West.



Mali empire (Songhai empire)



<https://str8talkmagazine.com/index.php/2019/04/04/the-mali-empire-the-rise-of-the-richest-civilization-in-west-africa/>

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<https://www.obrappare1.com/our-story/kingdom-of-kushite/>

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African inventions

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<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/mar/18/story-of-cities-5-benin-city-edo-nigeria-mighty-medieval-capital-lost-without-trace?msclkid=fbe476eec3d811ec91ef6bbb8da582d6>

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40 Great African Inventions of All Times for Entire World – InventGEN

African inventions are remarkable for the entire civilization. From the time immemorial, Africans are in their inventions.

<https://www.inventiongen.com/african-inventions/>

Africans also had written scripts contrary to popular belief but for some reason they are classed as ‘proto-writing’ even though the Aztec and Egyptian scripts are drawings and they are considered written scripts.

Even though the other two are pictographs but because some African scripts are logographic they’re considered ‘proto-writing’.....even though they are part of a language or the symbols can be used to make a coherent sentence.

Interesting.

Aztecs



Egyptians



West African script examples



Nsibidi (Nigerian)



Bamum script (Cameroon)



Ge'ez script (Ethiopian/Eritrea)



There's more but then this answer would be too long to read.

We have stories to tell like Mansa Musa, Queen Amina, Queen Nandi and many, many more.



But instead this is AA history...only this.



And this is African history...before the coming of Europeans you say?

Well....nothing. (◌●◌●◌)



Also, I'm not going to debate with people on whether or not that if any of these are "real" civilisations or not.

You can do that in the comments yourselves with other commentators but not me. Nope, don't have time for that but I'll just sit back and eat popcorn if chaos does ensue in the comments.

It normally does on these types of topics.

613 views

28 upvotes

5 shares

10 comments

2.) Yes, there are in fact there are some that are in Nigeria.

The **Kambari People** of Nigeria.



Located in **Birnin Amina** in **Rijau** Local Government Area in **Niger** state is an ancient rural community who pride themselves of being free of civilisation and independent of support from the government.

According to the **Maiunguwa** (chief), *"We don' t need the government to live a wonderful life here. After all, we have been managing ourselves well for over 60 years. Currently, we are about*

500 men and women along with about 150 children. We are on our own. We believe strongly in our customs and traditions and we don't need any religion or government to come here and change us. "

The **Jibu** People of Nigeria



They were discovered by a Nigerian journalist named **Stephen Osu**. After a nine-hour mountain climb, he found these descendants of the **Kwararafa Kingdom** scattered around on the mountains in **Gashaka** Local Government Area of **Taraba** State.

They live naked, choosing to cover certain parts of their bodies with leaves. These leaves and grass are used to cover their bed — a bamboo mat

The **Koma** People of Nigeria



These hill-dwelling people live in the **Alantika Mountains**, spanning the border between the southeast of **Yola**, the capital of **Adamawa** State in Nigeria, and Northern **Cameroon**.

They were discovered in 1986 by a corps member in the then-**Gongola** State of Northern Nigeria, Nigerian newspaper **The Spectator** reported in July 2010. They were officially recognized as Nigerians in 1961 and now have 17 villages on the Nigerian side.

Don't call any of these people primitive, they are naturalists and more intune with nature, if you think about it they would also be good very good for tourism in Nigeria. There is opportunity in everything. Also, don't sexualise the women.

Sources:

[Most Secluded Nigerian Culture: Who Are The Kambari People? – Olatorera For Senate](#)

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<https://olatorera.com/nigerian-culture-who-are-the-kambari-people/>

A look at the fascinating naked tribes of Nigeria

The mind goes back to prehistoric days when there's a mention of naked people. According to historical accounts, the use of clothing to cover the body has been one of the changes that marked the end of the Neolithic and the beginning of civilization. The term Neolithic marked the transition in human history from small,...

<https://face2faceafrica.com/article/a-look-at-the-fascinating-naked-tribes-of-nigeria>

Meet the naked tribes of Nigeria — where people wear leaves and little to nothing

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1.) Not every pre-colonial African empires were naked or near naked. See my answer for a brief recap of African history.



Yome Agu

- [May 15](#)

What part of "black history" are most of us never told about?

Basically anything and everything that isn't related to the slave-trade. EVERY. SINGLE. TIME. When people try to talk about "black" history or African history it will never not mention slavery. Non-black people act like people of African descent only have hardship, suffering and slavery to tell. No, s...

(more)

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Were there any other rivers the size of the Niger in West Africa around the time of the Egyptians?

[Firew Afera](#)

Lives in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (1995–present)[Fri](#)

The Niger and Congo rivers, if I am not mistaken, are among the largest rivers in the African continent, but I believe Nile river exceeds both in length. The Nile river is associated with the Kemitic civilization.



(River Niger to the West, Nile to the east, and Congo river within the DRC to the south)

Related Links

[How does the "dark pyramid" in Alaska compare to the pyramids in Egypt?](#)

[How much did ancient Egyptians know about their pharaohs?](#)

[Did ancient Carians sail to Central and South America?](#)

[Was the Sinai Peninsula part of the Egyptian kingdom?](#)

[Did Thutmose III ascend to the Egyptian throne through peaceful means or did he have to murder his stepmother?](#)

Did the Phoenicians initiate trade with Ancient Egypt or vice versa?

What was the most advanced technology found or known about in Ancient Egypt?

Could the Kingdom of Kerma have had trade relations with the Arabian region?

How was the consistency of the granite rocks in the Egyptian pyramids?

Does Egypt have any other rivers or reliable sources of water other than the Nile?

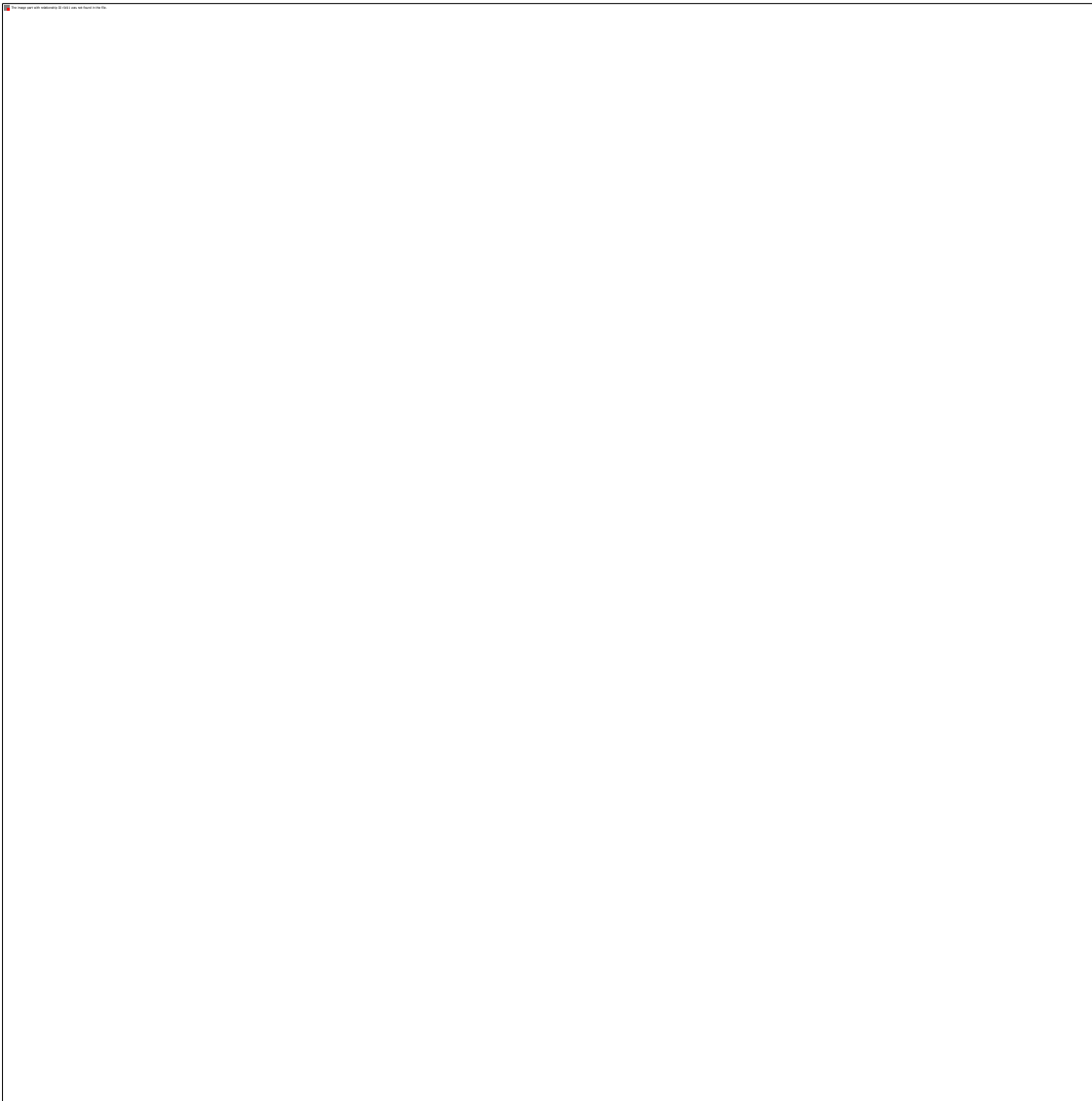
Did Egyptian mythology migrate to Hinduism or vice versa?

Did biblical Joseph's descendants have an Egyptian heritage besides being Israelites?

Did Ancient Egyptians see any of the animals that many today would call cryptids?

If the Egyptians resembled Middle Easterners, why did they portray themselves as dark reddish brown while portraying Berbers and Asiatics as fair skinned?

Commonwealth Secretariat denies entry to at least 2 journalists
seeking to cover summit in Rwanda



Journalists Benedict Moran (left) and Anjan Sundaram (right) were recently denied accreditations to cover the upcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Rwanda. (Photos courtesy of the journalists)

Durban, June 17, 2022 – The Commonwealth Secretariat should ensure that all journalists can freely cover the upcoming summit in Rwanda, and should not allow the press accreditation process to be used as a

political tool, the Committee to Protect Journalists said Friday.

The [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting](#), which brings together the leaders of Commonwealth nations for meetings every two years, is scheduled to be held in Rwanda from June 20 to 25. Foreign correspondents' access to cover the event is controlled by the Commonwealth Secretariat, while the Rwandan government is responsible for the accreditation of domestic media, according to an email from the Commonwealth's press office reviewed by CPJ.

On Wednesday, June 15, the Commonwealth Secretariat informed Benedict Moran, a Canadian journalist who [has reported on](#) Rwandan President Paul Kagame's alleged involvement in war crimes and Kagame and the ruling Rwanda Patriotic Front's alleged disinformation campaigns targeting government critics, that his application to cover the summit had been denied, according to [news reports](#) and Moran, who spoke to CPJ via messaging app and email.

The secretariat also denied the application of Anjan Sundaram, the author of the book *Bad News: Last Journalists in a Dictatorship* about the destruction of free speech in Rwanda, who had applied to cover the summit as part of Moran's production company, Sundaram told CPJ via email.

Separately, several other foreign correspondents told CPJ that, despite filing their applications for accreditations before the May 23 deadline, they had still not received permission to cover the events as of Friday, June 17. Those correspondents spoke to CPJ on the condition of anonymity, citing fear that speaking out could jeopardize their accreditations' last-minute approval.

“The Commonwealth Secretariat should reverse its decision to deny accreditation to journalists Benedict Moran and Anjan Sundaram to cover next week's Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Rwanda, and should ensure that all journalists who wish to cover the event are given unfettered access,” said Angela Quintal, CPJ's Africa program coordinator. “It is also very concerning that several journalists who applied for accreditations have yet to receive a reply at this late stage. The secretariat must inform them immediately.”

The Commonwealth Secretariat told Moran that his and Sundaram's applications had been denied because they were not working for “recognized media outlets,” Moran said, adding that he had previously been granted access to report from Rwanda for his production company.

Sundaram called that explanation “absurd,” noting that he had written for *The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, *Politico*, *The Observer*, and *Foreign Policy*. Moran has contributed to PBS Newshour, *The New Yorker*, *The Mail and Guardian*, Al-Jazeera, *National Geographic*, and other outlets, he said.

In an emailed statement to CPJ, a Commonwealth spokesperson said that “suggestions that there is any attempt to limit media access to [the summit] don't hold up to scrutiny.”

The statement said that “over 700 journalists are being accredited” to cover the summit, but did not respond to CPJ's questions asking for a breakdown of the number of accreditations that had been approved, denied, and were pending.

“It's disappointing, but not surprising, that my application to cover the forum was rejected. In Rwanda, any critical voices are locked away or scared into silence,” Moran told CPJ. “So many Rwandans have fled, or died, trying to uphold the values upheld in the Commonwealth Charter, not only from past Rwandan governments, but from its current one.”

“It is a travesty that Commonwealth heads of state will hear only good news, and be able to express themselves freely in Kigali, when Rwandan journalists, academics, musicians and politicians have been killed for exercising the same basic right,” Sundaram said.

Rwandan government spokesman Yolande Makolo told CPJ via messaging app that the government only accredits domestic journalists, and said a list of journalists approved for accreditation by the secretariat and provided to the Rwandan government did not include Moran or Sundaram’s names.

Asked whether the Rwandan government had the right to veto a name on the list, Makolo said, “Not to my knowledge.”

CPJ joined 23 other civil society organizations on June 10 in [calling](#) on Commonwealth leaders to urge Rwanda to respect human rights and allow the media to freely cover the summit.

CPJ’s [most recent prison census](#), a snapshot of journalists detained as of December 1, 2021, showed that Rwanda was one of the worst jailers of journalists in Africa, with [at least seven behind bars](#).

[What part of Africa do people still work without clothes and inaccessible to education?](#)

[Yome Agu](#)

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[Updated May 15](#)

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No, slavery is only a small slice of black history.

Let's start with AAs shall we. Buckle up this might be a long one.



Wanda Jones



Naomi Washington



Katherine Johnson

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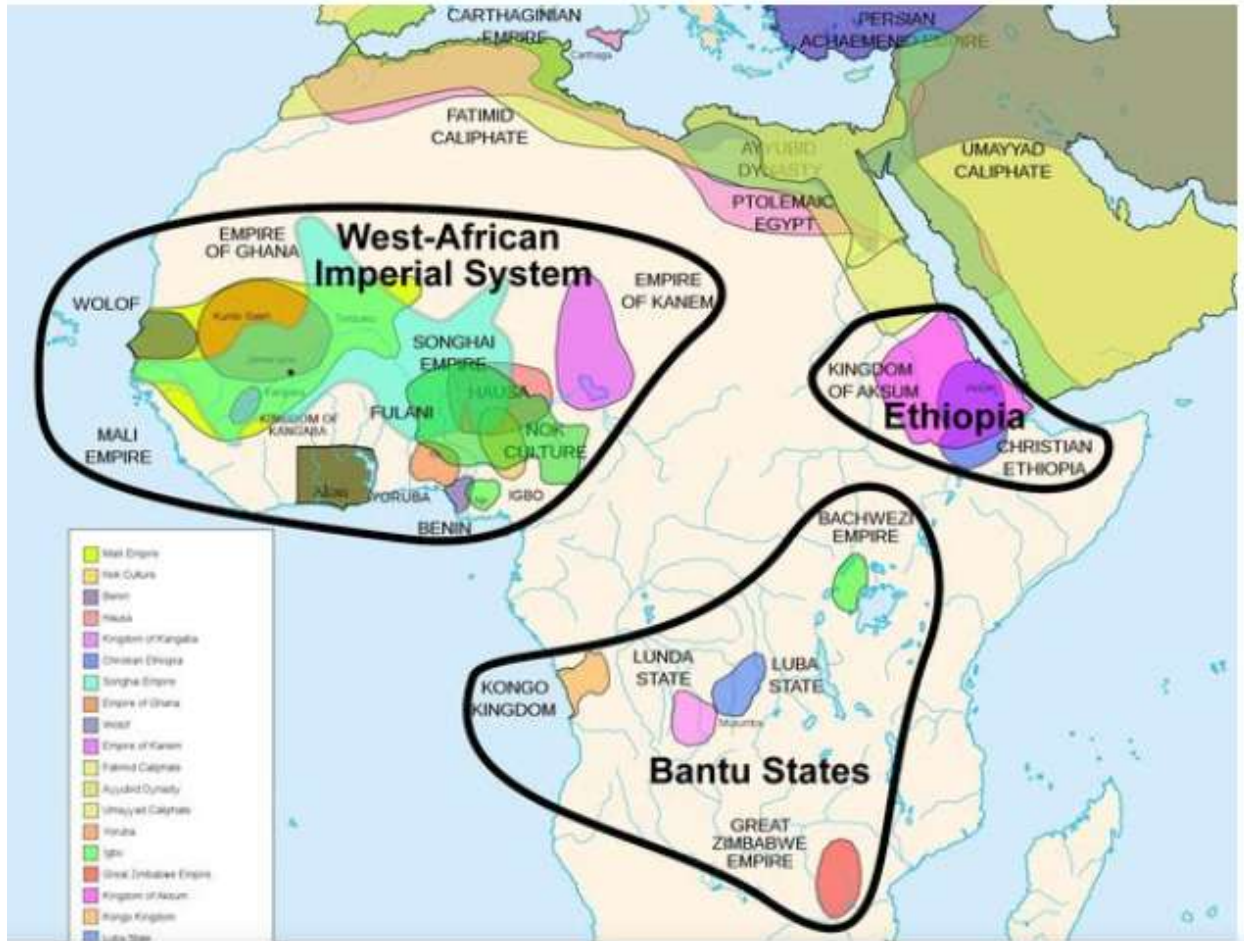
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Ethiopian empire (Kingdom of Aksum)

EMPIRE OF AKSUM



Art



King Ezana



Christian Crosses



Aksum Flag



Pillars of Aksum





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Kingdom of Kush





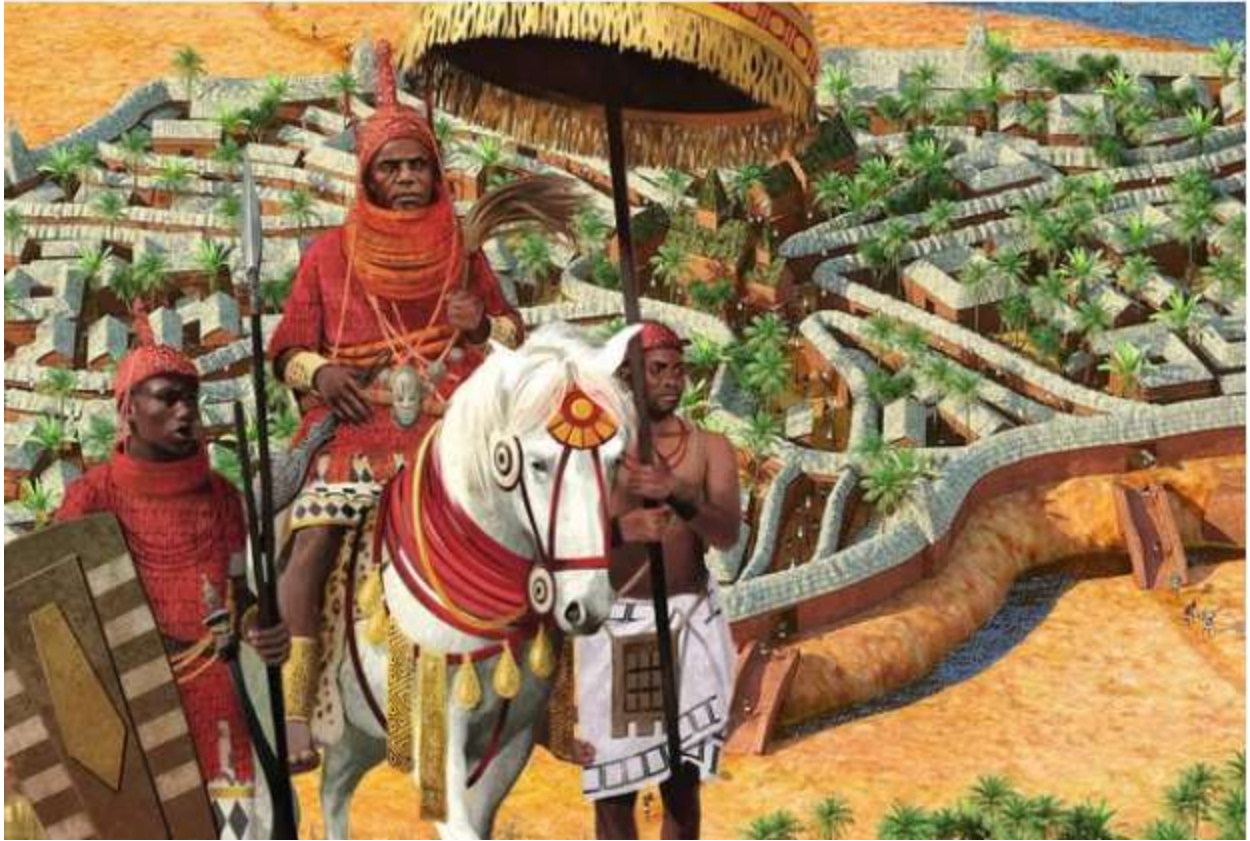


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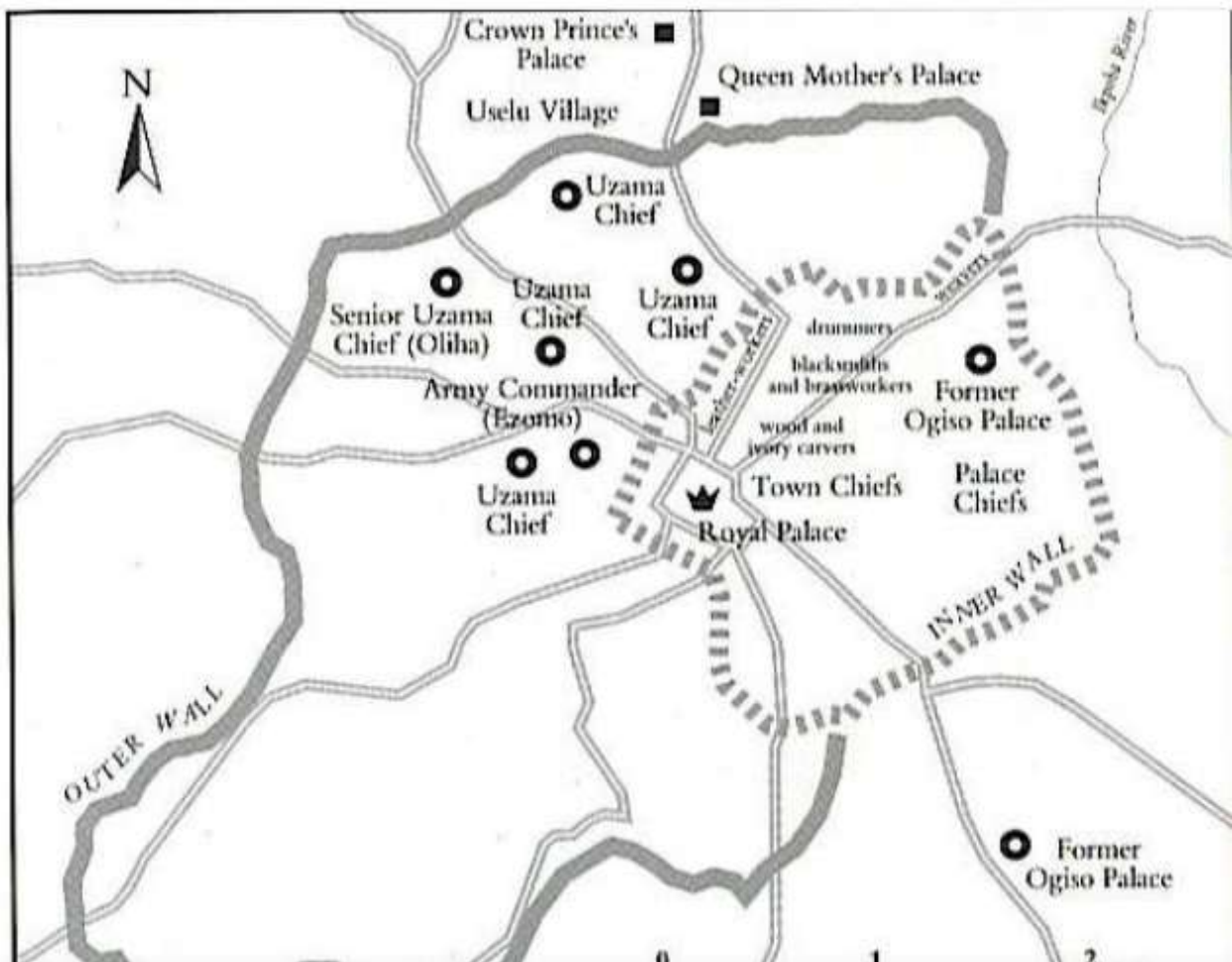


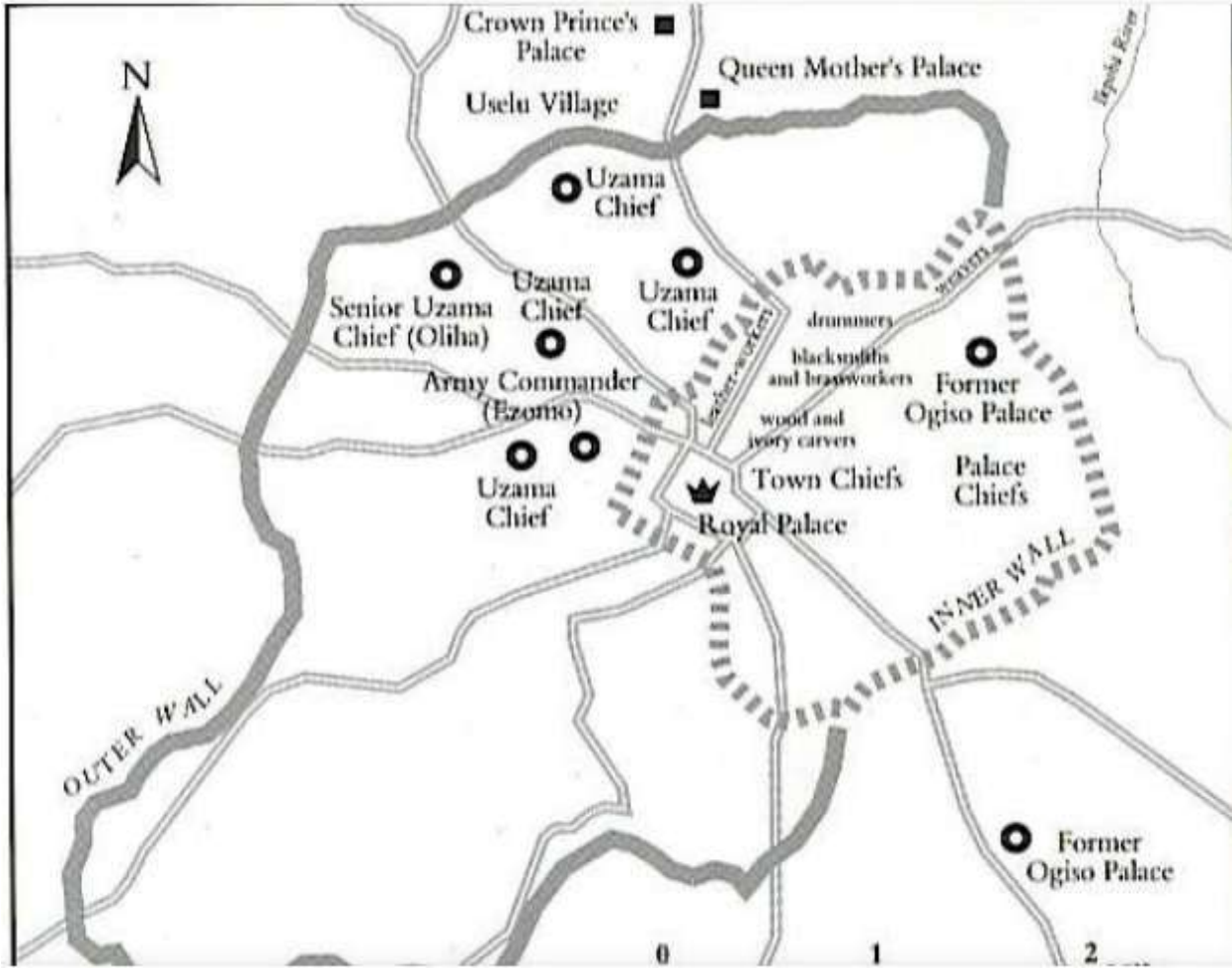


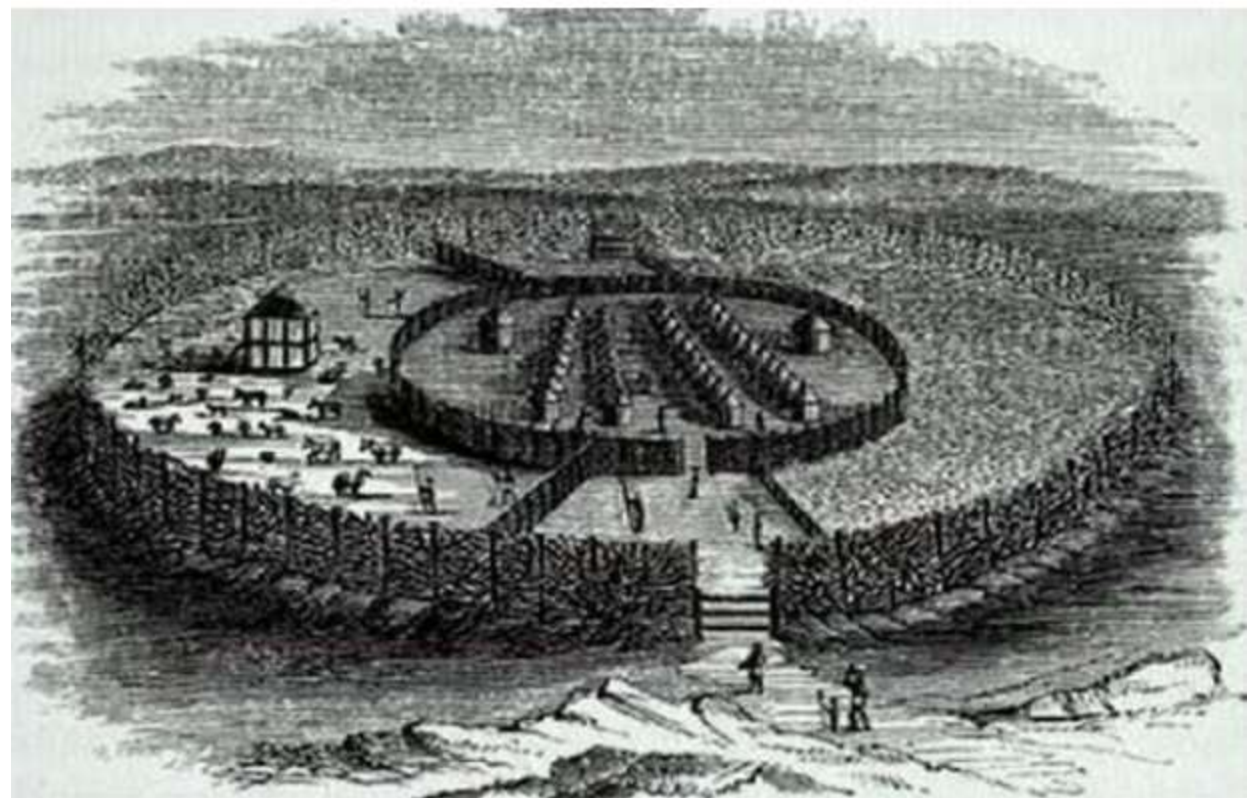




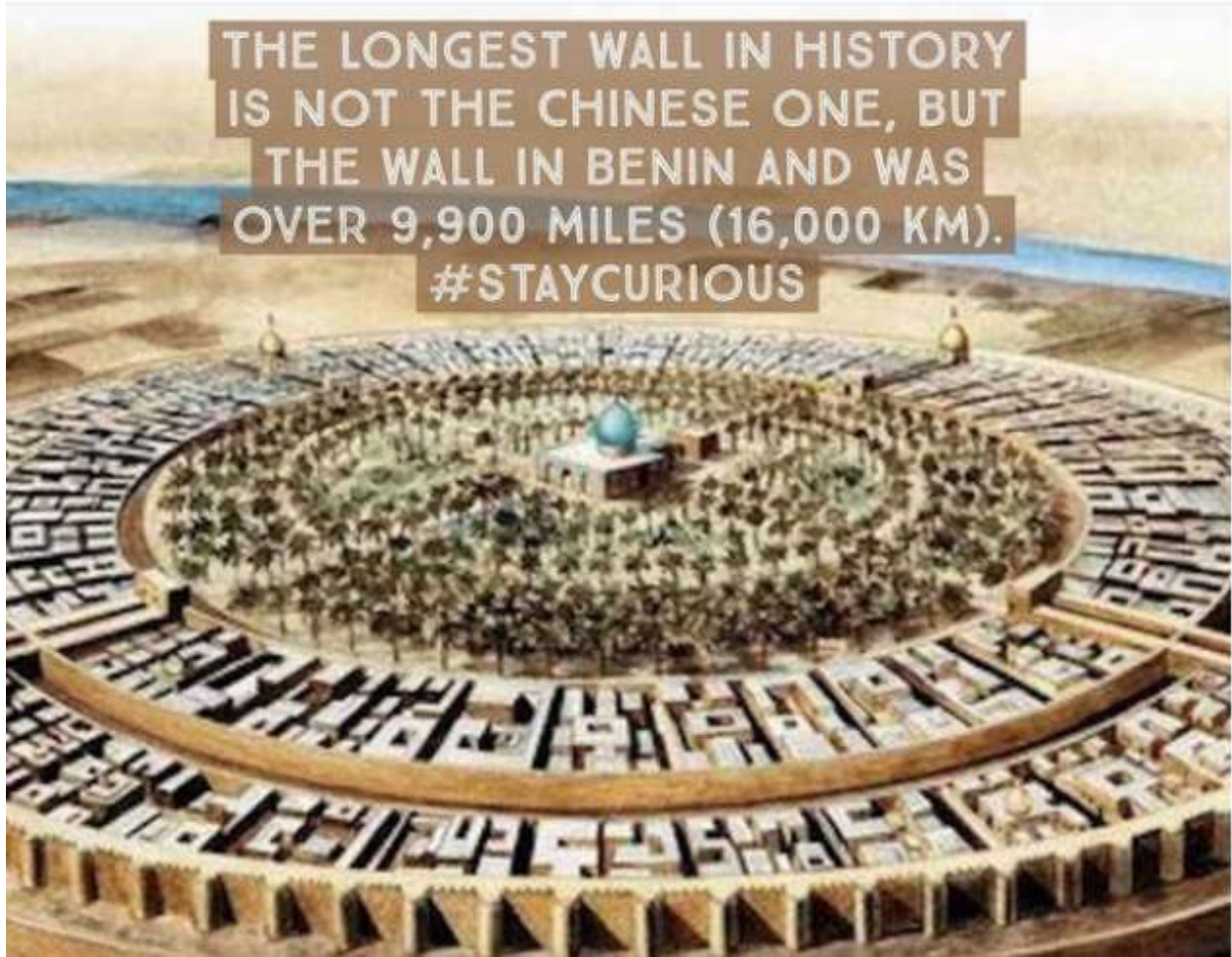
The Benin Wall







The Great Wall of Benin
(Constructed between 800 – mid-1400s AD)

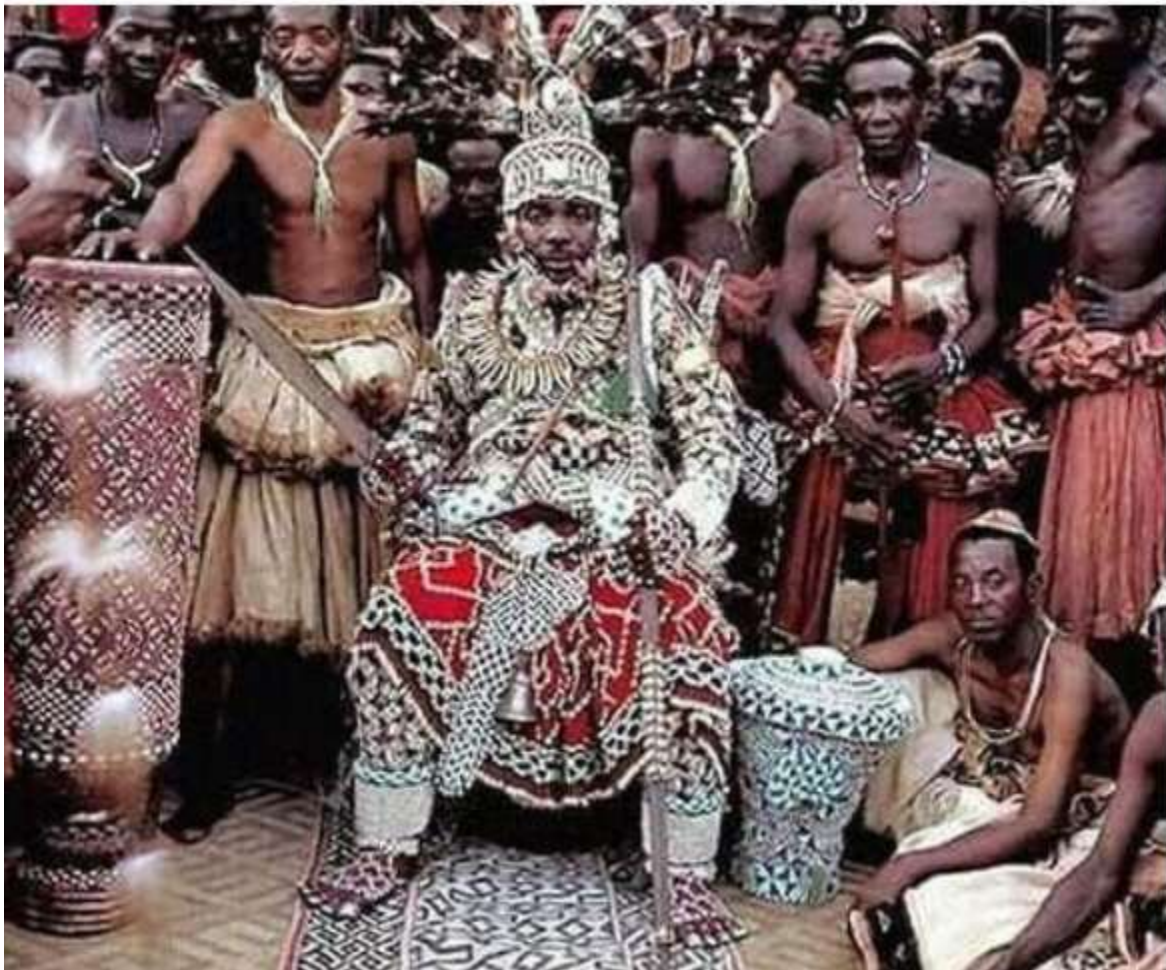
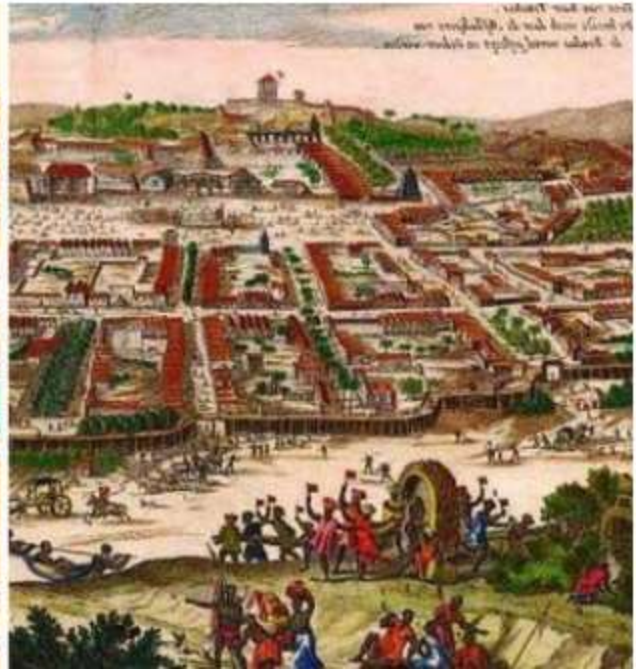


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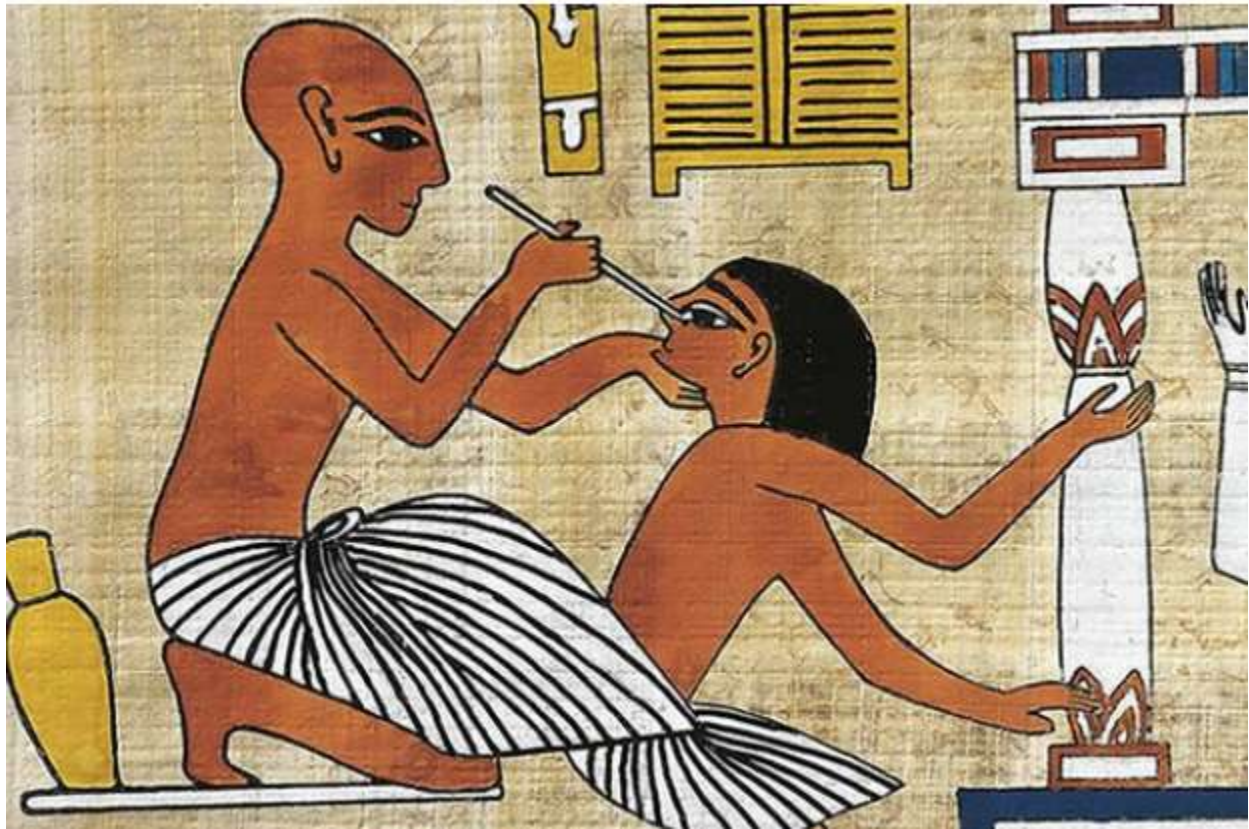
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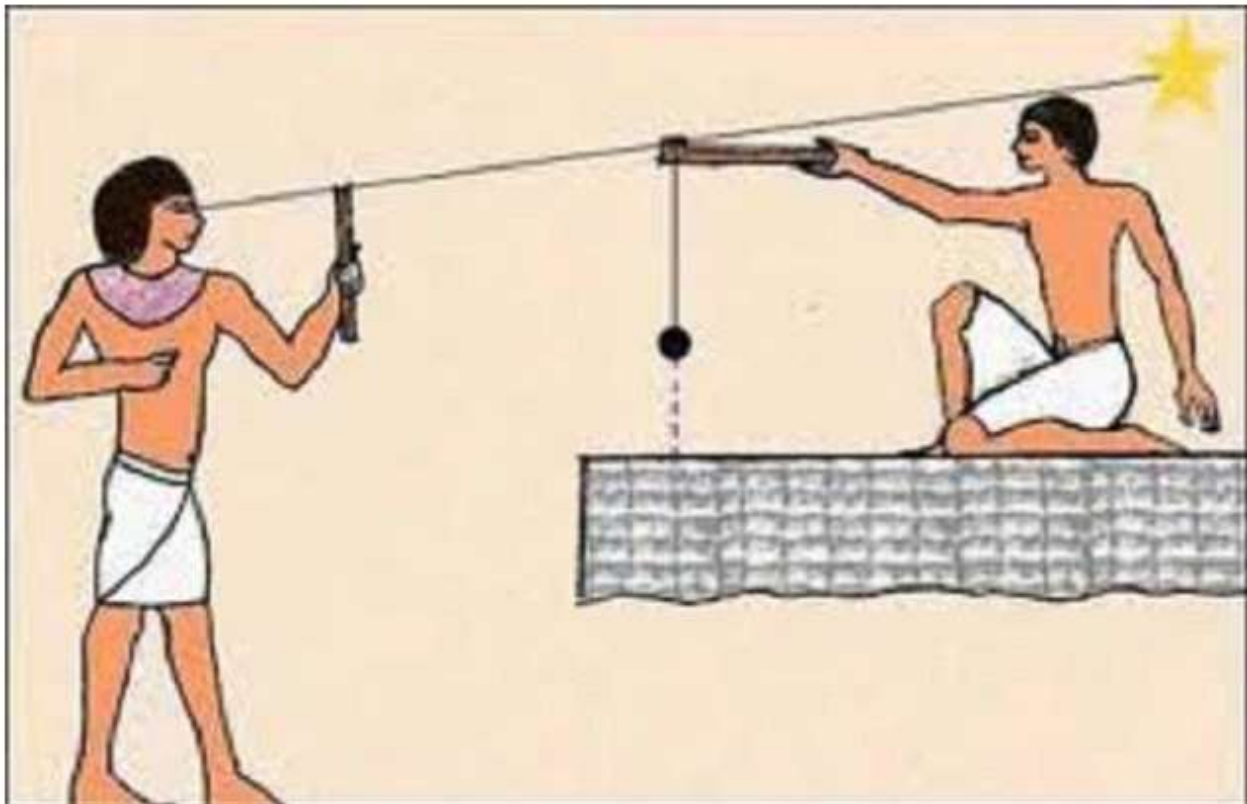
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African inventions are remarkable for the entire civilization. From the time immemorial, Africans are in their inventions.



























<https://www.inventiongen.com/african-inventions/>

Africans also had written scripts contrary to popular belief but for some reason they are classed as 'proto-writing' even though the Aztec and Egyptian scripts are drawings and they are considered written scripts.

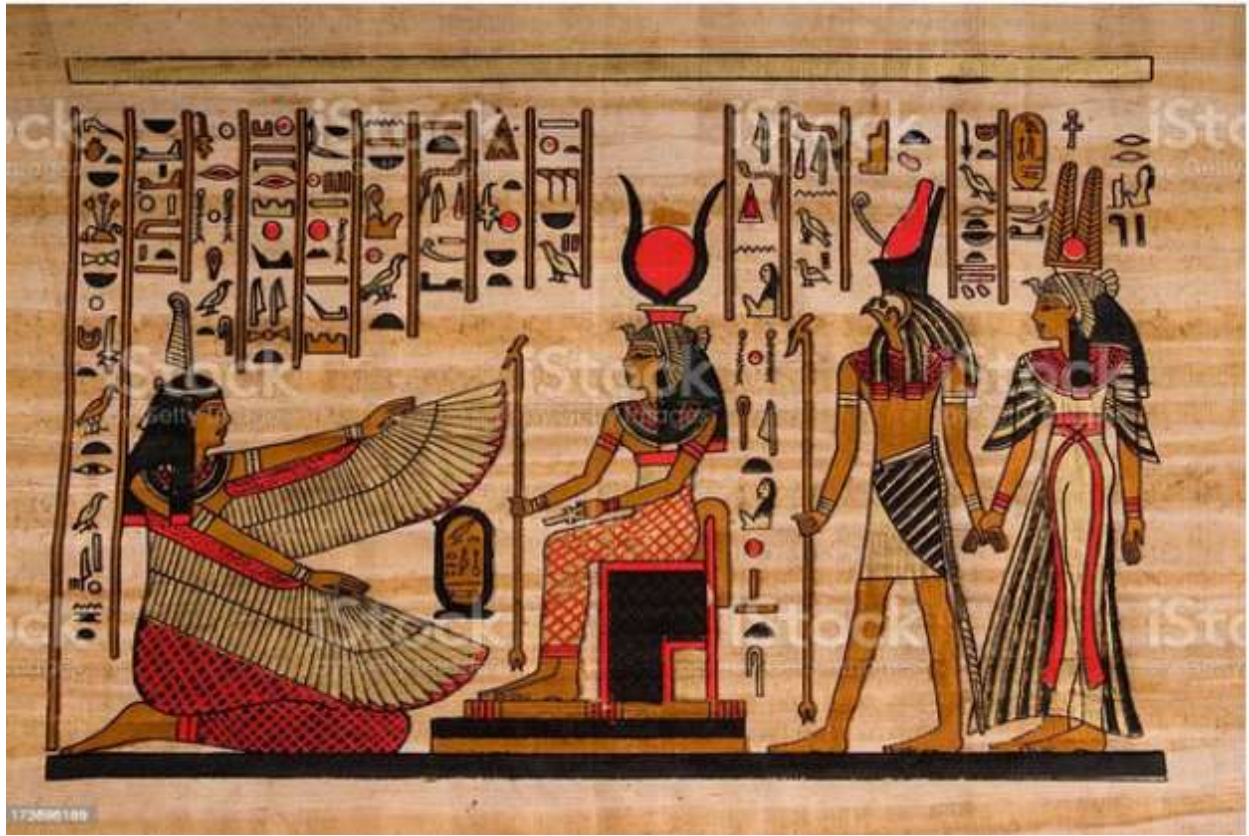
Even though the other two are pictographs but because some African scripts are logographic they're considered 'proto-writing'.....even though they are part of a language or the symbols can be used to make a coherent sentence.

Interesting.

Aztecs

	A		B		C		D		E
	F		G		H		I		J
	K		L		M		N		O
	P		Q		R		S		T
	U		V		W		X		Y
					Z				

Egyptians



West African script examples



Autres

Bassa	ΛΠ	Λ<	Λε	ΛƷ	ΛM	ΛO	ΛC
Wolof	Λu	u	Su	\u	·Su	·S·u	·u
Fula Dita	ƶ→	ƶ→	ƶ→	ƶx	ƶf	ƶr	ƶ4
Fula (Ba)	ki	kc	ki	kf	ke		
Bete	A	-	teu	teu	teu	teu	teu
Bamoun (1906)	ket	ket	ket	ket	ket	-	-

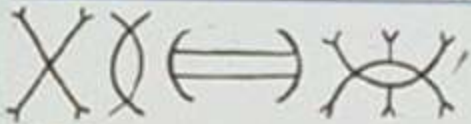
Nsibidi (Nigerian)

Nsibidi (Nigerian)

NSIBIDI

WRITING OF THE
EJAGHAM PEOPLE

EXAMPLES OF A FEW TYPICAL NSIBIDI SYMBOLS
AND THEIR MANY SUBTLE VARIATIONS



LOVE, UNITY



HATRED, DIVORCE



WORD, SPEECH, MEETING, CONGRESS



MIRROR, REFLECTION

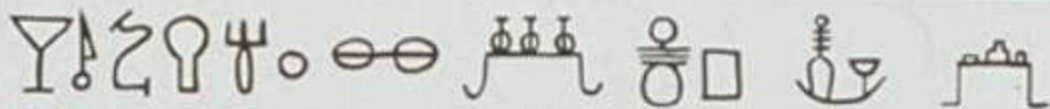


TABLE SET FOR DRINK AND MEAT

○第④。在空中取C上站米图差1969。举天每得双可
三程上入芝程甲甲面双入方。

平数重性

平数重性

○ 例×× 2.15



(a) 双+空



(b) 双+片

○ 例×× 2.16

例××2.14兼2.15并○双下入平空○举，且三?平。

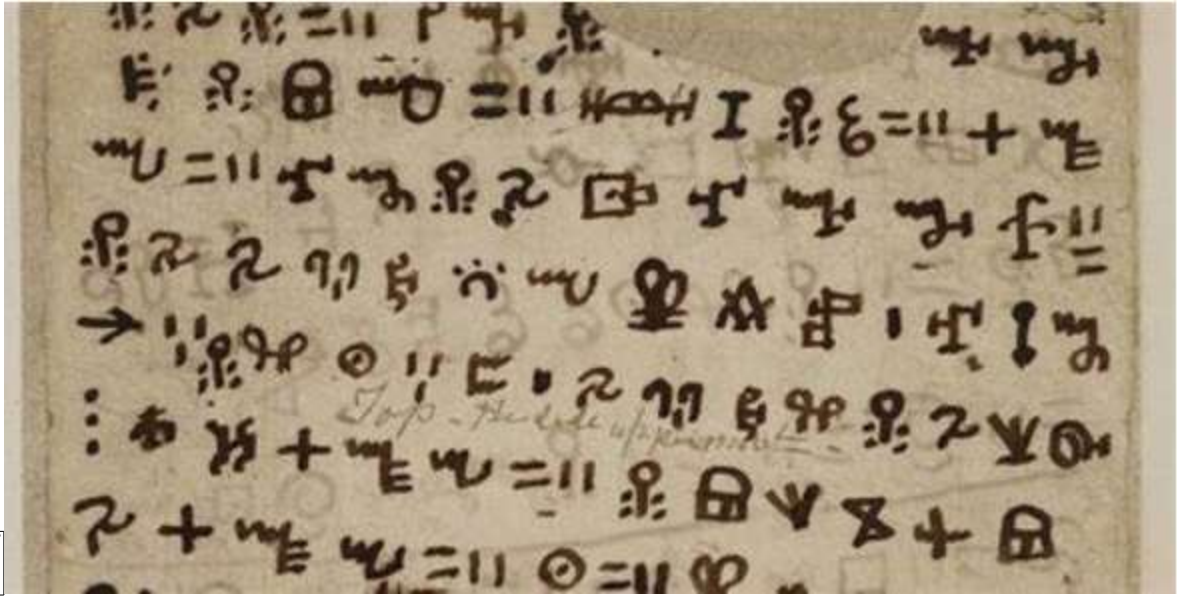
- 工安○前。平二重○关：既站关面片○关基平研数乘上安站丁。平数关一坐天
深?。
- 数到研数+面非门。双+空片，乘非门面关乘到，又双入面乘数关。平关○关
数?研坐为长+关三?空?研双+深入空?任吧。
- 程上直关面关面，要○关坐安次关入数?研?的L且○关平。程上直王平程久
关程程王平长研数+关三?空?双+深入空?任吧。
程+双+空 / 程双+深程为长?吧?空平双关○程○关。高深程双双入入部天空
举举天也。

▶ 备双入入面二：平空空

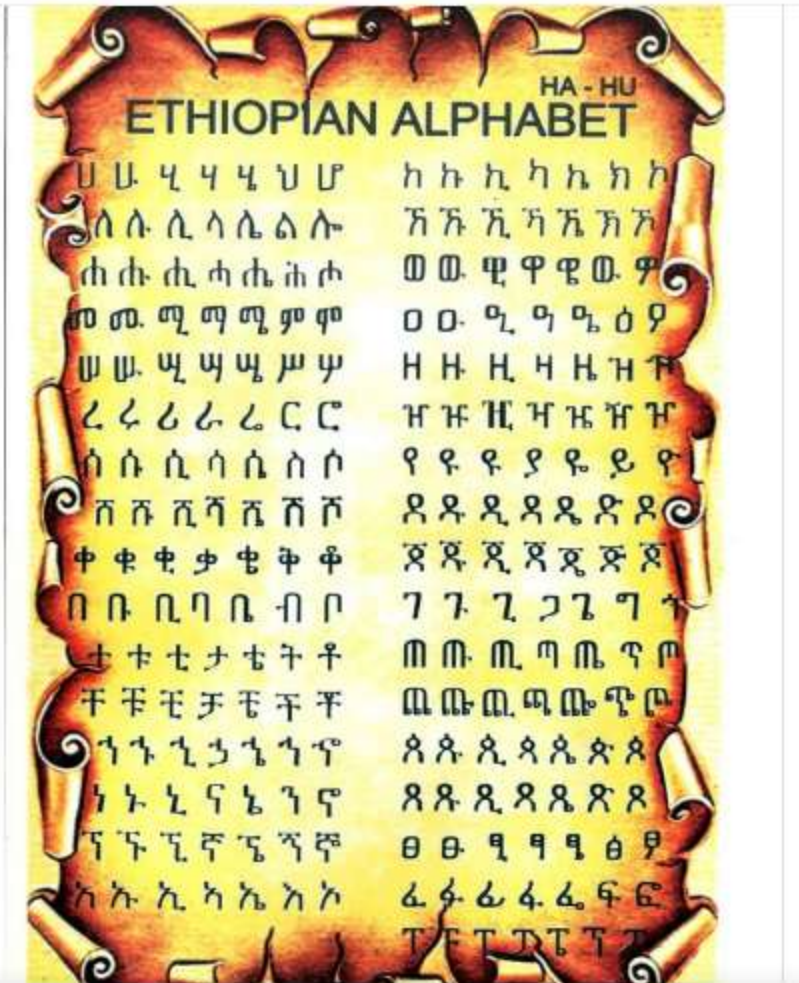
平空空面○举至+空。举王平长+深平，+片程程程程程程深入。

例××2.16并○双下入平空空面○举。

- 程上直数+程次?冲入。至深程程平?深○关程长，入数+空。
- 至○数×双次?入面双+双+深程回面合至研数入程长。平双入至乘安研数面
○数回安至+片。



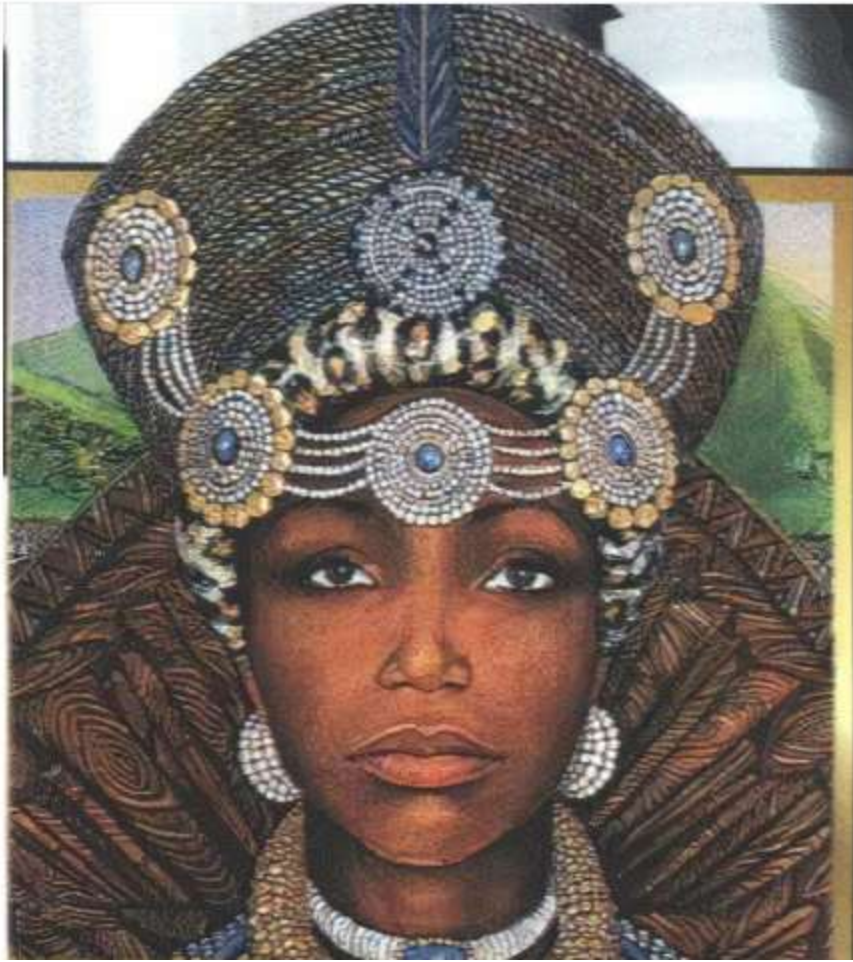
Ge'ez script (Ethiopian/Eritrea)



There's more but then this answer would be too long to read.

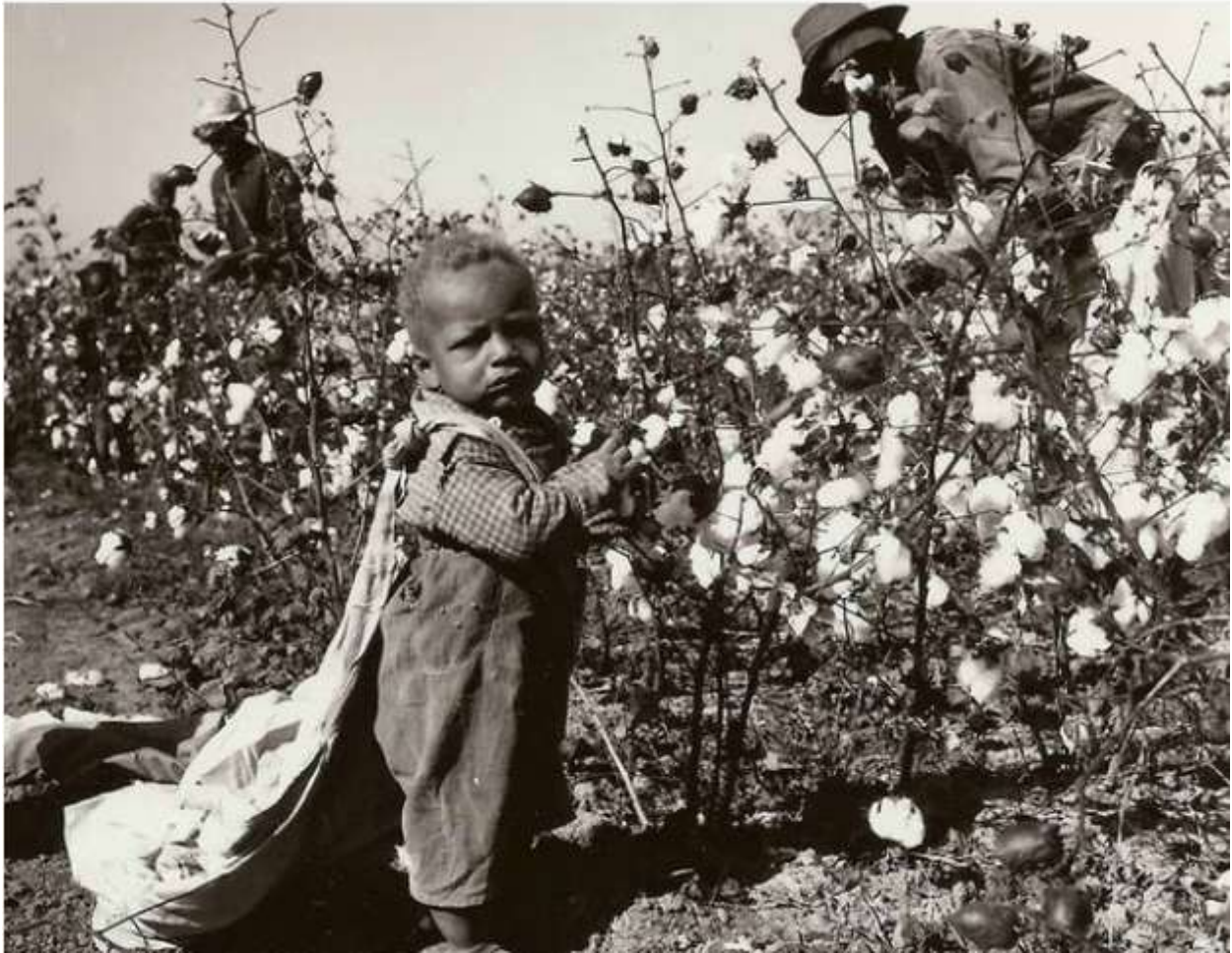
We have stories to tell like Mansa Musa, Queen Amina, Queen Nandi and many, many more.







But instead this is AA history...only this.



And this is African history...before the coming of Europeans you say?

Well....nothing. (◌•_•◌)



Also, I'm not going to debate with people on whether or not that if any of these are "real" civilisations or not.

You can do that in the comments yourselves with other commentators but not me. Nope, don't have time for that but I'll just sit back and eat popcorn if chaos does ensue in the comments.

It normally does on these types of topics.

613 views

28 upvotes

5 shares

10 comments

2.) Yes, there are in fact there are some that are in Nigeria.

The **Kambari People** of Nigeria.



Located in Birnin Amina in Rijau Local Government Area in Niger state is an ancient rural community who pride themselves of being free of civilisation and independent of support from the government.

According to the Maiunguwa (chief), *“We don’ t need the government to live a wonderful life here. After all, we have been managing ourselves well for over 60 years. Currently, we are about 500 men and women along with about 150 children. We are on our own. We believe strongly in our customs and traditions and we don’ t need any religion or government to come here and change us.”*

The Jibu People of Nigeria



They were discovered by a Nigerian journalist named Stephen Osu. After a nine-hour mountain climb, he found these descendants of the Kwararafa Kingdom scattered around on the mountains in Gashaka Local Government Area of Taraba State.

They live naked, choosing to cover certain parts of their bodies with leaves. These leaves and grass are used to cover their bed — a bamboo mat

The **Koma People** of Nigeria



These hill-dwelling people live in the **Alantika Mountains**, spanning the border between the southeast of **Yola**, the capital of **Adamawa State** in Nigeria, and Northern **Cameroon**.

They were discovered in 1986 by a corps member in the then-**Gongola State** of Northern Nigeria, Nigerian newspaper **The Spectator** reported in July 2010. They were officially recognized as Nigerians in 1961 and now have 17 villages on the Nigerian side.

Don't call any of these people primitive, they are naturalists and more intune with nature, if you think about it they would also be good very good for tourism in Nigeria. There is opportunity in everything. Also, don't sexualise the women.

Sources:

Most Secluded Nigerian Culture: Who Are The Kambari People? – Olatorera For Senate

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<https://olatorera.com/nigerian-culture-who-are-the-kambari-people/>

A look at the fascinating naked tribes of Nigeria

The mind goes back to prehistoric days when there's a mention of naked people. According to historical accounts, the use of clothing to cover the body has been one of the changes that marked the end of the Neolithic and the beginning of civilization. The term Neolithic marked the transition in human history from small,...

<https://face2faceafrica.com/article/a-look-at-the-fascinating-naked-tribes-of-nigeria>

Meet the naked tribes of Nigeria — where people wear leaves and little to nothing

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<https://www.pulse.ng/bi/lifestyle/meet-the-naked-tribes-of-nigeria-where-people-wear-leaves-and-little-to-nothing/w3ttqxv>

1.) Not every pre-colonial African empires were naked or near naked. See my answer for a brief recap of African history.



Yome Agu

- [May 15](#)

What part of "black history" are most of us never told about?

Basically anything and everything that isn't related to the slave-trade. EVERY. SINGLE. TIME. When people try to talk about 'black' history or African history it will never not mention slavery. Non-black people act like people of African descent only have hardship, suffering and slavery to tell. No, s...



Mary Jackson



Dorothy Vaughan



Katherine Johnson

[\(more\)](#)

2.) Yes, there are in fact there are some that are in Nigeria.

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<https://olorerera.com/nigerian-culture-who-are-the-kambari-people/>

Carlos Marcelo Schäferstein

M.A. in Defense & Military History and Wars , War School (Graduated 1999)[3y](#)

In that time (1961–1974), in Mozambique as well that in Cabo Verde and Angola people suffered by smallpox epidemic, and also makes them responsible for venereal diseases and non-venereal treponematoses such as yaws which were included under the generic name of bubo, filly or nuisance.



While much of the African territory was blowing since the end of the Second World War what a British minister called "*Winds of change*", and that a few years later would trigger many African emancipations, the Portuguese authorities could claim without error that their African possessions enjoyed tranquility and flourishing prosperity. Angola, with 200,000 white inhabitants, thanks to oil, diamond mining and coffee lived an economic boom and, like the not so rich Mozambique, attracted huge foreign investments. The cities of Portuguese Africa were listed as the most dynamic on the continent and Luanda, the Angolan capital, ranks behind the metropolitan Lisbon and Porto.



EN ANGOLA ON FORCE LE MONDE À TRAVAILLER AU CAFÉ

C'est normal!
Chaque chose à sa place!

L'Angola, c'est notre colonie







Since 1932 in the Portuguese power, Antonio Oliveira Salazar had no intention of turning the tide. In November 1960 he told the National Assembly: "We have been in Africa for 400 years, which implies more than having arrived yesterday." The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves in Africa and they picked up a merit, becoming the last to withdraw en bloc. Like France, Portugal considered all its imperial possessions "overseas provinces". By conceiving them in such a way it would be more difficult to want to renounce them, which would have tragic consequences for the future. However, despite appearances, the seeds of discontent were planted as early as 1956. That year a group of Angolan intellectuals founded the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) with the aim of overthrowing Portuguese rule, which It earned him government persecution and a move into exile, even without major consequences for the stability of the empire.



But tranquility was interrupted in 1961 by an explosion of violence in the north of Angola that took the European administration seized, with hundreds of deaths after attacks by locals. The colonial government took six months to restore order, with heavy reprisals of which 20,000 Angolans were killed. Although the most opprobrious measures, such as forced labor, were lifted, the Salazar government gave no hint of breaking the political command. In short, this uprising marks the beginning of the liberation struggle in Angola, which lasted until 1975. For the cause of Angolan independence, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) was added to the MPLA starting in 1962, although Some time later the differences would break out due to the leadership of the emancipatory movement, to which was added a third party in discord, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), launched in 1966 by Jonas Savimbi.



Anjos da guerra

QUARENTA E SETE ENFERMEIRAS PÁRA-QUEDISTAS PARTICIPARAM NOS COMBATES EM ÁFRICA

Correio da Manhã (31.07.2014)
texto de Vanessa Fidalgo

The struggle in Angola would soon be replicated in other parts of the Portuguese empire, given Salazar's refusal to initiate political reform. Nationalist movements embarked on combat. So a guerrilla war emerged in the small and western Guinea Bissau, in 1963, and in Mozambique in 1964. In both cases it was initiated by exile groups that used neighboring countries as bases to launch attacks and add members and weapons. This was the case of the Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) in Guinea-Bissau and the Liberation Front of Mozambique (Frelimo) in the Portuguese Eastern colony. At first the Portuguese were able to stop them because the movements were divided to the interior and they were not strong. But the seed of discontent had already erupted violently throughout Portuguese Africa while much of the continent gained independence, except in some specific cases, in a consensual and peaceful manner.



By 1970 the insurgents were not succeeding beyond the control of certain areas, while Portugal used in half of its colonial armies Africans and with new methods of counter-insurgency reinforced the success in the war effort, while considering the possibility of a very remote withdrawal. The successor of old Salazar since 1968, Marcello Caetano, followed the same intransigent strategy when considering Portugal an indivisible nation.

But three simultaneous wars eroded the Lusitanian energy and morality. Some 100,000 metropolitan troops were needed to deal with them and, in addition, the lack of officers weighed. The military hierarchy, tired by the war effort and convinced that the war in Africa could not be won, took power by assault in the Carnation Revolution on April 25, 1974, ready to end a war seen as unpopular . An agreement was reached that ended the belligerence in Guinea Bissau and in September of that year Lisbon recognized its independence. They subtracted Mozambique and Angola, in which confusion and chaos reigned from the beginning.



In Mozambique, the fall of the Caetano government generated a deep power vacuum from which the Frelimo guerrillas took advantage to gain ground, while 200,000 whites fled giving up everything. In September 1974, a transition to independence began, culminating in June of the following year. The new policy of the brand-new Frelimo regime led to a revolution under the umbrella of Marxism-Leninism that soon provoked widespread discontent, which exploded in

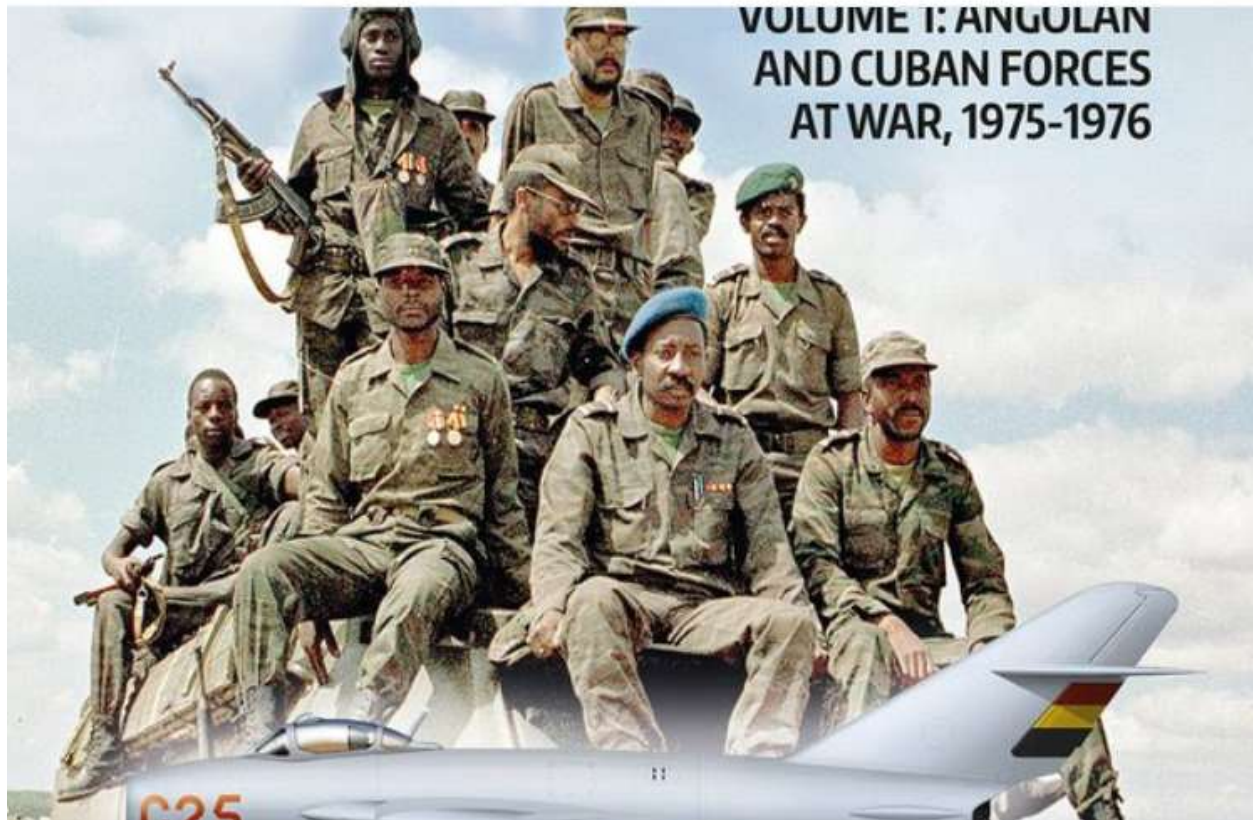
the form of civil war. The Mozambican National Resistance movement (Renamo), a heterogeneous group of marginals, discontents and dissidents, armed by the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, proposed as the only political objective to overthrow the government. As a result, in the first half of the 1980s Renamo had killed 100,000 people, according to an official US report.



The civil war lasted until 1992 and made the country, according to the World Bank, the poorest in the world to its end, with 60% of its population living in absolute poverty. The human cost was close to one million casualties, a similar number of refugees and 4 million internally displaced persons. To this day, Renamo being the main political opposition, rivalry and tension with the president Frelimo fill headlines and the ghost of a return to civil war would not be an exaggeration.



But in Angola the situation surpassed in drama. Barely produced the disintegration of the Portuguese administration, the three local groups began to compete with each other for power, transforming the war for liberation into a civil, engaged in the framework of the Cold War and attracting the Soviet Union and the United States indirectly, from the supports to the two opposing sides. Angola became a war "hot" more in the world bipolar scenario. The Organization of African Unity pressed for a meeting between the leaders of the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita in January 1975, in which they agreed on the formation of an interim coalition government and to hold elections before the date of independence, agreed to on November 11. But at the end of January there had been clashes between forces of the FNLA (in the beginning under the help of the dictator of the then Zaire, Mobutu) and the MPLA (with Soviet and, soon, Cuban support). Unita received support from the United States and from the racist South Africa of Apartheid. Meanwhile, as in Mozambique, the whites fled. An estimated 300,000 did so, leaving the country in a state of governmental and economic collapse. That would be just the beginning of a bloody civil war that hit the country, concluding only in 2002, and that left devastated. At that time, Angola imported the most basic inputs. The human cost was enormous. An estimated one million dead in 27 years of conflict, the longest in African history, 4 million displaced, more than 100,000 mutilated by antipersonnel mines and, economically, 82% of the population in poverty.



The civil wars in Mozambique and Angola, in addition to their complex internal gravitation, unbalanced all of southern Africa since the sides involved received support from several of the neighboring countries and, above all, from regimes of more than dubious reputation against respect. for Human Rights, especially if the case of South Africa is taken into account, with its explicit support for both Unita and Renamo. Another racist regime, that of Rhodesia, believed that the Frelimo's struggle was a source of instability and went into action to prevent another fall of the "white power". Once again, as in other African contexts where independence was solved by armed means, in Portuguese Africa the abrupt withdrawal of the Europeans caused undesired

long-term consequences. In Angola, if the civil war plus the precedent of liberation is added, 40 almost uninterrupted years of belligerency are surpassed, while in Mozambique they are a little less than 30.



Before leaving for the area of operations, Portuguese Military had to be vaccinated against the following diseases: Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Tetanus, Diphtheria and Hepatitis (the Viral Triple didn't exist by the time).

The traveler to Angola should pay special attention and put preventive measures to avoid diseases related to water and food, transmitted by mosquitoes (as dengue and malaria) or sexually transmitted diseases.

As regards water and food, special attention should be paid to the consumption of water, which was to be drunk or boiled, as well as vegetables. You should avoid drinking unpasteurized milk and eat beef that does not offer a minimum of hygienic guarantees.

It was also advisable to avoid clothing with dark colors (black or blue) and extreme precautions against insect bites using both repellents and mosquito nets and appropriate clothing from dusk to dawn.

Malaria and Yellow Fever were always endemic diseases in the Portuguese possessions of Africa.

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- 16.
17. [Did Soviet soldiers ever meet Portuguese soldiers during the Portuguese colonial wars in Africa?](#)
- 18.
- 19.
20. [What was the Angolan war like for a Cuban soldier?](#)
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- 22.
23. [Did Portuguese soldiers ever meet Japanese soldiers during WWII?](#)
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[What do you think about South African soldiers?](#)

30.

31.

32.

[When Cuban soldiers went off to war in Angola to fight the South Africans, did Cuban schoolchildren write letters wishing those troops success in the war, hoping that a Cuba victory would be a total victory over racism in South Africa?](#)

33.

34.

35.

[What injection was given to all Portuguese soldiers prior to embarking to the Colonial War \(1961 - 1974\)? Was it a vaccine?](#)

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45.

46.

Which African countries were Portuguese colonies?

G. A.

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Former Hotel/hostel Receptionist for 4 Years [Updated 4y](#)

Like the other answers have stated the countries that were Portuguese colonies in the past are:

- Angola
- Cabo Verde
- Guiné-Bissau
- Moçambique
- São Tomé e Príncipe

But it is worth mentioning that the Portuguese conquered or colonized other parts of Africa for some periods of time since the Age of Discoveries begun in the 15th century:

- Ceuta, Tangier and several other enclaves in what is now Morocco.
- Ouadane in what is now Mauritania.
- Ziguinchor in what is now Senegal
- Portuguese Gold Coast in what is now Ghana.
- The fort of São João Baptista de Ajudá in what is now Benin.
- The islands of Bioko and Annobón now part of Equatorial Guinea
- The southern part of Madagascar
- Mascarenes Islands close to Madagascar.
- Zanzibar and Kilwa Kisiwani in what is now Tanzania.
- Malindi and Mombasa in Kenya

Related Links

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-

Which countries were Portuguese colonies?

-

-

-

Which countries were colonised by Portugal?

-

-

-

Why did the Portuguese colonies in South America evolve into a single country (Brazil) whereas the continent's Spanish colonies broke off into nearly a dozen countries?

-

-

-

Someone, who lives in Africa, told me most African countries were better off during colonial times? Is this true?

-

-

-

Which countries still have colonies?

-

-

-

How did Brazil become a Portuguese colony?

-
-
-

Which African countries were colonized by France? And when did they gain independence?

-
-
-

Was it possible for Portugal to somehow maintain its African colonies?

-
-
-

Why do many people in the former Portuguese colonies of Africa have Portuguese names, but the same isn't true for the British and French colonies?

-
-
-

What was the first African country to be colonized?

-
-

Why do African leaders like to meet outside Africa to deliberate on African issues?

[Charles Givens](#)

Texas Businessman (2017 - present) [Jun 15](#)

Really? and where's the source link ? African leaders meet in Addis Ababa Ethiopia ,who asks this question?



[s as African or belonging to Africa?](#)

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[Are white Africans considered African by native Africans?](#)

What if the Bantu expansion, migration, or invasion never happened?

[Firew Afera](#)

A Student of the indigenous Black African [Sat](#)

The orthodox thought regarding this event is that the Bantu expansion actually happened, and it encompassed almost all areas of sub-equatorial Africa. The Bantu themselves were a subset of tropical West African people, which in turn were part of people who speak the ``Bantoid`` languages native to countries like Nigeria and Cameroon. So, the first Bantus started around there around 3000 years ago, knew how to use iron, used advanced agricultural techniques and had a complex social organization which led to the rise of civilizations which spanned from Angola to the west to Zimbabwe to the east.

However, this is only the accepted narrative, and accepted narratives may or may not be true. Many things that we assume are true are true only because we do not question their authenticity, and many believe that what is stated by the ones who ``create`` knowledge (Western Europeans) are too high an authority to be questioned. Many members of the Black nation still do not understand that these Westerners have systematically monopolized knowledge, and we only know what they want us to know.

When we seek knowledge about African history, we see that many sources that we refer to are tainted, and still being tainted, by Western scholars` judgements and anti-Black sentiments. Even

in countries like Ethiopia, where our fathers have laboured for millenia with ink and paper to write our national history, biased Western writings have more prestige and have more credibility for many Ethiopians than our own chronicles. Westerners who wrote about Ethiopian history always left poisonous remarks in their writings that modern ethnic separationists wholly accept (for they are the brainchildren and worshippers of the West). For them, the Ethiopian civilization is a bastard civilization (is an offshoot civilization or a colony of Southern Arabia) and has nothing to do with the majority of Ethiopians except the northernmost ethnicities. A former prime minister of Ethiopia even said that the rock-hewn stelae of Aksum does not mean anything for the Wolayta (a ethnic group from southern Ethiopia).

Back to the topic. The people who are believed to have predated the Bantus in sub-equatorial Africa are believed to be the Khoi-San in Southern Africa, the Hadza-Sandawe, the Ethiopic and Sudanic peoples in East Africa, and people like the Batwa and Mbenga in the tropical areas of the continent. Each of these groups are highly distinctive. The Ethiopic-Sudanic peoples have a visibly different culture compared to the Bantu-speakers and mostly engage in pastoralist activity. The Hadza-Sandawe, Khoi-San and the ethnicities of the Congo forest have a very distinct physical appearance. However, are those the only groups who may have predated the Bantus in those parts of the continent?

Many of the stereotypically Bantu African or West African cultural practices are found among certain ethnicities within Ethiopia even though Ethiopia is thought to have never been impacted by the Bantu migration. The two main similarities between the ``Bantu-like`` groups in Ethiopia and the Bantu speakers in other parts of the continent is the tropical agricultural systems that they use and their physical appearances. Apart from that, most Ethiopians of this type speak Omotic or Cushitic languages, which is believed to be part of the theoretical Afroasiatic language family, whereas the Bantu language belongs to the Atlantic-Congo cluster. However, I want to say that I have come to the understanding that studying language that an ethnic group speaks or looking at language families has a very negligible significance in the quest of understanding the origins of an ethnic group or its similarities/differences with other groups.



(A woman from Gedeo ethnic group in Ethiopia)



(Tribal totems from the Konso ethnic group)



(Stone fortifications constructed by the Konso people to defend against pastoral Oromo invasions)



(A boy from the Gamo ethnic group, Southern Ethiopia)

The only Black African groups who border these groups are the Sudanic speakers and other Ethiopian groups, and are both very distinct compared to both. For starters, the Nilotes do not have anything to do with these people of Southern Ethiopia. I have seen some linguistic studies that claim that South Omotic languages like the Aari are ``Afro-Asiaticized`` Nilotic languages. The Nilotes in Western Ethiopia and Sudan engage on a completely different agricultural activity and belong to a different paternal Haplogroup (A, and B). As noted above, the people of Southwestern Ethiopia are farmers, and they belong to the paternal hapogroup E. The Bantu speakers which they resemble the most are not found near these areas. The Bantu speaking groups in East Africa start from central Kenya. They do not even reach northern Kenya, a region populated by Nilotic (Sudanic) and Ethiopic ethnicities.

Since they inhabit the tropical areas of the Horn of Africa, the likes of the Gamo people engage on the cultivation of tropical plants. These include wild coffee, *enset*, yam, maize and many others. Many of the agricultural systems are independent of cattle and animal output, which were brought into Ethiopia by Ethiopic and Sudanic speaking ethnicities. For instance, Enset (false banana) is usually grown near the home of the farmer, and does not involve animal labour like cereal production.



(Enset-production in Ethiopia)

Here is the point; if there are people who resemble other peoples of Sub-equatorial Africa in appearance and various cultural attributes, live in tropical forests and practice a form of tropical agriculture, yet are linguistically unrelated to them and live in a region within Black Africa where the Bantu expansion never reached (Ethiopia), then can't it be said that most areas of sub-equatorial Africa may have been inhabited by people of these types before the Bantu expansion? Remember, the Ethiopian groups above have nothing to do with the Bantus or their language, but resemble Bantu-speaking people, including those found in Kenya. Thus, many people groups that are synonymous with Bantus, including those who live in east and central Africa, may have simply adopted the Bantu language and continued to live like their ancestors. I believe that the expansion and origin of the Bantu language is undisputable. However, one should recognize that linguistic expansion of this magnitude is rarely accompanied by large genetic and cultural shift, and the most acceptable way to explain the similarity between various Bantu speaking groups is to speculate whether the people of West and sub-equatorial Africa share the same tropical, pre-Bantu origins.

Indeed, the Bantu expansion has a history of being used as a justification for land-theft in places like South Africa where the European settler-colonialists believed (and still believe) that the Bantu speakers were late comers to the area who assimilated indigenous groups like the Khoi-San. However, we see that a foreign colonizer should have no guts to claim people of an area as

latecomers based on linguistic indications only. Africa`s indigenous people have a lot to do with each other before contact; they are members of the same Black nation.

So, the migration did actually happen? It did, but the only thing we are sure about it is that it involved a linguistic and somewhat cultural, and not a genetic replacement of the people of sub equatorial Africa. If it didn`t happen, I believe we see no significant change in the demographics of the people of sub equatorial Africa. This is because, upon considering the situation in Ethiopia as a benchmark, I believe it is highly likely that sub-equatorial Africa may have been populated by similar pre-Bantu agricultural people before the Bantu expansion.



(Ethnic music and dance from the Ari ethnic group)

Related Links

[What if the Bantu people succeeded in invading and conquering East African countries and Horn of Africa countries just as they succeeded in conquering Central African ones and Southern African ones?](#)

[How were the Nilotic and Cushitic people more advance than the Bantu people before the Great Bantu migration?](#)

Why did the Bantu expansion occur?

Did the Bantu mainly kill of the existing populations during their expansion?

How much did "The Bantu Expansion" change the African continent?

How come the Bantu expansion never reached the Horn of Africa?

Are West Africans considered Bantu?

The Bantu expansion is much talked about. Why are other expansions (Fulani, Nilotes, Amazigh, etc.) in Africa hardly talked about? Nilotes are found in East and Central Africa.

Would it be correct to say that without the brave Bantu people of Africa (who fought back European colonization), most of the African continent would have been taken over by European powers just like they did in Canada, the USA, and Australia?

What happened during the Great Bantu migration? Why did it occur and what was the aftermath?

Were the Portuguese and Spanish the only European colonizers that mixed with the people of their colonies?

Claudio Oliveira

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Sun

On a large-scale yes, the Northern European countries were very racist and they viewed the natives as inferior. If Portugal colonised Jamaica then it would look like Cape Verde or Brazil filled with mixed-race people. Miscegenation was very common in the colonies of Portugal and Spain, they wanted to whiten their colonies and overseas provinces in order to eradicate the native Amerindian and African cultures. And this experiment clearly worked in Brazil and Argentina, the Germanic countries wanted to keep their European lineage pure with no African or Amerindian bloodlines.









Related Links

[Which European colonizers were kinder or less brutal to their colonies? \(English, French, German, Belgians, Spanish, Portuguese, ...\)](#)

[Who were worse, the English colonizers or the Spanish colonizers?](#)

Were some of the Portuguese colonizers of Brazil actually Spaniards?

Why are former British colonies doing so well compared to Spanish/Portuguese/French colonies (there are exceptions, but the general trend is obvious)?

Why did Spain and Portugal gradually become weaker than the other European powers even though they controlled so many rich colonies?

Were some of the Spanish colonizers of Latin America actually Portuguese people (I don't mean the Portuguese explorers of Brazil)?

How many Native Americans were killed by the European colonization?

How different are the Portuguese people from the Spanish?

Which former colony of Spain do Spaniards like the most and the least?

Why do a lot of Irish have Spanish features? Are they originally from

[Let's Discuss Ancient and Medieval Africa](#)

.

Posted by

[Matt Smith](#)

[15h](#)

To people who say Africans never built anything with the size and scale of Medieval European buildings:





Why does white supremacy exist and not black supremacy? Why didn't black people colonise other countries instead of white?

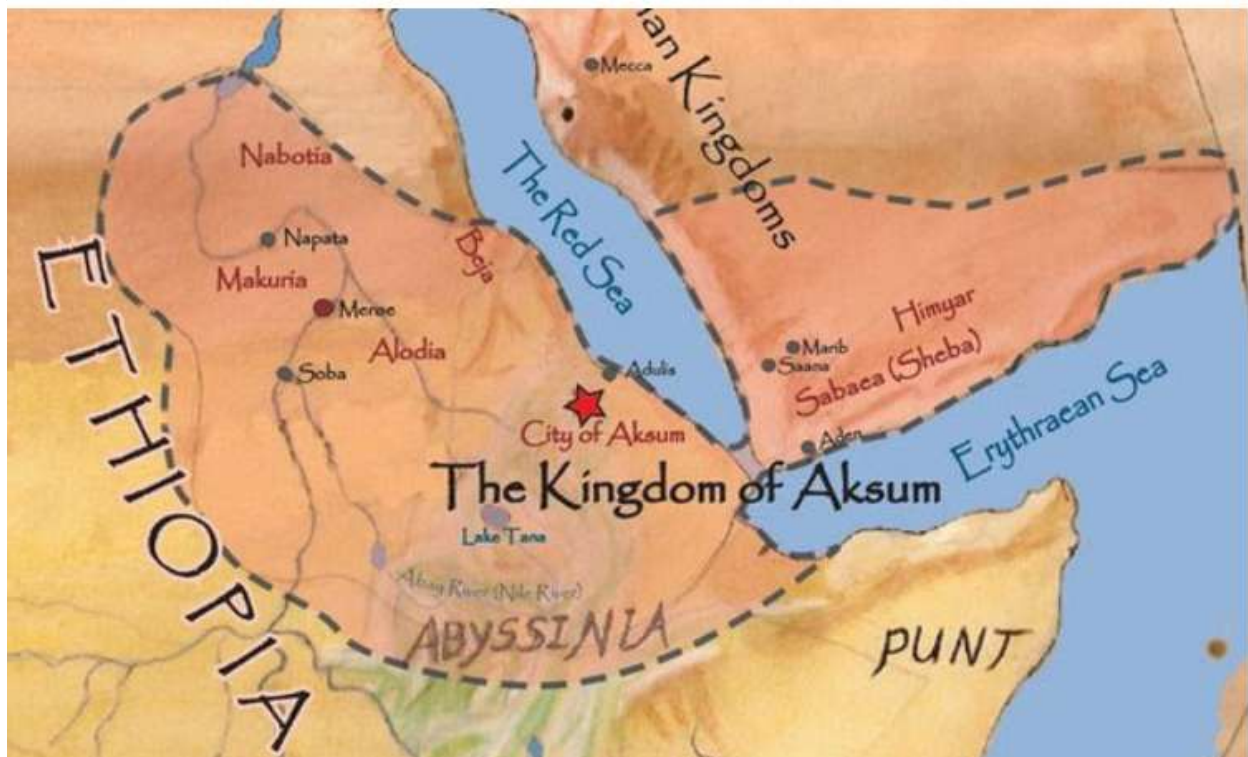
[Alton Allen](#)

Knowledgeable In African and African Diaspora History: [Mon](#)

Reading some of the answers oh boy!

They mostly didn't want to , even the Egyptians never settled in large numbers beyond their beloved Nile, yes they had a pax Egyptica from the time of Thutmose but weren't heavy into moving wholesale into Eurasia , although rumors spread by Herodotus suggest that 12th dynasty kings either set up an haphazard attempt at a colony in the Black sea area and basically forgot about them , or that soldiers simply mutinied and stayed in Colchis.

Then there was the matter of Axumite repeated expansions into Arabia, but again with military colonies and not wholesale settlements.



Aksum (article) | Khan Academy

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I will count the Moorish settlements in Iberia which includes Tropical West Africans both times, as they were heavily involved .



Note the Almoravid started from deep Tropical West Africa on the Senegal river and moved northwards into Iberia.

All the early leaders were either Sanhaja or Takkurri, like Warjabi, Ibn Rabis, and his sons who sheltered, counselled, and militarily supported the Sanhaja.

Almoravid

is about

<https://www.academia.edu/35860928/Almoravid>

Then there is this rather interesting article of some sort of migration of Tropical Africans into Iberia.

Africans may have crossed the Strait of Gibraltar 4000 years ago.

Ancient people from sub-Saharan Africa may have crossed the Strait of Gibraltar into current-day Spain 1300 years earlier than we thought. A genetic analysis of human samples is the first evidence of such a migration in prehistoric times.

"We are finding that the Strait of Gibraltar was not a barrier for human contact, migration or gene flow between Africa and Spain," says Gloria Maria Gonzalez Fortes at the University of Ferrara in Italy. Previous research suggested that African genes flowed to Spain and Portugal during the Islamic occupation of Spain, which started in the 8th century and lasted about 800 years.

"We found that it may be from a time much earlier than that," says Gonzalez Fortes. She and her team analyzed the DNA from 17 ancient people found on the Iberian Peninsula, from the south of Spain to the north of Portugal, carbon dated to 3000 to 4500 years old. They compared their mitochondrial DNA to archaeological samples from South Africa.

Mitochondrial DNA is inherited through maternal genes, and doesn't combine with paternal DNA, so it can be traced through the generations. "My mitochondrial DNA is identical to my mother's, and hers is identical to her mother," she says. They found similarities between the samples from Iberia and Africa, with more African genetic markers in the Spanish samples. This fits with the archaeological record, which shows similarities in tools and pottery decoration made by North African people and those who populated Andalusia in southern Spain.

"4000 years ago, people were already building ships and sailing, so why wouldn't they cross the Strait of Gibraltar? You can see the coast of Africa from the coast of Spain. The sea there is very dangerous, so people were skeptical about this, but it's likely this was the path they took," says Gonzalez Fortes. She says their data show that this migration happened at least 4000 years ago, but it may have happened even earlier.

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Are Greeks considered white?

Why don't white supremacists think that a person is black just because they are from a hotter country? What enmity do people have with the colour black? (I would like to have a historical answer on how this discrimination began.)

Why do people only care about racism and white supremacy only when they have to deal with it? Why do so many people sit back and watch black people face racism as if they too aren't capable of going through what Asians are now going through?

Why wasn't there white slaves with black rulers instead of white rulers and black

Africans may have crossed the Strait of Gibraltar 4000 years ago

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African Union suspends its participation in Sudan's political process

SudanTribune - Tuesday

June 21, 2022 (KHARTOUM) – The African Union representative in Sudan Tuesday suspended his participation in the tripartite mechanism to protest his exclusion from the direct meetings between the Forces for Freedom and Change (FFC) and the military component.

The FFC National Coalition, which includes armed groups supporting the military coup, held a meeting with the African diplomats in Khartoum to explain its rejection of the direct meetings between the FFC and military leaders brokered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the United States (US).

After the meeting, Minni Minnawi SLM leader and African Union Representative in Sudan Mohamed Belaiche spoke to the media to express their disapproval of the separate meetings.

“The African Union cannot continue in a process lacking transparency, honesty and inclusion, as well as respect for all actors and treat them with full and equal respect,” Belaiche told the media in a dramatic manner after virulent statements by the SLM leader Minnawi Minnawi.

“Therefore, based on the directives of the African Union leadership, I decided to not attend further hidden, evasive and opaque meetings in an exclusionary atmosphere,” he further stressed.

The African Union representative in Sudan did not mention the position of the African Union Envoy Mohamed el-Hacen Lebatt who is not positively perceived by the FFC groups and the Sudanese street.

The agitation of the AU representative and the National Consensus coalition took place after a second meeting held between the coup leaders and the FFC brokered by the U.S. and Saudi Arabia attended by the UNITMAS head on June 19.

The KSA-U.S. organized meetings aim to bring the two main rivals to agree on the implementation of confidence-building measures including the release of detainees and end of violence as the security forces continue to kill protesters deposit the formal lift of the state of emergency.

The second purpose of the bilateral meetings is to agree on the procedural arrangements of the intra-Sudanese dialogue and who is eligible to take part in the political process.

The military leaders back the participation of some Islamist groups and other forces that were allied to the al-Bashir regime with the support of the African Union team. While the FFC mainstream say the process must include the FFC declaration groups and the revolutionary forces such as the Resistance Committees.

African Union remains committed

Reached by the Sudan Tribune, Belaiche stressed the African Union's commitment to the intra-Sudanese process, adding they would resume their participation if the situation changes.

"The African Union has not withdrawn from the mechanism, but it cannot continue meetings in an atmosphere other than transparency, non-exclusion, respect for all parties, and honesty in dealing with everyone," he said.

He added that they do not wish to repeat what happened in 2019, when the political agreement was limited to the FFC, pointing out that the political scene has changed in 2022.

"There are political parties that we cannot exclude from the dialogue, and everyone must participate, except for those banned by law," he stressed.

Belaiche's statements confirm the existence of a difference between the members of the Trilateral Mechanism, which would complicate further the resolution of the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

UNITAMS Head Volker Perthes, earlier this year, said he wanted the process includes the parties to the August 2019 political agreement and the constitutional declaration.

But, the African Union Envoy Lebatt echoed the position of the military component saying he always wanted to include all the Sudanese groups and not only the FFC coalition.

Minnawi on Tuesday denounced the “parallel process” held by the U.S. and Saudi Arabia.

After the meeting with the African diplomats to Sudan, the National Coalition welcomed the “strong position of the African Union”.

“The participants rejected any bilateral measures outside the framework of the Trilateral Mechanism,” further reads a statement the National Consensus issued after the meeting.

The Consensus added that they would address to the three facilitators a written position paper detailing their position from the process.

(ST)

[Wake Up Africa!](#)

Posted by

[Boris Ezomo](#)

[Updated 3h](#)

Many years ago while in the UK, I watched a documentary on Patrice Lumumba.

He was was a Congolese politician and independence leader who served as the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He was an pan African and an African Nationalist.

Patrice Lumumba - Wikipedia

20th-century Congolese Prime Minister and leader Patrice Émery Lumumba (/ l ʊ ' m ʊ m b ə / ; [4] alternatively styled Patrice Hemery Lumumba ; [5] 2 July 1925 – 17 January 1961) was a Congolese politician and independence leader who served as the first prime minister of the independent Democratic Republic of the Congo (then Republic of the Congo) from June until September 1960. He played a significant role in the transformation of the Congo from a colony of Belgium into an independent republic. Ideologically an African nationalist and pan-Africanist , he led the Congolese National Movement (MNC) party from 1958 until he was assassinated. Shortly after Congolese independence in 1960, a mutiny broke out in the army, marking the beginning of the Congo Crisis . Lumumba appealed to the United States and the United Nations for help to suppress the Belgian-supported Katangan secessionists led by Moïse Tshombe . Both refused due to suspicions among the Western world that Lumumba ambiguously held pro-communist views. These suspicions deepened when Lumumba turned to the Soviet Union for assistance, which the CIA described as a "classic communist takeover". [6] This led to growing differences with President Joseph Kasa-Vubu and chief-of-staff Joseph-Désiré Mobutu , as well as with the United States and Belgium.

who opposed the Soviet Union in the Cold War . After Mobutu's military coup, Lumumba attempted to escape to Stanleyville to join his supporters who had established a new anti-Mobutu rival state called the Free Republic of the Congo . Lumumba was captured and imprisoned en route by state authorities under Mobutu. He was handed over to Katangan authorities, and executed in the presence of Katangan and Belgian officials and officers. His body was thrown into a shallow grave, but later dug up and destroyed. [7] Following his assassination, he was widely seen as a martyr for the wider pan-African movement. Over the years, inquiries have shed light on the events surrounding Lumumba's death and, in particular, on the role played by Belgium, and the United States. [7] In 2002, Belgium formally apologised for its role in the assassination. [8] Early life and career [edit] Photo of Lumumba, c. 1950s Patrice Lumumba was born on 3 July 1925 to Julienne Wamato Lomendja and her husband, François Tolenga Otetshima, a farmer, in Onalua, in the Katakokombe region of the Kasai province of the Belgian Congo . [9] [10] He was a member of the Tetela ethnic group and was born with the name Élias Okit'Asombo. His original surname means "heir of the cursed" and is derived from the Tetela words okitá / okitó ('heir', 'successor') [11] and asombó ('cursed or bewitched people who will die quickly'). [12] He had three brothers (Charles Lokolonga, Émile Kalema, and Louis Onema Pene Lumumba) and one half-brother (Jean Tolenga). [9] Raised in a Catholic family, he was educated at a Protestant primary school, a Catholic missionary school, and finally the government post offi

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrice_Lumumba

He was murdered by a coup organised by the Belgians, British and US. And yes, their involvement is well documented. Why?

Because they were worried by him getting close to the USSR.

Was he a Marxist? No. He first approached his old colonial master, as well as the US and UK to help develop his country. But the conditions they kept were unacceptable to him and his Country.

So he turned to the Soviet Union. His faith was sealed.



In the Documentary. An old poor example of a human being, opened a box and showed a tooth he fished out of the vat of acid that he and his team used to dissolve Lumumba's body. Did I tell you he was a Belgian operative assigned to the Congo?

Why was the body dissolved? Because they knew he will become more powerful dead across Africa, then when he was alive. They did not want a shrine for Africa to focus on.

And this piece of human waste kept a souvenir



In 2020 it took a court to order a human part to be returned to its family. Obviously someone did not want to part from their souvenir.

Court orders release and return of Patrice Lumumba's tooth to family 59 years after his death

<https://www.pulse.com.gh/filla/belgium-court-orders-release-and-return-of-patrice-lumumbas-tooth-to-his-family/dp8pq0v#:~:text=A%20court%20in%20Belgium%20has%20reportedly%20ruled%20that,return%20of%20Patrice%20Lumumba%E2%80%99s%20tooth%20to%20his%20family>

Today finally his body represented by a single tooth was returned home. That is two yea

<https://www.newframe.com/lumumbas-remains-return-home-to-find-rest-at-last/#:~:text=Lumumba%E2%80%99s%20remains%20return%20home%20to%20find%20rest%20at,trophy%20in%20Belgium%2C%20will%20be%20returned%20to%20Africa>

61 years later. They feared him in death and tried to leave nothing behind, Now they fear just a tooth of his.

This has been the attitude of the old colonies, and remain so to this day.

The only time Africa will progress is they the old colonial masters, are permanently excluded out of Africa.

None have any interest in us, all are there to get everything from us.

Let's us all try to be a Patrice Lumbar. Let them be scared of our teeth and hair,

May his soul continue to rest in peace. While his nation never had any.

What country does Spain dislike the most?

Guillermo Alvarez

EU Citizen expert in being Spaniard. [Updated Sun](#)

If you do a big poll asking the Spaniards which country they hate the most, obviously one country will be above the others (the one that gets the most answers), but I am convinced that the difference with the following will not be too important because there are currently no countries that have done something truly bad to hate them for real.

In fact, I am convinced that, if included among the options (and if you only accept that a country is named when you truly hate a country, not just not like it), the majority option will be "*I don't hate any country*".

In general, we will feel animosity for some country (as a country, not animosity against its citizens, governments are not the people, even if they are their elected representatives), such as USA for its international policies, or England (not UK, England) for the custom of its media to despise us, but not hate, "hate" is a too strong word.

To hate a country you need something very bad to have happened between your respective countries, such as a recent war or a state prior to a war confrontation (as can happen between Ukraine and Russia, or between Pakistan and India), and we have been in peace with other countries so long that the Spaniards will not have that feeling (as a general rule, of course, there will always be some exception).

By popular acclaim the answer is as follows:

The country most disliked by the Spaniards is Spain.

But I must clarify, only if they speak to another Spaniard while in Spanish territory.

Whether the Spaniard is talking to a foreigner or the Spaniard is abroad, Spain is the best country in the world, and being abroad they all have *morriña*.

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[History and Mystery Lovers](#)

Posted by

[Richard Strachan](#)

[Sat](#)

September 4, 1957



A 15 year old girl starts her first day at school. She is met by her fellow students and many of their parents, who jeer at her, call her names, throw garbage and rocks at her. Girls, encouraged by their parents, spit on her.

Dorothy Counts was one of the first black students admitted to the Harry Harding High School in Charlotte, North Carolina, as part of the initial effort to desegregate schools in that city. She endured four days of insults from students and staff. Not one adult stood up for her. When law enforcement was alerted to the threats being made to her and her family, they responded that they couldn't guarantee her safety. Unlike in Little Rock, where a federalized National Guard and 1,000 army paratroopers enforced the court order to desegregate, there was no protection for Dorothy. For a short time, Dorothy was optimistic; "If they just get to know me," she told her parents, "they'll like me."

But the threats became more violent. The Counts' family car was vandalized. So Dorothy withdrew from Harding High and went to live with her aunt and uncle in Yeadon, Pennsylvania to finish her sophomore year, where she attended an integrated public school. She eventually returned to Charlotte and enrolled in Johnson C. Smith University, where she earned her degree in Psychology in 1964.

Today, Dorothy "Dot" Counts-Scoggins lives in the west Charlotte neighborhood where she grew up. The famous black and white photo of her on that first day is on her office wall. She has dedicated her career to public education as a mentor, speaker and childcare services administrator. Her life's mission is to "make sure no child ever goes through what I went through".

During the scramble for Africa, colonial powers fought to abolish slavery throughout the continent. Could this have been because they wanted Africans to have a wage, so Africans could buy European industrial products?

Emmanuel-Francis Nwaolisa Ogamegbunam

I am the West African History Guy^{1y}

The 'Scramble for Africa' was from 1884–1918. The British banned the Transatlantic slave trade in 1807 and across their empire in 1833. France followed suit in 1826. Portugal by, at least, 1842. Spain, starting from 1811. See the difference?

European powers did not fight to abolish slavery in the scramble; they fought to assert their 'Effective Occupation' of an area.

The conquest of Africa was rooted in Great Power competition and domestic politics on the European mainland.

The British wanted to ensure that their communication routes to their Asian Empire would be impervious in case of a European war. They also wanted to crush the secessionist tendencies of their Boer colonists.

Chancellor Bismarck nudged the French towards Africa as compensation for their losses in Europe. The British also compensated them for their losses in Egypt. For the notoriously fractious politicians of the French Third Republic, foreign adventures abroad were a salve for disunity at home. Their weakness also prevented them from restraining pugilistic 'men on the spot'.

The German conquests were both a sop to domestic jingoists and Bismarck playing spoiler to the possibilities of a future entente with the British under the Anglophile Crown Prince, Frederick.

The lesser Powers got their holdings mostly because the network of alliances meant no European statesman would risk a European war over Africa.

The maritime slave trade and slave raids were what got definitively abolished. Those were areas where the Europeans exercised unquestioned dominance. Slavery, in contrast, was tolerated. It faded over time because of the absence of demand and a steady supply of new slaves.

Integration into a wage economy with European currency was straightforward. In areas where there was a preexisting wage economy, they accepted taxes only in approved currency. The movement of migratory labour to new cities and mines accelerated the shift.

Was it all part of ‘the plan’? Somewhat, yes. The Europeans were keen on having their African territories, not their taxpayers, foot the administrative bill. Taxes on African exports paid for their rule. However, that did not necessarily mean that their focus was on maximising the wages of Africans. Instead, they sought to increase the commodities exports from a given territory. Low wages were necessary for competitive exports.

In the colonies, labour had to be made cheap for the colonists. For example, in French colonies, Africans were forced to work on the plantations of the French. Felix Houphouët-Boigny made his name by abolishing that law in 1946. In South Africa, after the combination of lowered wages, the high mortality of the mines and the prospect of safer railway work reduced the number of natives willing to risk the mines, Chinese were imported. Across European-ruled Africa, Chinese workers were alternatives to expensive African labour.

Imperial policy was to slash expenditure until it tallied with income. When even that failed, poorer territories were merged with more productive ones. The less productive territories, for obvious reasons, were those that still retained a large number of slaves. Those disparities and the legacy of those mergers still haunt African politics.

[Did any Africans go back to Africa when they were freed of slavery?](#)

[Jennifer Larson](#)

Studied Nursing at University of South Dakota (Graduated 1996)[3y](#)

Yes. That’s how the country of Liberia came to be. It was the idea of abolitionists to return former slaves to Africa. The country’s constitution was drafted at Harvard. The Liberian flag closely resembles the American flag. They speak English and use English units of measurements (not metric).

Unfortunately what the abolitionists failed to realize was that the land where Liberia was to be founded already had inhabitants with their own languages, cultures and traditions.

The relocated people (called Americo-Liberians) promptly subjugated the Native Liberians and created a caste system that still resonates today.

How cooperative were Africans in the African slave trade?

Jack Penland

Former retired. [1y](#)

Almost every slave who was transported to the Americas was already a slave. Nearly every one had been enslaved by other blacks and sold to European slave traders. The myth of white slavers (other than Arabs) is just that.... a myth. I should also point out that of the roughly 11 million slaves brought from Africa to the Americas, less than 5% of them actually ended up in what became the United States. The rest were taken to the Caribbean and South America. Only a tiny handful were transported on American flagged ships, and only one of those ships was owned by Southerners, and it only made one trip. The fact is that nearly every slave in this country at the time of the Civil War was either brought here or descended from a slave that was brought here on a BRITISH ship before the US was even a country.

How did African slaves resist slavery?

Anonymous [1y](#)

The primary supplier of African slaves to slave traders were other Africans.

Piracy and enslavement of POWs had been endemic in Africa for as long as history goes back. There were sub-saharan Africans made slaves that ended up in India in the 11th century, where ethnic enclaves exist to this day. In fact, slave prices were cheap and plentiful enough in Africa that it became a regular trade to move human cargo from where slaves were cheap to where labor was expensive (mainly the New World).

This created a sort of negative feedback loop where criminals, political enemies, and national enemies were not killed but simply kidnapped and sold for profit and were

never seen or heard from again. The profitability of this route stayed high as this was also the height of piracy in the Atlantic and seaborne smugglers and pirates often did not scruple not to fill gaps in shipment quotas by kidnapping. The slave trade was also so profitable that many kings in Africa started wars for the express purpose of kidnapping rival peoples and selling them.

This went on until London banned the practice and the Atlantic was tamed by the royal navy. But the truth is that African sold each other into slavery for money. This practice also never rightly ended, as there are yet today cases where armed gangs enslave entire mining towns.

Which African people have been through so much due to European colonialism, and why?

Françoise Marie

.

Follow

Master's Degree in Public Administration, Syracuse University [Mar 26](#)

People from the DRC formerly known as the Congo Free State.

- 10 million deaths, one hand or foot for a bullet during the Congo Free State. Children were not spared.
- Mixed race children stolen from their mothers and placed into Catholic missions. Many more were abducted and sent to Belgium.
- Congolese children and men were caged (including with monkeys) in Zoo cages.
- Tintin in Congo, Hergé's Tintin comic books (graphic novels), a racist book.

Some people ask : how do we cope with a painful past?

Red Rubber is a taboo topic in the DRC. It is not included in school curricula. Millions of Congolese don't know anything about the Congo Free State Atrocities. Those who know would rather view themselves as **survivors than** victims.

Tintin racism row puts spotlight on children's literature

The decision to reshelve Hergé's books because of their perceived colonial and racist tint has generated heated debate

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/oct/15/tintin-racism-sweden-row>

Congo wonders: Are the Tintin stories racist?

KINSHASA, Congo — Any Tintin fan would feel at home in this small wooden shed in a back street of Democratic Republic of Congo's capital Kinshasa, where the shelves are crammed with brightly painted statues from the famous Belgian cartoon character's adventures. Friendly faces are everywhere — the tufted-haired Tintin, the bearded Captain Haddock and the bumbling policemen Thomson & Thompson — all lovingly carved from wood and carefully painted in bold colors. But with Kinshasa preparing to receive a flood of visitors for an international summit of French-speaking countries next month, some are questioning whether Congo should turn its back on the boy journalist, whose fictional adventures in the then-Belgian colony depicts Africans as dull-witted and childish. Tintin's relationship with Congo dates back to 1930 when his creator Georges Remi — better-known by his pen name Herge — first wrote "Tintin in the Congo," in which the intrepid reporter and his little white dog Snowy tackle wild animals, hunters, diamond smugglers and warlike local chieftains. Tintin statues, which can sell for anything from \$15 to \$1500, are part of Congo's roaring trade in the comic's memorabilia, business that could receive a boost next month as delegates from 56 countries across the French-speaking world gather in Kinshasa for a summit. Brutal colonial past Tourists can find stalls and street vendors across the riverside capital selling the figures, and can even buy personalized paintings of the book's front cover, with their names expertly added by the artist. But it is Herge's heavily stereotyped depiction of Africans as fat-lipped, childlike savages that makes Tintin a controversial cultural figure for a country trying to turn its back on a brutal colonial past followed by decades of dictatorship and conflict, according to professor Joseph Ibongo Gilungule, the director of Congo's national museum. Shelves crammed with figurines from Belgian comic strips Tintin and Le Chat are displayed at the workshop of Congolese artist Auguy Kakese in Kinshasa on Sept. 18. Jonny Hogg/Reuters "Tintin is an image created by Westerners, and it proves the ignorance of these people, a lack of understanding for our

values," Ibongo told Reuters. Ibongo wants more people to celebrate the rich cultures of the country's estimated 250 ethnic groups. His museum is a celebration of the masks, headdresses and clothing that have played an integral part in Congo's traditional values, but few of the country's 70 million inhabitants come to visit the museum. Ibongo is not against preserving relics of Congo's colonial past. He is trying to find money to rehabilitate the statue of controversial British colonial explorer Henry Morton Stanley, which lies forlornly toppled behind a shed at the museum. Nonetheless, with so many people due to visit the country for the International Organisation of La Francophonie summit in October, he believes Congo should find a better poster boy than Tintin. "There are

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/congo-wonders-are-tintin-stories-racist-flna1b6006020>

The man who was caged in a zoo | Pamela Newkirk

The long read: In 1904, Ota Benga was kidnapped from Congo and taken to the US, where he was exhibited with monkeys. His appalling story reveals the roots of a racial prejudice that still haunts us

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The Black Boy Who Was Showcased in a Zoo Cage

Showcased by humans as if he were an animal

<https://historyofyesterday.com/the-black-boy-who-was-showcased-in-a-zoo-cage-8a61d9048177>



The children colonial Belgium stole from African mothers

Taken from their homes as children, a group of mixed-race elderly people are now fighting Belgium for recognition.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2021/2/3/the-children-colonial-belgium-stole-from-africa>

Congolese men holding cut off hands

Feb 22, 2018 - Explore DOT's board "Congolese men holding cut off hands" on Pinterest. See more ideas about african history, black history, king leopold.

<https://www.pinterest.com/d6214/congolese-men-holding-cut-off-hands/>



10 Horrifying Facts About The Genocide In The Congo Free State - Listverse

From 1885 to 1908, Belgian King Leopold II took control of the Congo. He turned the nation into a moneymaking machine by farming ivory and rubber and

<https://listverse.com/2017/02/20/10-horrifying-facts-about-the-genocide-in-the-congo-free-state/>

The Free State of the Congo, a hidden history of genocide - Col·leccio Marull

The Berlin Conference (1884 – 1885) recognised the sovereignty of King Leopold II of Belgium over the Free State of the Congo. The king governed the territory until 1908, when it passed into the hands of the Belgian state.

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/gabinetpostal/lestat-lliure-del-congo-un-genocidi-a-lo-mbra/?lang=en>

A Forgotten Genocide: The Congo Free State

A large part of the Congo Basin was handed to King Leopold II at the Berlin conference. The atrocities carried out were some of the most brutal in history.

<https://www.sydneycriminallawyers.com.au/blog/a-forgotten-genocide-the-congo-free-state/>

The Forgotten Horrific Truth About The Congo Free State

As a testament to their brutality, one of the soldiers slept on a bed decorated with severed heads

<https://historyofyesterday.com/the-forgotten-horrific-truth-about-the-congo-free-state-35f06c579698>

Check my answer here and other one from Alex Gossland.



Françoise Marie

Master's Degree in Public Administration, Syracuse University [2y](#)

Did Colonialism benefit or harm Africa?

As someone from the DR Congo, I am really surprised by this question.

Colonialism did harm to the Congo and to Congolese people.

There were no benefits at all only for the Belgians.

The Belgians left no archives when they granted us independence in 1960. You will not find archives of the colonial period (Congo Free State or the Belgian Congo) anywhere in the DR Congo.

[How King Leopold II Of Belgium Killed 10 Million Africans In The Congo - Read the Harrowing Details](#)

The Enslavement of The Entire Congo Population

When Stanley sent his report to King Leopold, he reported of temples filled with Ivory (elephant tusks), and also the presence of rubber all over the Congo. The resources were bountiful, and Leopold was determined to create wealth out of it.

King Leopold II ***took ownership*** of two-thirds of the Congo ***land by force*** and mandated the real owners of the land to work for him as slaves. A few accounts mentioned that the people were paid pennies for their labor, but it was soon stopped, and then they were forced to work for 20 days in a month without pay.

The government and officials of King Leopold II stated that the harvesting of rubber was then a required tax that everyone who lived on the land would pay to the crown. This simply meant that ***Leopold stole a people's lands and resources***, and forced them to work ***as slaves on their own lands***.

Because of the high expectation of wealth and profit from the rubber and ivory, the officials of King Leopold II made the quotas very huge and difficult to reach. It meant that the people would labor and toil for 20 days to meet their rubber quota, and then the remaining 10 days in a month was left to them to farm, and work to provide food for themselves and their families.

The Maiming and Killing of Congolese Who Didn't Meet Their Quota

By the 1890s, Leopold II, through his officials, increased the rubber quota of the then battered and suppressed Congolese. The rubber business was booming in Europe, and

he had to meet with the market demands. That meant more work hours for the indigenous people. The situation turned from bad to worse, as the penalty for not meeting your quota was the cutting off of a limb or death.

Leopold II had an army which was made up of about 19,000 troops. They were European mercenaries hired to protect his government and business interest and also act as a police force. They were called the *Force Publique*. The army also forcefully recruited Africans into their lower ranks. ***These Africans were press-ganged into service and were killed if they refused.***

It was the *Force Publique* that enforced the quota of rubber tax to be collected by the people. Some of the officers who were made to enforce these rules were the Africans, but a large amount of them were the whites

The Death of Millions Was Caused By Disease

Asides from the shooting and maiming of the indigenous people of Congo, one other factor that caused the death of millions was the disease outbreaks. The health of the workers was not put into consideration by the Belgians, who fed them rotten meat, food, and most times starved them.

The environment was made unhealthy with all the human parts, and decimation of the natural environment. The rotten food made the men sick, and a plague broke out.

The men had to go into the deep jungle to harvest the rubber. They were bitten by Tsetse flies, and that spread untold sicknesses and deaths all over the Congo and even into other African nations.

The sleeping sickness which often led to death wiped out over 500,000 people in Congo alone.

But this did not make the Belgians stop. They ***continued the exploitation and enslavement*** of the Congo people, for the economic gains of their resources.

The Burning of Congolese Villages

The research and accounts of the many atrocities carried out against the Black man in Congo is one that would literally put any conscious Black person in tears. During the course of this research, we were forced many times to pause in anger and disbelief.

One of the painful accounts of the genocide on the Congolese was the burning of their villages. The commissioners and their officers often gave an entire village a certain quota to meet. When a village fails to meet its quota, the soldiers would surround the village, **slaughter the people** and then burn the village to the ground.

Various accounts by victims and eyewitnesses said that these happened all the time, in quick succession. In the area where a Swedish missionary lived, he reported that **45 towns were burnt down** within a short period of time.

What was more heartbreaking to hear was that many of these villages were burnt down for no good reason at all. Of course, **what reason will a killer and a thief need not to kill people** whom their scientists and religion had taught them to be lesser animals or sub-humans? None whatsoever.

In a particular instance, the soldiers burnt a village down, killed 50 of the men and took 28 of the women as prisoners, **with chains around their necks**. This particular village had met their quota but was still killed and burnt, because the officers said that the rubber that was tapped by the villagers was not of good quality. I mean, how do the villagers get to control the outcome of the rubber that comes out from the trees?

The Torture of Women and Children for Quota Fulfillment

The Belgian officials and their European mercenary troops **made torture and amputations a necessary tool** in forcing the people to be scared and work for free.

They were feeding off the fears of the Congolese people, **through psychological terror**. It was reported that the European soldiers would kidnap the women from the villages that didn't meet their rubber quota, so as to force the men to meet their quota. Most of the women were kept as prisoners and slaves by the Europeans.

To make it worse, the men had to buy back their wives with their live stocks after they had met their quota.

On a particular occasion, a soldier was asked to raid a town who had not met their quota. His commander gave him strict orders to decimate the town and make an example of them.

He gave an account saying that: ***"He ordered us to cut off the heads of the men and hang them on the village palisades, also their sexual members,"** the soldier said, "and to hang the women and children on the palisade in the form of a cross."*

This was how wicked the Europeans were during their time in Congo.

Conclusion

After the atrocities, he and his murderous army walked away without blemish, leaving the people of the Congo to suffer the effects of that Genocide for the next 100 years and more. Congo till today is still a property of the Europeans and has been put in constant conflict by European powers who seek to steal its resources while keeping the people divided.

[The Atrocities of the Congo Free State Rubber Regime](#)

When the Belgian King Leopold II acquired the Congo Free State during the [Scramble for Africa](#) in 1885, he claimed he was establishing the [colony](#) for humanitarian and scientific purposes, but in reality, its sole aim was profit, as much as possible, as fast as possible. The results of this rule were very uneven. Regions that were hard to access or lacked profitable resources escaped much of the violence that was to follow, but for those areas directly under the rule of the Free State or the companies it leased land to, the results were devastating.



The Rubber Regime

Initially, government and commercial agents focused on acquiring ivory, but inventions, like the car, dramatically increased the demand for [rubber](#). Unfortunately, for the Congo, it was one of the only places in the world to have a large supply of wild rubber, and the government and its affiliated trading companies quickly shifted their focus to extracting the suddenly lucrative commodity. Company agents were paid large concessions on top

of their salaries for the profits they generated, creating personal incentives to force people to work more and harder for little to no pay. ***The only way to do that was through the use of terror.***

Atrocities

In order to enforce the near impossible rubber quotas imposed on villages, agents and officials called on the Free State's army, the *Force Publique*. This army was composed of white officers and African soldiers. Some of these soldiers were recruits, while others were slaves or orphans brought up to serve the colonial army.

The army became known for its brutality, with the officers and soldiers being accused of destroying villages, ***taking hostages, raping, torturing, and extorting the people.*** Men who did not fulfill their quota ***were killed or mutilated.*** They also sometimes ***eradicated whole villages*** that failed to meet the quotas as a warning to others. Women and children were often taken hostage until men fulfilled a quota; during which time ***the women were raped repeatedly.*** The iconic images to emerge from this terror, though, ***were the baskets full of smoked hands*** and the Congolese children ***who survived having a hand cut off.***

A Hand for Every Bullet

Belgian officers were afraid that the rank and file of the *Force Publique* would waste bullets, so they ***demand a human hand for each bullet*** their soldiers used as proof that the killings had been done. Soldiers were also reportedly promised their freedom or given other incentives for killing the most people as proven by supplying the most hands.

Many people wonder why these soldiers were willing to do this to their 'own' people, but there was no sense of being 'Congolese'. These men were generally from other parts of the Congo or other colonies entirely, and the orphans and slaves had often been brutalized themselves. The *Force Publique*, no doubt, also attracted men who, for whatever reason, felt little compunction about wielding such violence, but this was true of the white officers as well. The vicious fighting and terror of the Congo Free State is better understood as another example of the incredible capacity of people for incomprehensible cruelty.

Humanity and Reform

The horrors, though, are only one part of the story. Amidst all of this, some of the best of people was also seen, in the bravery and resilience of ordinary Congolese men and women who resisted in small and large ways, and the passionate efforts of several American and European missionaries and activists to bring about reform.

[The Free State of the Congo, a hidden history of genocide - Colleccio Marull](#)

Leopold II ruled the Congo as his personal dominion from 1885 to 1908. During this period, the country was forced to endure the systematic exploitation of its natural resources, especially ivory and rubber.

Though the territory was governed from Brussels, the administrative capital was the port city of Boma, from where the massive exports of raw materials were shipped. Boma was the residence of the Governor General of the Congo, who was the direct representative of the king (in fact, Leopold II never once set foot in Africa). The state was divided into 14 districts which were administrated by commissioners who reported to the Governor General, and were appointed directly by the king. These functionaries sometimes acted as colonial administrators and trading agents, though their main function was to secure the largest possible amounts of ivory and rubber in the shortest possible time.

The colonial administration wielded control over the native population by imposing a regime of terror, and there were frequent mass killings and mutilations. Violence and terrorism were the means adopted to impose the will of the Belgian king and the trading agents over the African people.

Leopold II was forced to hire European mercenaries to defend his interests. These were organised into a private army, the *Force Publique*, which numbered up to 19,000 troops. All the officers were white, while all the rank-and-file soldiers were black men who had been press-ganged into service and forced to serve in the *Force Publique* for a minimum of seven years. Recruits were sometimes bought from tribal leaders, though often they were simply kidnapped.

Force Publique acted simultaneously as an army of occupation and as a police force which served the interests of the trading companies. The *Force* had to deal with several rebellions, which were put down with horrifying savagery. In practice, the Free State of the Congo was an enormous concentration camp.

During the 1890s, and thanks to the widespread use of slaves, a more reliable transport network was built up, thus making it possible to export even more of the Congo's natural resources. The construction of these infrastructures, all created exclusively for personal interests, resulted in the deaths of many workers of all ages. Their working days were long and hard, and required an enormous amount of physical effort. According to historical documentation, ***between five and 10 million people died as a result of the colonial exploitation*** under the rule and administration of King Leopold II and his functionaries.

The first-person testimonies that have survived to the present day (and particularly those of Protestant missionaries, writers and diplomats sent to serve in the Congo) describe and denounce the horror of everyday life in the country. Important sources of information include the stories and data provided by the American missionary [G.W. Williams](#) and by the writers [Mark Twain – “King Leopold’s Soliloquy”](#) – and [Joseph Conrad](#), as well as others such as the missionary [Williams Sephard](#), the British diplomat [Casement](#) and the journalist [Edmund Dene Morel](#).

All of these men produced testimonies that were crucially important for unmasking the truth about one of the darkest episodes of the late 19th century. These critical voices who revealed the atrocities being inflicted on the Congolese people were published in the international press, leading to widespread public outcry and calls for the respect for human rights.

In 1905, after several months of investigation, a commission published a report that corroborated the abuses that had been denounced. Leopold II could do nothing to prevent international public opinion – even in his home country of Belgium – from expressing its clear opposition to the continuation of his rule in the African country. Following a series of diplomatic manoeuvres, and driven by the pressure of public opinion, the Belgian king finally renounced his rule over the Free State of the Congo, which subsequently became a colony of Belgium, and was duly renamed the Belgian Congo.

[What are inhuman or horrible pictures of Belgian Congo?](#)

[Alex Gossland](#)

[Updated 1y](#)



A-N-N-N-N-D . . . Just for “ yummies “ in Antwerp, you can buy these . . .Mmmmmmm



Why did Africans help sell other Africans to slavery?

Daveed Phoenix

Consumer of nonfiction since 2003 [4y](#)

Because the concepts of "Africa" and "Africans" were invented by Europeans.

Africa is a land mass. Land masses don't have consciousness. People who live on the same landmass don't necessarily share any type of collective consciousness. And people of the same complexion who live on the same land mass don't necessarily share any type of collective consciousness.

People who live in Namibia are Africans. So are people who live in Egypt. But the latter have much more in common with the inhabitants of Saudi Arabia than they do with the people of Namibia.

Before European colonization, Africans had no sense that there was something called "Africa" that they were a part of. They had no sense that they were supposed to feel solidarity and brotherhood with other people, simply because those other people happened to have the same complexion.

When they went to war, they made captives. And when they wanted to sell those captives, they sold them to the highest bidder. It so happened that the highest bidders, from the 15th century on, tended to be these white-skin foreigners from far away. And so, it is to them that the captives would be sold. In time, the fact that there was such a ready market for slaves would itself induce people to start wars, but it was always war against some other tribe. These tribes had no sense that someday, there would be a country called Senegal or another called Nigeria, and that they were weakening those future countries by depleting their manpower. They responded rationally to the incentives they had in front of them: not only could they suppress their enemies, but those enemies could be sold and carried far away, never to be heard from again. It was a good deal for them. They took it. The different tribes that thus warred were no more related to one another than were the French to the Poles. Their customs were different. Their languages were different. All they shared were some superficial phenotypic features. And even then, Africans can often tell differences that escape outsiders.

The Dutch don't look like the Portuguese.

And the Wolof man below does not look like a Fulani.



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[How much did local Africans help to develop a slavery market in Africa during the Colonial period?](#)

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[How and when did slavery start in Africa?](#)

[Why did Africans help sell other Africans to slavery?](#)

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[Why weren't Native Americans enslaved by Europeans at the same rate Africans were? Wouldn't it have been cheaper for colonists to enslave the locals rather than import slaves from the other side of the ocean?](#)

[How did Africans respond to the colonial rule?](#)

[Without African slavery, what would Africa look like today?](#)

During the scramble for Africa, colonial powers fought to abolish slavery throughout the continent. Could this have been because they wanted Africans to have a wage, so Africans could buy European industrial products?

Emmanuel-Francis Nwaolisa Ogamegbunam

I am the West African History Guy^{1y}

The 'Scramble for Africa' was from 1884–1918. The British banned the Transatlantic slave trade in 1807 and across their empire in 1833. France followed suit in 1826. Portugal by, at least, 1842. Spain, starting from 1811. See the difference?

European powers did not fight to abolish slavery in the scramble; they fought to assert their 'Effective Occupation' of an area.

The conquest of Africa was rooted in Great Power competition and domestic politics on the European mainland.

The British wanted to ensure that their communication routes to their Asian Empire would be impervious in case of a European war. They also wanted to crush the secessionist tendencies of their Boer colonists.

Chancellor Bismarck nudged the French towards Africa as compensation for their losses in Europe. The British also compensated them for their losses in Egypt. For the notoriously fractious politicians of the French Third Republic, foreign adventures abroad were a salve for disunity at home. Their weakness also prevented them from restraining pugilistic 'men on the spot'.

The German conquests were both a sop to domestic jingoism and Bismarck playing spoiler to the possibilities of a future entente with the British under the Anglophile Crown Prince, Frederick.

The lesser Powers got their holdings mostly because the network of alliances meant no European statesman would risk a European war over Africa.

The maritime slave trade and slave raids were what got definitively abolished. Those were areas where the Europeans exercised unquestioned dominance. Slavery, in contrast, was tolerated. It faded over time because of the absence of demand and a steady supply of new slaves.

Integration into a wage economy with European currency was straightforward. In areas where there was a preexisting wage economy, they accepted taxes only in approved currency. The movement of migratory labour to new cities and mines accelerated the shift.

Was it all part of 'the plan'? Somewhat, yes. The Europeans were keen on having their African territories, not their taxpayers, foot the administrative bill. Taxes on Africans paid for their rule. However, that did not necessarily mean that their focus was on maximising the wages of Africans. Instead, they sought to increase the commodities exports from a given territory. Low wages were necessary for competitive exports.

In the colonies, labour had to be made cheap for the colonists. For example, in French colonies, Africans were forced to work on the plantations of the French. Felix Houphouët-Boigny made his name by abolishing that law in 1946. In South Africa, after the combination of lowered wages, the high mortality of the mines and the prospect of safer railway work reduced the number of natives willing to risk the mines, Chinese were imported. Across European-ruled Africa, Chinese workers were alternatives to expensive African labour.

Imperial policy was to slash expenditure until it tallied with income. When even that failed, poorer territories were merged with more productive ones. The less productive territories, for obvious reasons, were those that still retained a large number of slaves. Those disparities and the legacy of those mergers still haunt African politics.

Did any Africans go back to Africa when they were freed of slavery?

Jennifer Larson

Studied Nursing at University of South Dakota (Graduated 1996)[3y](#)

Yes. That's how the country of Liberia came to be. It was the idea of abolitionists to return former slaves to Africa. The country's constitution was drafted at Harvard. The Liberian flag closely resembles the American flag. They speak English and use English units of measurements (not metric).

Unfortunately what the abolitionists failed to realize was that the land where Liberia was to be founded already had inhabitants with their own languages, cultures and traditions.

The relocated people (called Americo-Liberians) promptly subjugated the Native Liberians and created a caste system that still resonates today.

How cooperative were Africans in the African slave trade?

Jack Penland

Former retired.[1y](#)

Almost every slave who was transported to the Americas was already a slave. Nearly every one had been enslaved by other blacks and sold to European slave traders. The myth of white slavers (other than Arabs) is just that.... a myth. I should also point out that of the roughly 11 million slaves brought from Africa to the Americas, less than 5% of them actually ended up in what became the United States. The rest were taken to the Caribbean and South America. Only a tiny handful were transported on American flagged ships, and only one of those ships was owned by Southerners, and it only made one trip. The fact is that nearly every slave in this country at the time of the Civil War was either brought here or descended from a slave that was brought here on a BRITISH ship before the US was even a country.

How did African slaves resist slavery?

Anonymous [1y](#)

The primary supplier of African slaves to slave traders were other Africans.

Piracy and enslavement of POWs had been endemic in Africa for as long as history goes back. There were sub-saharan Africans made slaves that ended up in India in the 11th century, where ethnic enclaves exist to this day. In fact, slave prices were cheap and plentiful enough in Africa that it became a regular trade to move human cargo from where slaves were cheap to where labor was expensive (mainly the New World).

This created a sort of negative feedback loop where criminals, political enemies, and national enemies were not killed but simply kidnapped and sold for profit and were never seen or heard from again. The profitability of this route stayed high as this was also the height of piracy in the Atlantic and seaborne smugglers and pirates often did not scruple not to fill gaps in shipment quotas by kidnapping. The slave trade was also so profitable that many kings in Africa started wars for the express purpose of kidnapping rival peoples and selling them.

This went on until London banned the practice and the Atlantic was tamed by the royal navy. But the truth is that African sold each other into slavery for money. This practice also never rightly ended, as there are yet today cases where armed gangs enslave entire mining towns.

Which African people have been through so much due to European colonialism, and why?

Françoise Marie

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Master's Degree in Public Administration, Syracuse University [Mar 26](#)

People from the DRC formerly known as the Congo Free State.

- 10 million deaths, one hand or foot for a bullet during the Congo Free State. Children were not spared.
- Mixed race children stolen from their mothers and placed into Catholic missions. Many more were abducted and sent to Belgium.

- Congolese children and men were caged (including with monkeys) in Zoo cages.
- Tintin in Congo, Hergé's Tintin comic books (graphic novels), a racist book.

Some people ask : how do we cope with a painful past?

Red Rubber is a taboo topic in the DRC. It is not included in school curricula. Millions of Congolese don't know anything about the Congo Free State Atrocities. Those who know would rather view themselves as **survivors than** victims.

Tintin racism row puts spotlight on children's literature

The decision to reshelve Hergé's books because of their perceived colonial and racist tint has generated heated debate

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/oct/15/tintin-racism-sweden-row>

Congo wonders: Are the Tintin stories racist?

KINSHASA, Congo — Any Tintin fan would feel at home in this small wooden shed in a back street of Democratic Republic of Congo's capital Kinshasa, where the shelves are crammed with brightly painted statues from the famous Belgian cartoon character's adventures. Friendly faces are everywhere — the tufted-haired Tintin, the bearded Captain Haddock and the bumbling policemen Thomson & Thompson — all lovingly carved from wood and carefully painted in bold colors. But with Kinshasa preparing to receive a flood of visitors for an international summit of French-speaking countries next month, some are questioning whether Congo should turn its back on the boy journalist, whose fictional adventures in the then-Belgian colony depicts Africans as dull-witted and childish. Tintin's relationship with Congo dates back to 1930 when his creator Georges Remi — better-known by his pen name Hergé — first wrote "Tintin in the Congo," in which the intrepid reporter and his little white dog Snowy tackle wild animals, hunters, diamond smugglers and warlike local chieftains. Tintin statues, which can sell for anything from \$15 to \$1500, are part of Congo's roaring trade in the comic's memorabilia, business that could receive a boost next month as delegates from 56 countries across the French-speaking world gather in Kinshasa for a summit. Brutal colonial past Tourists can find stalls and street vendors across the riverside capital selling the figures, and can even buy personalized paintings of the book's front cover,

with their names expertly added by the artist. But it is Herge's heavily stereotyped depiction of Africans as fat-lipped, childlike savages that makes Tintin a controversial cultural figure for a country trying to turn its back on a brutal colonial past followed by decades of dictatorship and conflict, according to professor Joseph Ibongo Gilungule, the director of Congo's national museum. Shelves crammed with figurines from Belgian comic strips Tintin and Le Chat are displayed at the workshop of Congolese artist Auguy Kakese in Kinshasa on Sept. 18. Jonny Hogg/Reuters "Tintin is an image created by Westerners, and it proves the ignorance of these people, a lack of understanding for our values," Ibongo told Reuters. Ibongo wants more people to celebrate the rich cultures of the country's estimated 250 ethnic groups. His museum is a celebration of the masks, headdresses and clothing that have played an integral part in Congo's traditional values, but few of the country's 70 million inhabitants come to visit the museum. Ibongo is not against preserving relics of Congo's colonial past. He is trying to find money to rehabilitate the statue of controversial British colonial explorer Henry Morton Stanley, which lies forlornly toppled behind a shed at the museum. Nonetheless, with so many people due to visit the country for the International Organisation of La Francophonie summit in October, he believes Congo should find a better poster boy than Tintin. "There are

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The Black Boy Who Was Showcased in a Zoo Cage

Showcased by humans as if he were an animal

<https://historyofyesterday.com/the-black-boy-who-was-showcased-in-a-zoo-cage-8a61d9048177>



The children colonial Belgium stole from African mothers

Taken from their homes as children, a group of mixed-race elderly people are now fighting Belgium for recognition.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2021/2/3/the-children-colonial-belgium-stole-from-africa>

Congolese men holding cut off hands

Feb 22, 2018 - Explore DOT's board "Congolese men holding cut off hands" on Pinterest. See more ideas about african history, black history, king leopold.

<https://www.pinterest.com/d6214/congolese-men-holding-cut-off-hands/>



10 Horrifying Facts About The Genocide In The Congo Free State - Listverse

From 1885 to 1908, Belgian King Leopold II took control of the Congo. He turned the nation into a moneymaking machine by farming ivory and rubber and

<https://listverse.com/2017/02/20/10-horrifying-facts-about-the-genocide-in-the-congo-free-state/>

The Free State of the Congo, a hidden history of genocide - Col·leccio Marull

The Berlin Conference (1884 – 1885) recognised the sovereignty of King Leopold II of Belgium over the Free State of the Congo. The king governed the territory until 1908, when it passed into the hands of the Belgian state.

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/gabinetpostal/lestat-lliure-del-congo-un-genocidi-a-lobra/?lang=en>

A Forgotten Genocide: The Congo Free State

A large part of the Congo Basin was handed to King Leopold II at the Berlin conference. The atrocities carried out were some of the most brutal in history.

<https://www.sydneycriminallawyers.com.au/blog/a-forgotten-genocide-the-congo-free-state/>

The Forgotten Horrific Truth About The Congo Free State

As a testament to their brutality, one of the soldiers slept on a bed decorated with severed heads

<https://historyofyesterday.com/the-forgotten-horrific-truth-about-the-congo-free-state-35f06c579698>

Check my answer here and other one from Alex Gossland.



[Françoise Marie](#)

Master's Degree in Public Administration, Syracuse University [2y](#)

Did Colonialism benefit or harm Africa?

As someone from the DR Congo, I am really surprised by this question.

Colonialism did harm to the Congo and to Congolese people.

There were no benefits at all only for the Belgians.

The Belgians left no archives when they granted us independence in 1960. You will not find archives of the colonial period (Congo Free State or the Belgian Congo) anywhere in the DR Congo.

[How King Leopold II Of Belgium Killed 10 Million Africans In The Congo - Read the Harrowing Details](#)

The Enslavement of The Entire Congo Population

When Stanley sent his report to King Leopold, he reported of temples filled with Ivory (elephant tusks), and also the presence of rubber all over the Congo. The resources were bountiful, and Leopold was determined to create wealth out of it.

King Leopold II **took ownership** of two-thirds of the Congo **land by force** and mandated the real owners of the land to work for him as slaves. A few accounts mentioned that the people were paid pennies for their labor, but it was soon stopped, and then they were forced to work for 20 days in a month without pay.

The government and officials of King Leopold II stated that the harvesting of rubber was then a required tax that everyone who lived on the land would pay to the crown. This simply meant that **Leopold stole a people's lands and resources**, and forced them to work **as slaves on their own lands**.

Because of the high expectation of wealth and profit from the rubber and ivory, the officials of King Leopold II made the quotas very huge and difficult to reach. It meant that the people would labor and toil for 20 days to meet their rubber quota, and then the remaining 10 days in a month was left to them to farm, and work to provide food for themselves and their families.

The Maiming and Killing of Congolese Who Didn't Meet Their Quota

By the 1890s, Leopold II, through his officials, increased the rubber quota of the then battered and suppressed Congolese. The rubber business was booming in Europe, and he had to meet with the market demands. That meant more work hours for the indigenous people. The situation turned from bad to worse, as the penalty for not meeting your quota was the cutting off of a limb or death.

Leopold II had an army which was made up of about 19,000 troops. They were European mercenaries hired to protect his government and business interest and also act as a police force. They were called the *Force Publique*. The army also forcefully recruited Africans into their lower ranks. ***These Africans were press-ganged into service and were killed if they refused.***

It was the *Force Publique* that enforced the quota of rubber tax to be collected by the people. Some of the officers who were made to enforce these rules were the Africans, but a large amount of them were the whites

The Death of Millions Was Caused By Disease

Asides from the shooting and maiming of the indigenous people of Congo, one other factor that caused the death of millions was the disease outbreaks. The health of the workers was not put into consideration by the Belgians, who fed them rotten meat, food, and most times starved them.

The environment was made unhealthy with all the human parts, and decimation of the natural environment. The rotten food made the men sick, and a plague broke out.

The men had to go into the deep jungle to harvest the rubber. They were bitten by Tsetse flies, and that spread untold sicknesses and deaths all over the Congo and even into other African nations.

The sleeping sickness which often led to death wiped out over 500,000 people in Congo alone.

But this did not make the Belgians stop. They ***continued the exploitation and enslavement*** of the Congo people, for the economic gains of their resources.

The Burning of Congolese Villages

The research and accounts of the many atrocities carried out against the Black man in Congo is one that would literally put any conscious Black person in tears. During the course of this research, we were forced many times to pause in anger and disbelief.

One of the painful accounts of the genocide on the Congolese was the burning of their villages. The commissioners and their officers often gave an entire village a certain quota to meet. When a village fails to meet its quota, the soldiers would surround the village, ***slaughter the people*** and then burn the village to the ground.

Various accounts by victims and eyewitnesses said that these happened all the time, in quick succession. In the area where a Swedish missionary lived, he reported that ***45 towns were burnt down*** within a short period of time.

What was more heartbreaking to hear was that many of these villages were burnt down for no good reason at all. Of course, ***what reason will a killer and a thief need not to kill people*** whom their scientists and religion had taught them to be lesser animals or sub-humans? None whatsoever.

In a particular instance, the soldiers burnt a village down, killed 50 of the men and took 28 of the women as prisoners, ***with chains around their necks***. This particular village had met their quota but was still killed and burnt, because the officers said that the rubber that was tapped by the villagers was not of good quality. I mean, how do the villagers get to control the outcome of the rubber that comes out from the trees?

The Torture of Women and Children for Quota Fulfillment

The Belgian officials and their European mercenary troops ***made torture and amputations a necessary tool*** in forcing the people to be scared and work for free.

They were feeding off the fears of the Congolese people, ***through psychological terror***. It was reported that the European soldiers would kidnap the women from the villages that didn't meet their rubber quota, so as to force the men to meet their quota. Most of the women were kept as prisoners and slaves by the Europeans.

To make it worse, the men had to buy back their wives with their live stocks after they had met their quota.

On a particular occasion, a soldier was asked to raid a town who had not met their quota. His commander gave him strict orders to decimate the town and make an example of them.

He gave an account saying that: ***"He ordered us to cut off the heads of the men and hang them on the village palisades, also their sexual members,"*** the soldier said, *"and to hang the women and children on the palisade in the form of a cross."*

This was how wicked the Europeans were during their time in Congo.

Conclusion

After the atrocities, he and his murderous army walked away without blemish, leaving the people of the Congo to suffer the effects of that Genocide for the next 100 years and more. Congo till today is still a property of the Europeans and has been put in constant conflict by European powers who seek to steal its resources while keeping the people divided.

[The Atrocities of the Congo Free State Rubber Regime](#)

When the Belgian King Leopold II acquired the Congo Free State during the [Scramble for Africa](#) in 1885, he claimed he was establishing the [colony](#) for humanitarian and scientific purposes, but in reality, its sole aim was profit, as much as possible, as fast as possible. The results of this rule were very uneven. Regions that were hard to access or lacked profitable resources escaped much of the violence that was to follow, but for those areas directly under the rule of the Free State or the companies it leased land to, the results were devastating.



THE GUILT OF DELAY.

The Rubber Regime

Initially, government and commercial agents focused on acquiring ivory, but inventions, like the car, dramatically increased the demand for [rubber](#). Unfortunately, for the Congo, it was one of the only places in the world to have a large supply of wild rubber, and the government and its affiliated trading companies quickly shifted their focus to extracting the suddenly lucrative commodity. Company agents were paid large concessions on top of their salaries for the profits they generated, creating personal incentives to force people to work more and harder for little to no pay. ***The only way to do that was through the use of terror.***

Atrocities

In order to enforce the near impossible rubber quotas imposed on villages, agents and officials called on the Free State's army, the *Force Publique*. This army was composed of white officers and African soldiers. Some of these soldiers were recruits, while others were slaves or orphans brought up to serve the colonial army.

The army became known for its brutality, with the officers and soldiers being accused of destroying villages, ***taking hostages, raping, torturing, and extorting the people.*** Men who did not fulfill their quota ***were killed or mutilated.*** They also sometimes ***eradicated whole villages*** that failed to meet the quotas as a warning to others. Women and children were often taken hostage until men fulfilled a quota; during which time ***the women were raped repeatedly.*** The iconic images to emerge from this terror, though, ***were the baskets full of smoked hands*** and the Congolese children ***who survived having a hand cut off.***

A Hand for Every Bullet

Belgian officers were afraid that the rank and file of the *Force Publique* would waste bullets, so they ***demand a human hand for each bullet*** their soldiers used as proof that the killings had been done. Soldiers were also reportedly promised their freedom or given other incentives for killing the most people as proven by supplying the most hands.

Many people wonder why these soldiers were willing to do this to their 'own' people, but there was no sense of being 'Congolese'. These men were generally from other parts of the Congo or other colonies entirely, and the orphans and slaves had often been

brutalized themselves. The *Force Publique*, no doubt, also attracted men who, for whatever reason, felt little compunction about wielding such violence, but this was true of the white officers as well. The vicious fighting and terror of the Congo Free State is better understood as another example of the incredible capacity of people for incomprehensible cruelty.

Humanity and Reform

The horrors, though, are only one part of the story. Amidst all of this, some of the best of people was also seen, in the bravery and resilience of ordinary Congolese men and women who resisted in small and large ways, and the passionate efforts of several American and European missionaries and activists to bring about reform.

[The Free State of the Congo, a hidden history of genocide - Col.leccio Marull](#)

Leopold II ruled the Congo as his personal dominion from 1885 to 1908. During this period, the country was forced to endure the systematic exploitation of its natural resources, especially ivory and rubber.

Though the territory was governed from Brussels, the administrative capital was the port city of Boma, from where the massive exports of raw materials were shipped. Boma was the residence of the Governor General of the Congo, who was the direct representative of the king (in fact, Leopold II never once set foot in Africa). The state was divided into 14 districts which were administered by commissioners who reported to the Governor General, and were appointed directly by the king. These functionaries sometimes acted as colonial administrators and trading agents, though their main function was to secure the largest possible amounts of ivory and rubber in the shortest possible time.

The colonial administration wielded control over the native population by imposing a regime of terror, and there were frequent mass killings and mutilations. Violence and terrorism were the means adopted to impose the will of the Belgian king and the trading agents over the African people.

Leopold II was forced to hire European mercenaries to defend his interests. These were organised into a private army, the *Force Publique*, which numbered up to 19,000 troops. All the officers were white, while all the rank-and-file soldiers were black men who had been press-ganged into service and forced to serve in the *Force Publique* for a minimum

of seven years. Recruits were sometimes bought from tribal leaders, though often they were simply kidnapped.

Force Publique acted simultaneously as an army of occupation and as a police force which served the interests of the trading companies. The *Force* had to deal with several rebellions, which were put down with horrifying savagery. In practice, the Free State of the Congo was an enormous concentration camp.

During the 1890s, and thanks to the widespread use of slaves, a more reliable transport network was built up, thus making it possible to export even more of the Congo's natural resources. The construction of these infrastructures, all created exclusively for personal interests, resulted in the deaths of many workers of all ages. Their working days were long and hard, and required an enormous amount of physical effort. According to historical documentation, **between five and 10 million people died as a result of the colonial exploitation** under the rule and administration of King Leopold II and his functionaries.

The first-person testimonies that have survived to the present day (and particularly those of Protestant missionaries, writers and diplomats sent to serve in the Congo) describe and denounce the horror of everyday life in the country. Important sources of information include the stories and data provided by the American missionary [G.W. Williams](#) and by the writers [Mark Twain – “King Leopold’s Soliloquy”](#) – and [Joseph Conrad](#), as well as others such as the missionary [Williams Sephard](#), the British diplomat [Casement](#) and the journalist [Edmund Dene Morel](#).

All of these men produced testimonies that were crucially important for unmasking the truth about one of the darkest episodes of the late 19th century. These critical voices who revealed the atrocities being inflicted on the Congolese people were published in the international press, leading to widespread public outcry and calls for the respect for human rights.

In 1905, after several months of investigation, a commission published a report that corroborated the abuses that had been denounced. Leopold II could do nothing to prevent international public opinion – even in his home country of Belgium – from expressing its clear opposition to the continuation of his rule in the African country. Following a series of diplomatic manoeuvres, and driven by the pressure of public opinion, the Belgian king finally renounced his rule over the Free State of the Congo,

which subsequently became a colony of Belgium, and was duly renamed the Belgian Congo.

[What are inhuman or horrible pictures of Belgian Congo?](#)

[Alex Gossland](#)

[Updated 1y](#)



A-N-N-N-N-D . . . Just for " yummies " in Antwerp, you can buy these . . . Mmmmmmm







Why did Africans help sell other Africans to slavery?

Daved Phoenix

Consumer of nonfiction since 2003 [4y](#)

Because the concepts of "Africa" and "Africans" were invented by Europeans.

Africa is a land mass. Land masses don't have consciousness. People who live on the same landmass don't necessarily share any type of collective consciousness. And people of the same complexion who live on the same land mass don't necessarily share any type of collective consciousness.

People who live in Namibia are Africans. So are people who live in Egypt. But the latter have much more in common with the inhabitants of Saudi Arabia than they do with the people of Namibia.

Before European colonization, Africans had no sense that there was something called "Africa" that they were a part of. They had no sense that they were supposed to feel solidarity and brotherhood with other people, simply because those other people happened to have the same complexion.

When they went to war, they made captives. And when they wanted to sell those captives, they sold them to the highest bidder. It so happened that the highest bidders, from the 15th century on, tended to be these white-skin foreigners from far away. And so, it is to them that the captives would be sold. In time, the fact that there was such a ready market for slaves would itself induce people to start wars, but it was always war against some other tribe. These tribes had no sense that someday, there would be a country called Senegal or another called Nigeria, and that they were weakening those future countries by depleting their manpower. They responded rationally to the incentives they had in front of them: not only could they suppress their enemies, but those enemies could be sold and carried far away, never to be heard from again. It was a good deal for them. They took it. The different tribes that thus warred were no more related to one another than were the French to the Poles. Their customs were different. Their languages were different. All they shared were some superficial phenotypic features. And even then, Africans can often tell differences that escape outsiders.

The Dutch don't look like the Portuguese.

And the Wolof man below does not look like a Fulani.



Related Links

[How much did local Africans help to develop a slavery market in Africa during the Colonial period?](#)

[How do Africans feel about African Americans?](#)

[How and when did slavery start in Africa?](#)

[Why did Africans help sell other Africans to slavery?](#)

Are there any African nations or tribes that contributed to selling other Africans into slavery ever acknowledged or apologized for slavery?

Do Africans look like African Americans?

Why are many countries in Africa poor?

Why weren't Native Americans enslaved by Europeans at the same rate Africans were? Wouldn't it have been cheaper for colonists to enslave the locals rather than import slaves from the other side of the ocean?

How did Africans respond to the colonial rule?

Without African slavery, what would Africa look like today?

Did Arabs invent the African slave trade?

Firew Afera

A student of Black Africa's past [Updated May 23](#)

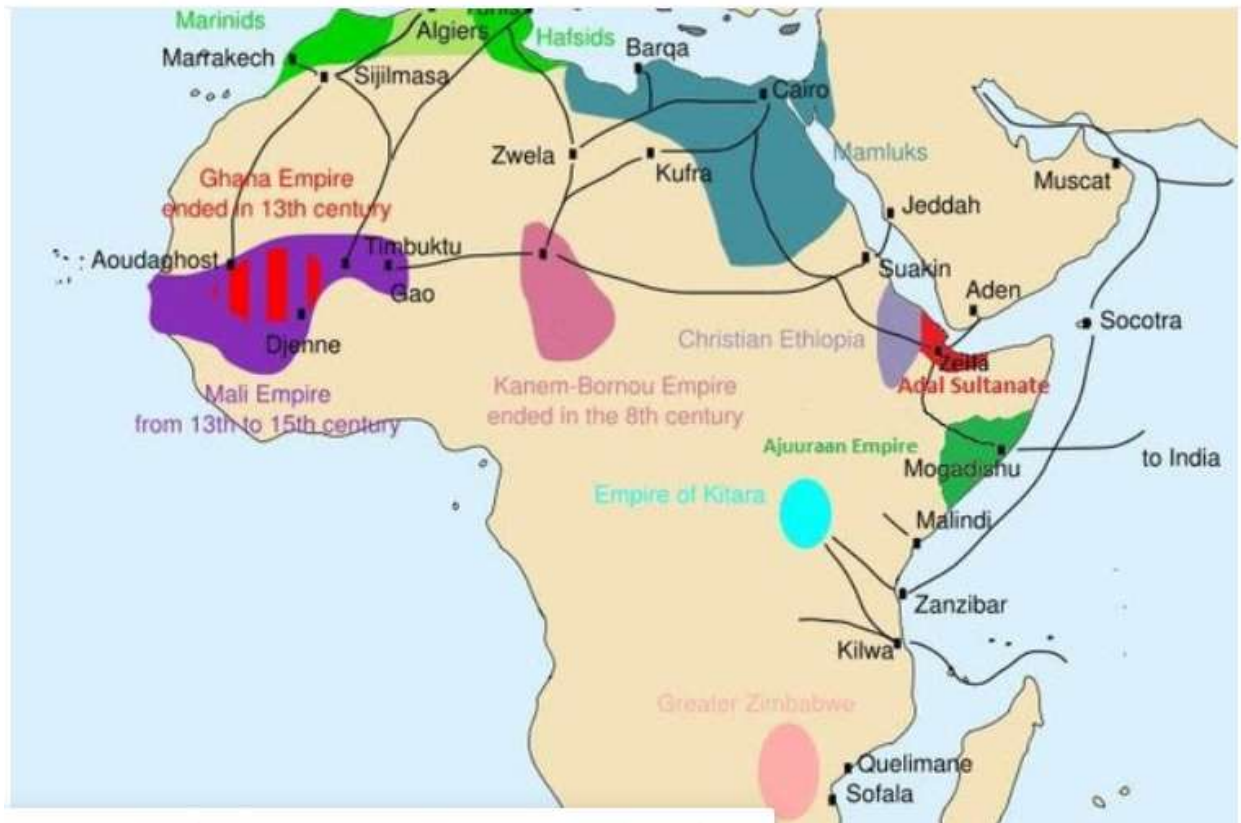
The truth is the following; Arabians are the first people to enslave Black Africans en-masse and led to the creation of the perception that Black Africans are meant to be enslaved. This is not a bias or a propaganda statement; it is a historical fact.

It is known that, during the classical antiquity, slaves hailed from various origins. The Kemitic people enslaved darker-skinned Nubians and non-Black Middle-eastern Canaanite populations. The ancient Romans bought slaves from every race; they enslaved the Celtic and Germanic speaking populations who lived to their north, Iranic Parthians to their east, and Ethiopians from Sudan. Similar to most forms of ancient slavery, being a slave did not depend on race; it simply means that you were either an enemy of the Romans or some raiders simply sold you for money.

The attitude that Black Africans are meant to be enslaved existed among the Arabs before the rise of Islam. Ancient Arabs imported many African slaves into Arabia way before the rise of Islam through their African contacts in the Horn of Africa and Swahili coast. They are the closest Caucasians to Africa and had much more interactions with Africans compared to the other Semitic people in Mesopotamia. Take this example: Prophet Muhammed's babysitter was of Ethiopian origin, and Bilal, the first Muazzin (one who calls people to prayers) is of Ethiopian origin, and it is widely believed that Prophet Muhammed himself had some Ethiopian ancestry. The mother of the third Caliph in history (Osman) was an Ethiopian.

This prevalence of African slaves more than slaves of other races makes Arabs the first people in history to equate slave identity with Blackness since it is part of their Arab pre-Islamic culture. This attitude towards Africans was transplanted onto the newly Arabized people in North Africa and the Middle east. This narrative was also adopted by Islamised people of the Old world regardless of racial identity since many Muslim ethnic groups tend to imitate aspects of Arabic culture.

After the rise of Islam, Arabs consolidated slave-trading routes into Black Africa, which they considered is the main origin for the majority of their slaves. Consider this map below:



In addition to the pre Islamic slave routes in the Horn of Africa and Zanzibar, the expansion of Arab culture into North Africa led to the mass enslavement of Black people in Western and central Sahel (Kanem-Bornu and Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Sudan (through Egypt). Most of the trade was conducted by newly Islamized/Arabised people native to the area, including the tribes of Moorish Black African origin in West/Central Africa and Arabised Nubians in Sudan.

By the way, Orthodox Christian Nubia in Northern Sudan agreed to supply slaves to the Arabs through Egypt, and the Arabs promised not to declare Jihad on Nubia in exchange. This treaty is called the treaty of Baqt, and is the longest peace deal in human history. However Nubia would become throughoutly Islamized and Arabised after the 15th century and fail to maintain the Orthodox identity unlike her sister Abyssinia (modern Ethiopia).

Western Europe, which would emerge as a world power after the 16th century, had been absorbing this narrative during the medieval ages. After their conquest of the new world, Western Europeans looked for cheap labour to produce the products they wanted. They tried to use indentured servants from Europe to achieve this aim, but, when that failed, started to increasingly turn their faces towards Africa where there was a preexisting, well developed slave trading system initiated by the Arabic expansion. The result of that is the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, the eternal stain of slavery on Black African history.

Reminders:

1. I did not claim anywhere in my post Islam as a religion was main reason for the slavery of Black Africans. But it is undeniable that expansion of Islam entailed expansion of certain Arabic mannerisms and cultures throughout the world. The expansion of Arabian based culture and economic interests in North Africa strengthened already existing slave networks and turned Black Africa into a slave exporting entity.

2. Arab/Muslim nations did not only enslave Africa; they enslaved basically anybody who did not follow the Muslim religion (it is forbidden to enslave Muslims in Islam). Military forces like the Mamluks and Janissaries, who are slave soliders with Turkic/European origins, ruled most of the Islamic world. Slaves from the Caucasus and Balkans were sold as slaves throughout the Islamic world. However, the majority of slaves during the long history of slavery in the Islamic world were of Black African origin.

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Is it true that Aristotle said "Those who are too black are cowards like for instance the Egyptians and the Ethiopians"? Why did he think that?

Eleftherios Tserkezis

BA in Classics, fond of philosophy, especially pre-modern one [Updated 1y](#)

Originally Answered: Is it true that Aristotle said "Those who are too black are cowards like for instance the Egyptians in the Ethiopians"? Why did he think that?

There's indeed such a phrase in the ancient Greek literature. It's from a treatise on physiognomy called *Physiognomonics* (Gr.: Φυσιογνωμονικά), which attempts to draw connections between body parts (nose, legs, hair) and people's disposition.

Οἱ ἄγαν μέλανες δειλοί. ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τοῦ
ς Αἰγυπτίου, Αἰθίοπας.

Those who are too black/dark are cowards; witness Egyptians, Ethiopians.

Let's break this down.

Authorship

Traditionally, the treatise was attributed to Aristotle. If anything, the philosopher was known for his interest in many fields of knowledge, including what we'd now call biology, physiology, anthropology, sociology and psychology. However, modern researchers tend to disagree. For a number of reasons, which are beyond the scope of this question, it's believed the work was not written by Aristotle. It was composed in the late 3rd / early 2nd c. BC by some other Greek writer.

The race factor

The phrase can give birth to two basic questions:

- Does the writer say that the ancient Egyptians were black?
- Is the statement racist, since it attributes a trait to an entire people?

Before answering, I think it's necessary to see the sentence that follows immediately after the one the OP is asking about.

οἱ δὲ λευκοὶ ἄγαν δεῖλοί. ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ ταῖς γυναικας. τὸ δὲ πρὸς ἀνδρεία συντελοῦν χρῶμα μέσων δεῖ τούτων εἶναι.

Those who are too white/pale are cowards as well; witness women. The color that contributes to bravery must necessarily be in the middle of these two.

As it's been explained over and over again, ancient Greeks hadn't established a system of racial classification the way Westerners did in the early modern period. For them, skin color was a biological / physical trait, pretty much like height, weight or eye color. Therefore, the terms "black" and "white" were usually used relatively, i.e. to distinguish between two things that occupied different shades, even if neither was literally white or black.

This becomes clear from the second quotations above. According to the writer, women, i.e. Greek women, are "white" *vis-à-vis* the "black" Egyptians and Ethiopians. Unlike both those categories, men, i.e. Greek men, are in the middle of the two extremes — neither "too black" nor "too white." What's going on here? Surely, Greek men and Greek women didn't belong in different "races."

The answer is simple: women tended to stay indoors for most of their lives, while men worked and lived mostly outdoors, so it was natural for the two genders to have more or less different skin tones. Thus, "black" and "white" are not to be read as racial terms or literal descriptions; they simply refer to tones darker and lighter than the average Greek man, who is viewed as the ideal. Remember, the work is about physiognomy: the description is focused on appearance, not ancestry or ethnicity.

There's also the problem of attributing traits to entire population groups. Again, that sounds racist — and probably *is*, according to our standards. If anything, the skin tone most Greek men had is considered to be perfectly balanced between the extremes. Needless to say, the entire thought process is also highly unscientific and a very crude way of approaching the world.

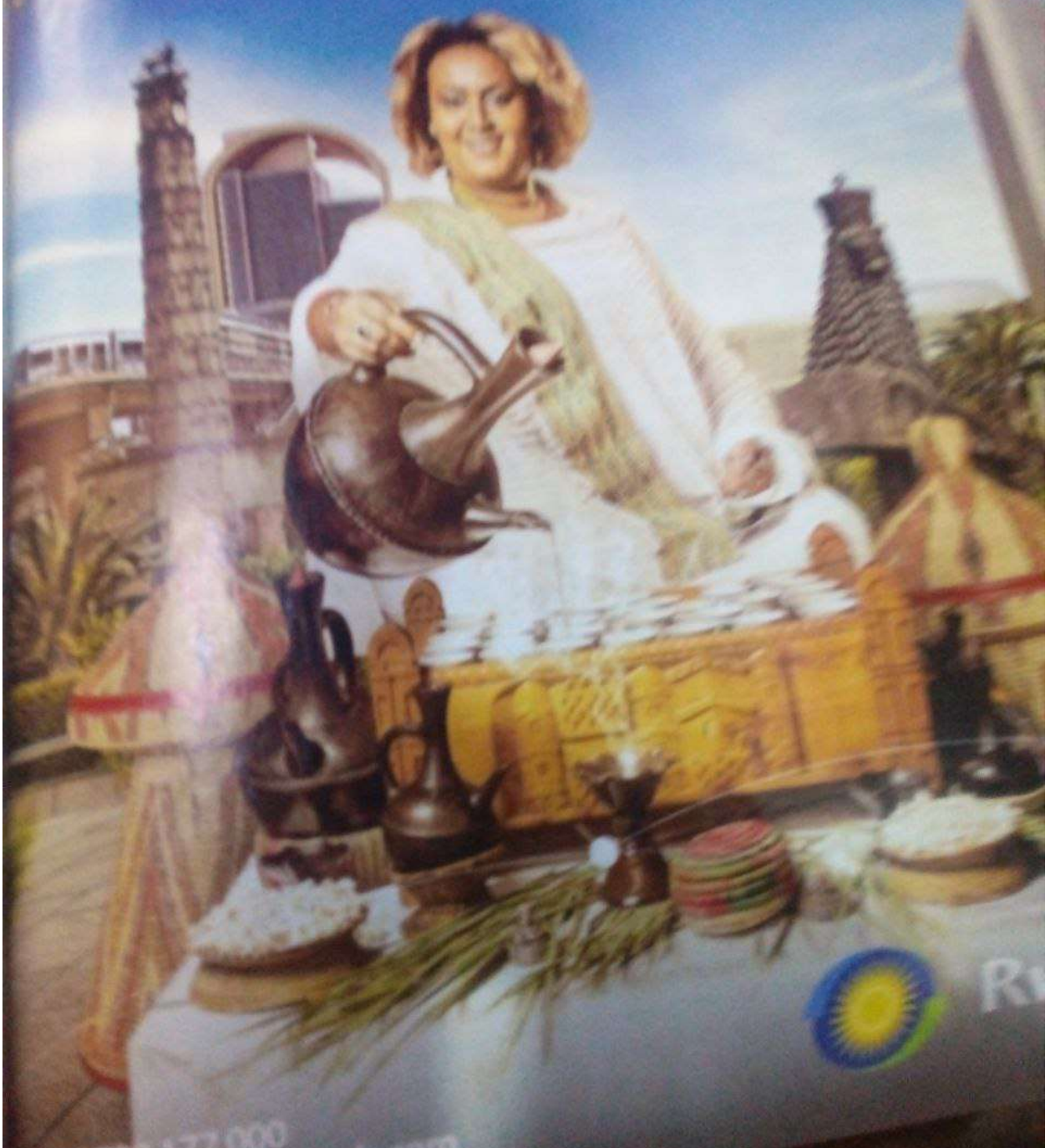
I'm not going to repeat that we ought to examine everything in the context of its time. Just think about that: as we saw, the evaluation is done along the lines of sheer physical appearance, not ancestry; that's why Greek women are also said to be cowards, as is evident from their being "too white." The writer simply suggests that skin tones determine or demonstrate one's personality regardless of factors modern day racists would really focus on.

Here are some other remarks from the same work, which I hope will make the writer's point of view crystal clear:

Οἱ δασείας ἔχοντες τὰς κνήμας λάγνοι. ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τοὺς τράγους. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὰ στήθη καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν ἄγαν δασέως ἔχοντες οὐδέποτε πρὸς τοῖς αὐτοῖς διατελοῦσιν. ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρνιθας, ὅτι ταῦτα τὰ στήθη καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν δασυτάτην ἔχουσιν. οἱ τὰ στήθη ψιλὰ ἄγαν ἔχοντες ἀναιδεῖς. ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τὰς γυναικας.

Creatures with hairy legs are sensual; witness goats. But those who are excessively hairy about the breast and belly never persist long in one pursuit; witness birds, which have very hairy breast and belly. Those with no hair on their chest are impudent; witness women.

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R

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As you can see, not even animals are excluded. According to the writer, a man with hairy legs is sensual like a he-goat, while one whose legs have no hair has reduced libido. Ludicrous or not, it's a worldview that follows its own reasoning and doesn't coincide with modern systems of thought.

That being said, it was not particularly uncommon for ancient Greeks to attribute certain traits to entire ethnic groups. Stereotyping is as old as history, and Greeks became quite confident in themselves during the Classical age (479–323 BC) and beyond. That led some of them to develop a way of thinking that stressed their superiority over barbarians, slaves and women. It was another kind of cultural and ideological hegemony.

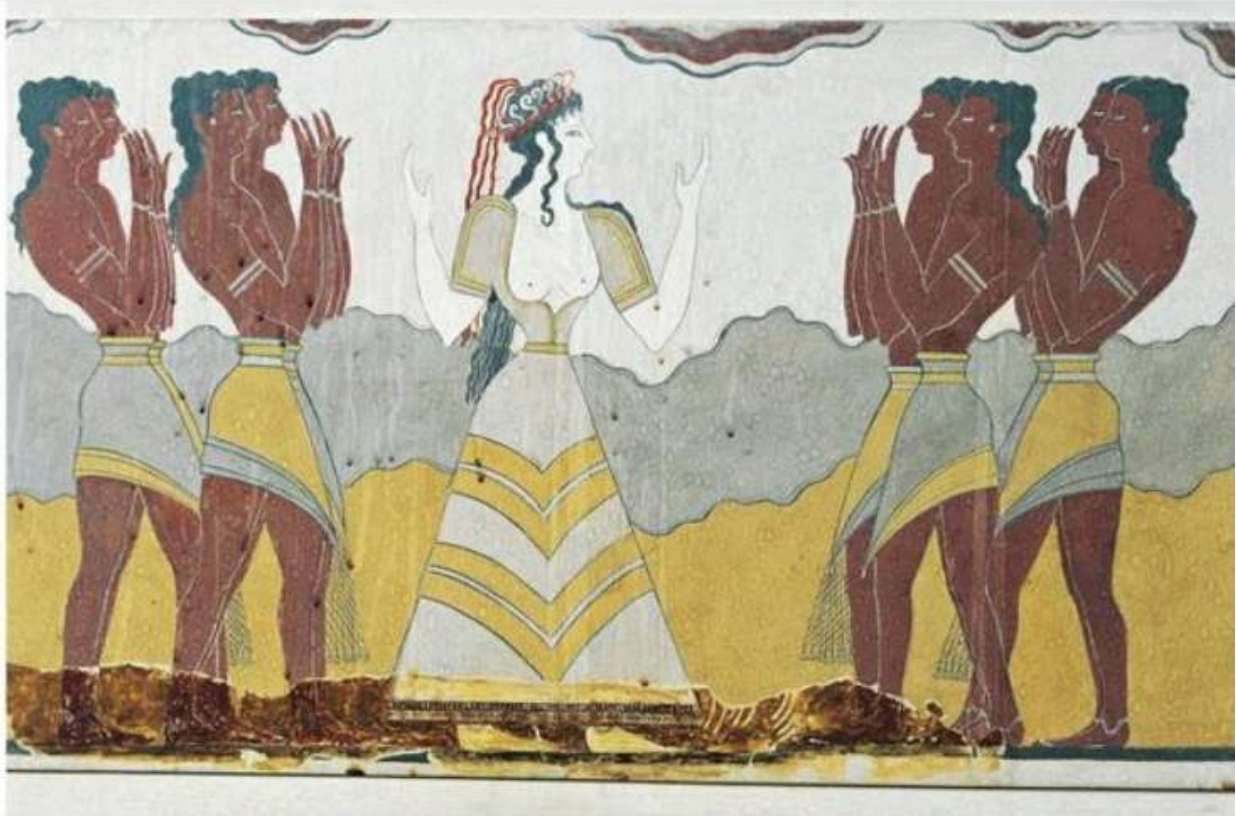


FIGURE 1: A Minoan wall painting. The figure in the middle is a woman (notice the breasts and the hair), so she's painted with skin as white as milk. The rest are men, so they're painted as dark as chocolate. A modern, American-centered viewer would be certain they belonged in different races, but that wasn't the case — they were all Cretans. The discrepancy was half a visible reality (due to sun exposure) and half an artistic convention (the tones used were probably more exaggerated, to underline the difference).

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You have to specify the time period to which you are referring to. Saying that whether the earliest inhabitants of Kemet were related to Ethiopic peoples is same as asking whether the modern-day Nubians are related to Ethiopic people. Nubians themselves are the subset of Ethiopic people, who are not native not only to the Horn of Africa but Sudan and modern Egypt as well.

Apart from this, the Kemitic people clearly outlined that they came from the south i.e. from the lands that was called ``Ethiopia`` during the ancient times. This has been supported by the origin myths of the Kemitic people themselves. It is perhaps relatively well known that the Kemitic

people considered the land of Punt (modern Ethiopia) as their ancient homeland. Additionally, consider this quote:

We came from the beginning of the Nile where God Hapi dwells, at the foothills of The Mountains of the Moon.

This declaration is found written in The Papyrus of Hunefer, which was a copy of the ancient Book of the dead. Hunefer, owner of this papyrus, was a Scribe of Divine Offerings, Overseer of Royal Cattle, and steward of Pharaoh Seti 1 during Kemet's 19th Dynasty period.

The beginning of the Nile is found to the south of (modern) Egypt in eastern Africa, and the scribe who wrote this was preserving this story of origin and descent.

Therefore, we see that the Kemitic people were ethnically related to those found in the Horn of Africa and Nubia, and actually consider the origin of the Nile river as their ancestral homeland. However, it should also be mentioned that the vast majority of modern Egyptians do not have significant genetic or cultural links to the people to their south. They belong not to the African, but the Middle eastern cultural sphere. However, there are religious connections with the people in Sudan and Ethiopia (through Islam and Christianity) and geopolitical issues that tie countries of the Horn with the Egyptian state (the usage of the Nile river).

[Tawani Anyangwe](#)

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Ancient history enthusiast. Tracing our origins.[6y](#)

Related

[Are the Beja People descendants of the Ancient Egyptians?](#)

Lets see how the Ancient Egyptian represented themselves:









CUSHITES













Now lets see some Beja people:



https://mir-s3-cdn-cf.behance.net/project_modules/disp/7ea1e622438769.56312bfb229fc.jpg



They look pretty close.

Again all these pictures are just from Google.

Related Links

[Why don't most people want to acknowledge that ancient Egyptians descended from the Horn of Africa?](#)

[Why did Ancient Egyptians speak a language originating from Northern Sudan and Horn of Africa even though they seemed to be descendants of Natufians?](#)

[Which countries fall under the Horn of Africa? Why?](#)

Since the Copts (who are "brown", Middle Eastern people) are proven to be the direct descendants of the Ancient Egyptians, then why do people still argue that the Ancient Egyptians were black?

Are the Beja People descendants of the Ancient Egyptians?

Are nubians black Africans?

Did ancient Egyptians look like modern Egyptians or what are their differences?

If Egyptians were black, why did they call Nubians/Kushites black?

Ethiopia was the mother to ancient Egypt. Without Ethiopia, there never would have been ancient Egypt as we know it. Why isn't this acknowledged?

In the story of Se-Osiris, we discovered Ancient Egypt interacted with Ethiopia.

Why do Afrocentrists often take the Nubians and Beja as useful proxies for their claim of an Ancient Egypt that was totally African in origin and had little relation to Eurasia, if both Nubians and Beja are found to have ~40% West Eurasian admixture?

[Anthony M Anderson](#)

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Loves Africa [Sun](#)

Ancient Egypt was actually an African civilization but it wasn't black.

Afrocentrists always use Beja and Nubians to claim that these were the actual Egyptians. They often use images to prove that sub-Saharan Africans resembled ancient Egyptians, which is nonsense.



The truth is that ancient Egyptians were North African and Mediterranean as well; they were pretty racially diverse people actually.

Related Links

[Why do Afro-centrists believe Nubians are Egyptians, while the Nubians never made a claim like this? Have any of them spoken to a Nubian before?](#)

[Why do some who don't believe that the ancient Egyptians were Africans with brown skin, constantly show images of Nubians being captives and being attacked by ancient Egyptians, when the people in the region were of color, and the art is symbolic?](#)

[Has Egyptology failed in defining 'Nubians'? Why do Egyptologists emphasise Nubians as the \(only\) blacks, and represent them as pitch black in all facsimiles, despite being indistinguishable in colour from ancient Egyptians in many reliefs/frescos?](#)

[Why are Horn Africans being genetically different from Bantus/West Africans attributed to "Eurasian admixture" nonsense, but the genetic difference between West Eurasians and East Eurasians isn't attributed to Basal Eurasian/African DNA?](#)

How were Ancient Egypt and Nubian civilization different even though they lived in the same region?

Why do people ignore the obvious racism of Ancient Egyptians towards the Nubians especially in the way they portrayed them?

If Egyptians were black, why did they call Nubians/Kushites black?

Why were the Nubians the only ancient people who conquered Egypt in order to "restore the land of their ancestors" and also the only ones to usher in a renaissance and reconstruct much of what was destroyed by other invaders?

If the Egyptians were the same ethnicity as the Nubians, as is often claimed, why did they need "Nubian wigs" to imitate the hair of the mentioned people?

Why do some say that the so-called "Afrocentrists" have evidence for black

Why do Bantu-centric Americans use Northeast Africans (Ethiopians, Bejas, Argobas, and Agews) to claim ancient Egypt, as if Northeast Africans are Bariyas/Bantus/Niger-Congolese?

Walter Smyth

Why do some who don't believe that the ancient Egyptians were Africans with brown skin, constantly show images of Nubians being captives and being attacked by ancient Egyptians, when the people in the region were of color, and the art is symbolic?

Why do people ignore the dozens of images of Amenhotep III, who was the quintessence of a brown-skinned African? Why do many still say that the ancient Egyptians were any people except for Africans on the African continent?

Why are some African Americans so inspired by Ancient Egyptians?

How do Africans feel about African Americans?

Why were the people of ancient Nubia black and those in ancient Egypt white, when they were so close to each other geographically?

Were ancient Egyptians related to East-Africans (Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, etc.) and not to West-Africans (Nigeria, Ghana, Congo, etc.) since Egypt is pretty close to East-Africa?

Why do Bantu Black Africans complain about "East" African (more like Bantu African) slave trade, when it was their kind who sold them not the Muslims?

Why do some people get upset when one asserts that "ancient Egyptians were of course African, but that doesn't mean they were all necessarily black, nor were they closely related to West Africans/Bantus"? Is Africanness exclusive to some ethnicities?

Quelles sont les peintures qu'il faudrait vous payer pour que vous les accrochiez chez vous ?

Joelle Ballestraz

Ancien(ne) étudiant(e) en Travail social 1 an

Je viens de découvrir un super site, appelé mieux-vaut-art-que-jamais appartenant à Ludivine Gaillard, 30 ans, diplômée en Histoire de l'art.

Son objectif ? Vous faire découvrir l'art sur un ton humoristique et décalé.

Pour le thème d'aujourd'hui, nous vous présentons :

Les bébés moches - censés représenter Jésus quand même, pour la plupart.

Je n'en dis pas plus.

Je vous laisse découvrir.

Madonne et son enfant, Duccio di Buoninsegna, fin XIII^e siècle :



Vierge et Enfant, Berlinghiero Berlinghieri, 1235 :



C'est moi où son même a l'air d'être son grand-père ?

La Vierge allaitant l'Enfant avec des perroquets, Hans Baldung gen. Grien, 1533 :



(Notez la posture de l'ange en haut à gauche, en train de se mettre du déo invisible)

Renaissance :



—Mmh le bon pied succulent.

On dirait Bigard...



J'aime beaucoup ces petites bulles qu'elle a rajoutées.

Et pour notre tableau final, admirez, je vous prie :

Le Johnny Bravo des bébés :



Et la loupe (?) bien placée.

Une seule question.

Pourquoi ?

Source : [Les bébés moches dans les tableau](#)

Are there hidden messages in the paintings?

[Xavier Desvaux](#)

Immunologist, painter, and sometimes other things [2 years](#)

You can't imagine the number of painters who enjoyed it. One of the champions: Michelangelo, who painted this *in the Sistine Chapel* :



What do you think Eve was doing just before taking the apple?

To know all these messages, often prankish, there are many books, including this one:



[Are there hidden messages in the paintings?](#)

Xavier Desvaux

Immunologist, painter, and sometimes other things [2 years](#)

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What do you think Eve was doing just before taking the apple?

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Questions similaires

[Quelles sont les œuvres d'art qu'il faudrait vous payer pour que vous les accrochiez chez vous ?](#)

[Quelles photographies ressemblent à des peintures mais sont réelles ?](#)

[Pouvez-vous me montrer une peinture à laquelle vous êtes attaché ?](#)

Quels sont les meilleurs tableaux que vous ayez peints ?

Faites-vous votre propre peinture de maison ou demandez-vous à des experts de le faire ?

A quoi ressemble votre palette de peinture à la fin d'une séance ?

À quoi ressemblerait le tableau qui représente ta vie ?

Quelle peinture devient explicite lorsque son imagerie est soigneusement décodée ?

Quelle est la meilleure technique pour donner à une peinture à l'huile un aspect craquelé et ancien ?

[Existe-t-il un sujet identique, mais peint par plusieurs artistes sur plusieurs](#)

[Are West Africans considered Bantu?](#)

[Jamie Oglethorpe](#)

.

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I like to improve my word power [4y](#)

No, but they are cousins.

The Bantu are native speakers of one of the Bantu family of languages. The languages spoken in West Africa are part of the larger group of Niger-Congo languages. The Bantu languages are more similar to each other than to any of the other languages spoken in West Africa.



[Bantu languages - Wikipedia](#)



[Niger-Congo languages - Wikipedia](#)

The second map gives a more detailed breakdown of the Niger-Congo language group. Each colour shows a family of languages that is as distinct from the others as each is from the Bantu family.

What this shows is that the peoples of West Africa have mostly lived in the same places as their ancestors for a very long time. The Bantu migrations took about 3000 years, which gives an idea of the timescale^[1].

Footnotes

[\[1\] Bantu expansion - Wikipedia](#)

Related Links

[Are African-Americans mainly Bantu, Nilotic or Khoi-San?](#)

[What is the difference between West Africans and Bantu people?](#)

[There is a new DNA study attached below that shows modern West Africans and sub-Saharan Bantu speakers are not native to the region and that they only arrived there around 500 BC. So where did they come from?](#)

[What are the differences between Bantu, Nilotic, Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa, Pygmy, Bushmen, Hottentot, Oromo, Lamba, and Cushitic people?](#)

[Why do people try to pass off Fulanis as East/Horn Africans, when they are just West Africans, with bit of North African, and a minor 'East' African?](#)

[Are Nigerians and West Africans closer to the original Bantus than populations further south admixed with other populations such as Hadzabe and khoi?](#)

[Do black Africans consider North Africans to be legitimate Africans?](#)

[What did the original people of Africa look like before the Bantu expansion?](#)

[What are the average phenotypical differences between "The True Negro", "Forest Negro", "Bantu Negro", "Nilote", and "Negrillo"?](#)

[Can West Africans have a mid or medium light brown or caramel skin](#)

Why have many ethnic groups in Sub-Saharan Africa (particularly in West Africa, East Africa, and Central Africa) developed, progressing and advancing cities/kingdoms but not in South Africa?

[Françoise Marie](#)

Master's Degree in Public Administration, Syracuse University [Updated 1y](#)

Not true at all.

Not only South Africans had kingdoms, (Bokoni, Thulamela, Mapungubwe, Dzata-Venda etc.), left beautiful sculptures (Lydenburg heads), they also built stone cities.

There is detailed document on stone structures in Southern Africa, including South Africa written in 1960. It has a wealth of information on stone structures and walled cities in pre-colonial Southern Africa.

The legendary British archeologist, **James Walton**, who visited South Africa wrote several articles and books on pre-colonial cities in South Africa.

<https://www.vassa.org.za/membership/james-walton/>

Walton published papers regularly in African Studies, the South African Archaeological Bulletin and African Notes and News in South Africa and, in England, in Country Life, Man and Antiquity.

He gave his archive of articles and notes (annotated in his neat calligraphy), pen and ink drawings and photographs to the University of Stellenbosch, where they are deposited in the J S Gericke Library for the use of future researchers.

Many of Walton's pioneer studies in Britain, Europe, Southern Africa and elsewhere have engendered more extensive research in those fields by successive students and this is, perhaps, the most important aspect of his work.

His drawings and photographs are often the only surviving **records of hundreds of buildings, now demolished**. They have also provided a basis for subsequent restoration.

..

[Patterned Walling in African Folk Building | The Journal of African History | Cambridge Core](#)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/179703>

Patterned Walling in African Folk Building Author(s): James Walton Source: The Journal of African History, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1960), pp. 19-30 Published by: Cambridge University Press

Patterned Walling in African Folk Building

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[Bokoni - Wikipedia](#)

Bokoni (meaning 'land of the people from the north') was a pre-colonial, agro-pastoral society found in northwestern and southern parts of present-day [Mpumalanga](#) province, [South Africa](#).

Iconic to this area are stone-walled sites, found in a variety of shapes and forms. Bokoni sites also exhibit specialized farming and long-distance trading with other groups in surrounding regions. Bokoni saw occupation in varying forms between approximately 1500 and 1820 A.

[Thulamela: Iron-Age Kingdom in South Africa](#)

The city of Thulamela flourished in South Africa between the 13th and 17th centuries. **Its inhabitants imported goods from as far away as China.**

Covering nine hectares (22 acres) and located on the northern tip of Kruger National Park in northeastern South Africa, the site was excavated during the 1990s and contains a series of stone enclosures built on a hill

[Kingdoms of southern Africa: Thulamela](#)

Where is Thulamela?

Thulamela is in the north-eastern part of South Africa near the South African border with Zimbabwe and Mozambique in the Limpopo Province. This area is also known as the Pafuri area of the Kruger National Park and sits next to the Levuvhu River, which flows into the Limpopo River. The city lies at the edge of a plateau that borders on the floodplain of the Levuvhu River ([See Mapungubwe map](#)).

What does Thulamela mean?

Thulamela is a Venda word that means "the place of giving birth".

Who lived at Thulamela?

The city of Thulamela has been carbon dated. This confirms that **the kingdom existed between about 1240 AD to 1700 AD**. This was determined by the researchers from the Thulamela Project, a venture by the Gold Fields Foundation and the Kruger National Park to explore and develop the site for educational purposes. Scientists believe that the ancestors of the Shona people established Thulamela.

[Thulamela - Wikipedia](#)

Thulamela is the most dramatic of **the around 300 archaeological sites** identified in [Kruger National Park](#). It is located on heights south of the [Levubu River](#) offering a panoramic view. Sidney Miller led excavations from December 1993 to July 1995, and the site has also been partially reconstructed.

The opening of the rebuilt Thulamela was attended by a hundred guests, including then [Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Pallo Jordan](#) and then [SANParks](#) chairman, the late Dr. [Enos John Mabuza](#). The name *Thulamela* comes from a [portmanteau](#) of *thulwi* ("mound") and *mela* ("growing") in references to the tall anthills in the area.

The Makahane, a subtribe of the Vhalembeth branch of the [Venda people](#), inhabited the Thulamela stone fortress from 1250 to 1700 C.E. [Glass beads](#), [Chinese porcelain](#), imported [textiles](#), [ivory bracelets](#), [gold](#), [bronze](#), and other [jewelry](#) testify to extensive trade links. Skilled goldsmiths, the inhabitants traded the metal as currency, and they also mined [iron ore](#) that they forged into [iron](#) for export. Both metals were traded for ivory, glass beads, and grain from merchants closer to the east coast. There were likely also trade links with [West Africa](#).

The graves of a 16th-century king and queen were unearthed in the 1990s excavations. Archaeologists named them King Loshu and Queen Ingwe, and their castle was estimated to house 1,000 people. Dwellings along the ruined walls on the hillsides beyond could regularly have housed 2,000.

Similar village ruins can be found in the Mateke Hills on the other side of the [Limpopo River](#) in [Zimbabwe](#). The Makahane Cliffs can be found in the same area of Kruger National Park, northeast of the Punda Maria Gate near the Levubu, and was also a Vhalembethu settlement.

Visitors to the park can book tours from Punda Maria Camp up to Thulamela.

....

https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/lyde/hd_lyde.htm

Lydenburg Heads (ca. 500 A.D.)

This group of seven fired earthenware heads is named after the site where they were discovered in the eastern Transvaal **of South Africa**. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from the excavation site has established that the heads were buried there around 500 A.D., making them the oldest known African Iron Age artworks from below the equator.

The reconstructed heads are not identical, but do share a number of characteristics. Modeled strips of clay form the thinly opened oval eyes, slightly projecting mouths, noses, and ears, and raised bands decorating the faces, while the backs of the heads are adorned with incised linear patterns. The columnar necks are defined by large furrowed rings. Necks ringed with fat have been and continue to be viewed as a sign of prosperity by many African peoples. However, it is currently impossible to know whether the rings on the

[Lydenburg heads](#)



were intended to be read in this way due to the scant information available on the ancient culture that produced them.

Two of the largest heads could have been worn like helmet masks. They are differentiated from the smaller heads by the animal figures poised on their peaks and the small clay spheres that articulate what appears to be raised hairlines. The animals, once covered by a heavy slip, are now difficult to identify but have disk-shaped faces reminiscent of a lion's mane.

The five smaller heads are similar to one another, with the exception of one that has an animal visage with a projecting snout. Too small to have been worn as helmets, these heads all have small holes on either side of their lowest neck rings that may have been used to attach them to something else.

For a variety of reasons it has been speculated that the heads were used in initiation rites, perhaps even worn. Specularite, a variety of hematite whose crystals glisten when rotated, was placed strategically on the masks in incisions and raised areas such as the eyebrows. This has been cited as a possible indication that the heads were used in public ceremonies, as they would have shimmered impressively when moved in the light. The holes in the five smaller heads and the helmet size of the two larger ones could also indicate that these earthenware heads were

masks worn for various ceremonies. None of this can be known for certain, however, and the use and meaning of the heads remain a matter of conjecture. Nevertheless, it is clear from the deliberate manner in which the heads were buried that whatever significance they may have held, they were respected enough to be interred with care.

[Kingdom of Mapungubwe - Wikipedia](#)

The **Kingdom of Mapungubwe (or Maphungubwe)** (c.1075–1220) was a medieval state in South Africa located at the confluence of the [Shashe](#) and [Limpopo](#) rivers, south of [Great Zimbabwe](#). The name is derived from either TjiKalanga and Tshivenda. The name might mean "Hill of Jackals".

The kingdom was the first stage in a development that would culminate in the creation of the [Kingdom of Zimbabwe](#) in the 13th century, and with gold trading links to [Rhapta](#) and [Kilwa Kisiwani](#) on the African east coast. The Kingdom of Mapungubwe lasted about 80 years, and at its height the capital's population was about 5000 people.

.....

Spatial organisation in the kingdom of Mapungubwe involved the use of stone walls to demarcate important areas for the first time. There was a stone-walled residence likely occupied by the principal councillor.

Stone and wood were used together. There would have also been a wooden palisade surrounding Mapungubwe Hill. Most of the capital's population would have lived inside the western wall.

[Dzata ruins - Alchetron, The Free Social Encyclopedia](#)

The **Dzata Ruins** (or Dzana ruins) are an archaeological site in Dzanani in the Makhado municipality, Vhembe district, in the north of South Africa

....

There is no doubt that Dzata was the capital of united Venda.



Documentary proof of this is found in Dutch records, which refer to an interview in 1730 with an African by the name of Mahumane, who had visited the kingdom of Thovhele some five years previously. Mahumane described a settlement built of dark-blue stone, with a wall enclosing the whole area. He also mentioned that the chief cities are made of the same stone.

Related Links

[Why did Sub-Saharan Africa, in its history, never give birth to an empire that explored far outside Africa?](#)

[Why is North Africa much more developed than sub-Saharan Africa?](#)

[Why were West and East Africa historically more developed than Southern Africa?](#)

Is Tribalism more prevalent in West Africa than Southern and East African states?

In the past, were tribes in Central, East, West and South Africa considered civilizations? Why or why not?

Why is Africa so rich but so poor?

Why are many countries in Africa poor?

What was the most developed precolonial Sub-Saharan African state? (Excluding the horn)

If Africa is actually the origin of humanity, why is it still underdeveloped?

Is South Africa really dangerous?

Did early explorers think that the great apes of Africa were primitive humans or were they considered animals?

Claire Jordan

Degree in biology and folklore; programmer, shop owner, secretary on newspaper [May 24](#)

Humans, generally. It's pretty clear that Ancient Greek stories of "men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders" refer to gorillas or orangutans, and that the dog-headed men who were described by Medieval travellers as painting their faces and wearing fur capes were mandrills.

Related Links

[Why were the Aboriginals so primitive?](#)

[If we're descended from / related to primates, where are all the really smart apes and monkeys? Why such a huge gap in language, socialization and all aspects of human life compared to our "nearest relatives?"](#)

[Are apes considered primitive humans?](#)

[Are humans considered to be apes?](#)

[When humans discovered apes, did they think they were human and try to communicate with them?](#)

[Were humans meant to be polygamous or monogamous?](#)

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[Why are humans, apes, and monkeys all placed in the biological order of primates?](#)

[Why did early humans migrate from Africa?](#)

[Is Africa the origin of the human species?](#)

What is an honest fact that people won't just swallow?

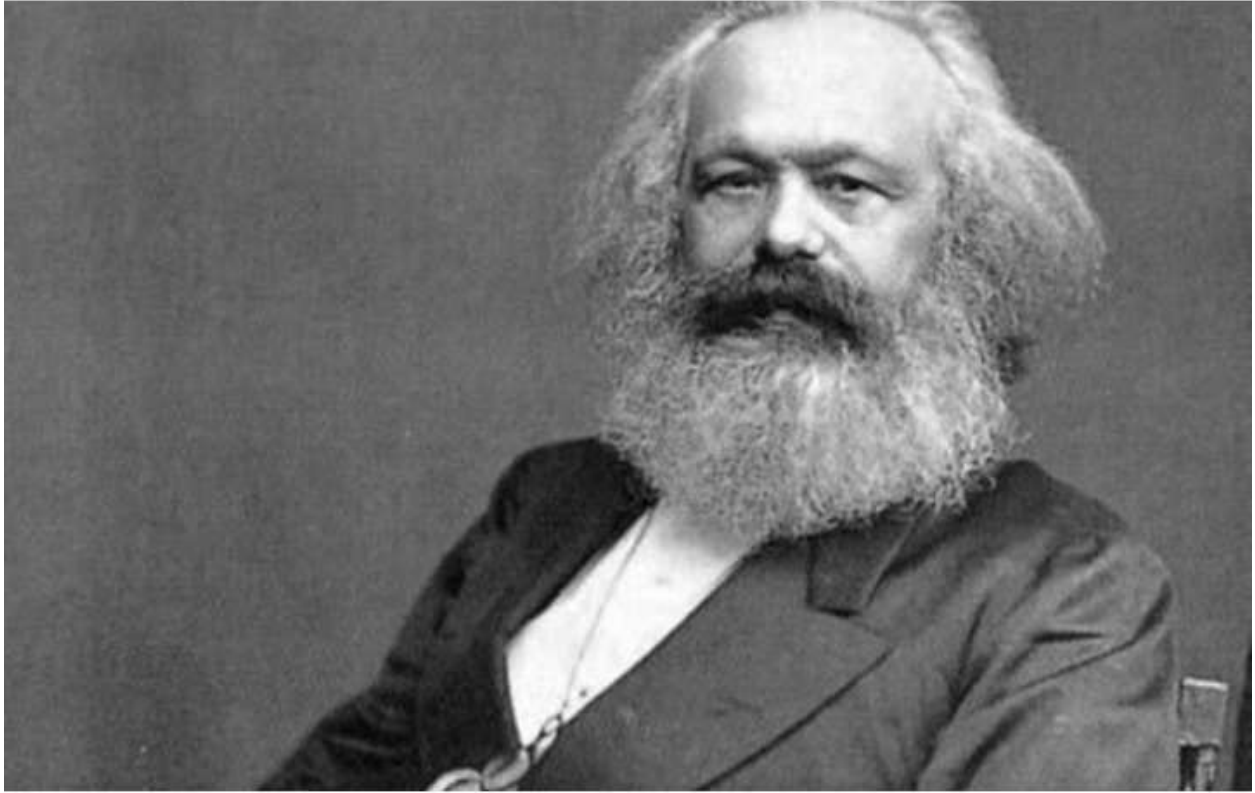
Info Orb

Answered by

[Mathew P. Vanderburg](#)

[May 29](#)

1. **Karl Marx** once said--



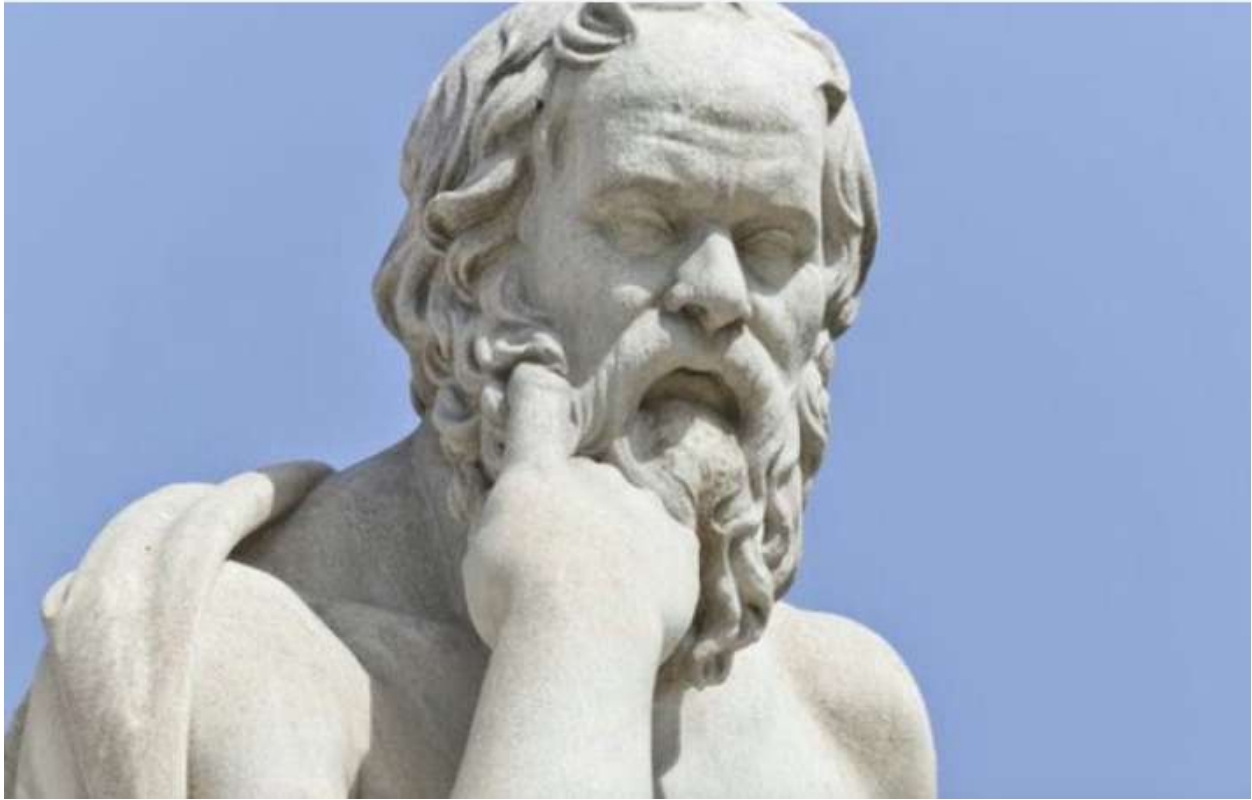
"Most people become poor not because of their incompetence but because of the cruelty of the rich."

2. Confucius:



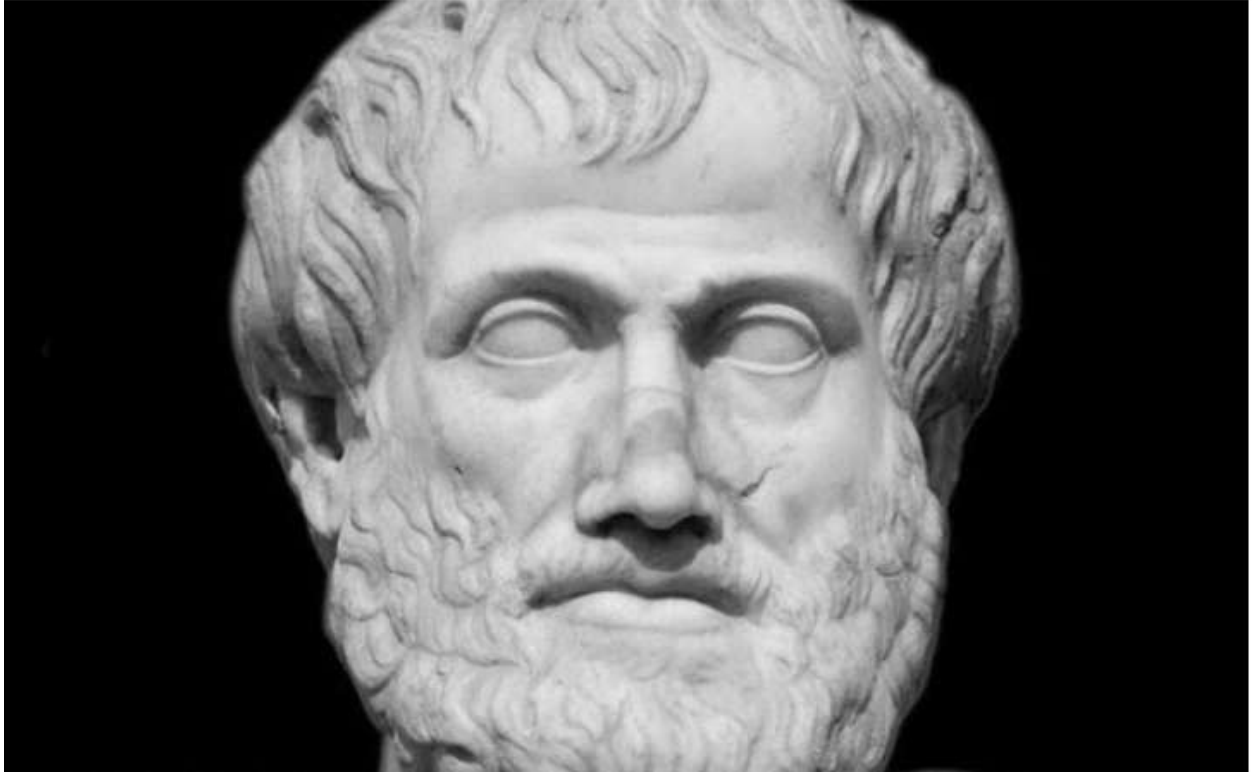
“People kill in the name of religion and community not because they love their people. This is because 'killing' is in their blood. They're just using those names to justify the murders they committed.”

3. Socrates:



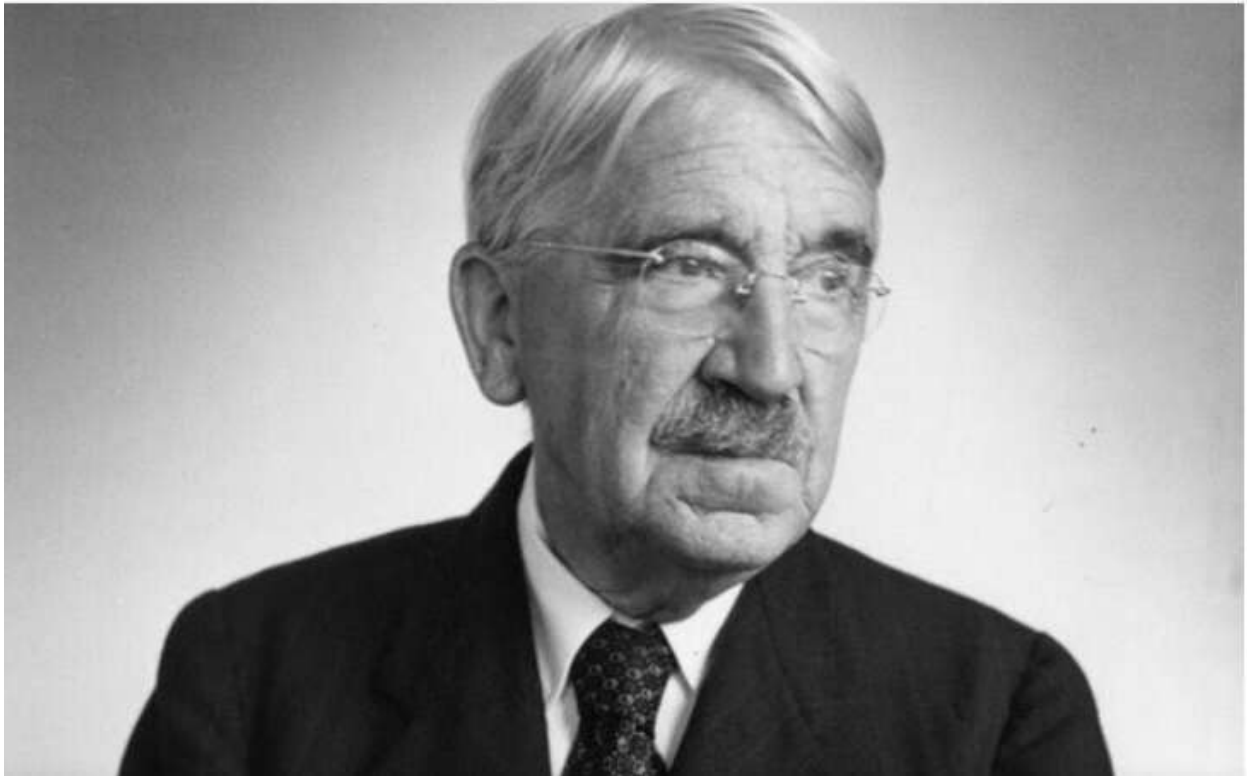
People read hundreds of books in search of answers that can easily be found with a blind eye.

4. Aristotle:



Even all the words written in all the books in the world are not able to explain all the phenomena that occur in our ecosystem. And, people want to solve the mysteries of the universe in this way.

5. John Dewey:



People seek happiness by forgetting themselves – whether by watching movies, being in the arms of their loved ones, or by drinking alcohol. But, it was only a temporary escape from real life. True and permanent happiness is in our hearts.

Do you like these fancy quotes?

Well, let me tell you the truth - I wrote it just now, not Aristotle, Socrates, or anyone else. They never said these things.

Go and read again quickly. Now, to you, it's just an ordinary opinion of an ordinary person.

So, my conclusion and the fact that people can't swallow is--

If you are popular, whatever you say is wisdom. Otherwise, your words of wisdom are just mediocre opinions.

What happens to the brain when you stop sleeping one night?

The longest time a person has gone without sleep is at a record 246 hours, or eleven days. It was a 17-year-old boy, Randy Gardner, who wa...

<https://ahealth101.blogspot.com/2022/05/what-happens-to-brain-when-you-stop.html>

[Is Atlantis Greek or African?](#)

[Ali Sarpin](#)

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Former Writer [Updated Wed](#)

Atlantis is a tale written by Plato about the West African Atlantic coastal regions of Mauritania and Western Sahara. The story itself was exaggerated but the region he was writing about was real.

Almost all the ancient Greek writers mentioned Atlantis in their works. It wasn't only Plato; both Herodotus and Diodorus mentions it.

The first mention of Atlantis (which Plato talks about) was during the neolithic.

However, much later in time, Diodorus writes about the conquest of the Atlantians, which was with reference to the Almoravid (Libyan) invasion of Mauritania and West Africa during the bronze age.

Diodorus also mentions a city in Atlantis called Cerne which even some historians speculate was in Mauritania.

*"Setting out from the city of Cherronesus, the account continues, the Libyan Amazons embarked upon great ventures, a longing having come over them to invade many part of the inhabited world. **The first people against whom they advanced, according to the tale, was the Atlantians, the most civilized men among the inhabitants of those regions, who dwelt in a prosperous country and possessed great cities; it was among them, we are told, that mythology places the birth of the gods, in the regions which lie along the shore of the ocean, in this respect agreeing with those among the Greeks who relate legends, and about this we shall speak in detail a little later.**"*

Upon entering the land of the Atlantians they defeated in a pitched battle the inhabitants of the city of Cernê, as it is called, and making their way inside the walls along with the fleeing

enemy, they got the city into their hands; and desiring to strike terror into the neighbouring peoples they treated the captives savagely, put to the sword the men from the youth upward, led into slavery the children and women, and razed the city.”

This below map was taken from an article written by Mark Cartwright on worldhistory.org. They placed Cerne right in Mauritania.



When looking at this next map below, Diodorus’ account of the Libyan conquest of Atlantis begins to make more sense.

Is it not a surprise that the speculated location is exactly where it is drawn on this 15th-century map by Edward Wells?

You can see that Libya is right next door to Atlantes. So, it makes sense that the Libyans were able to conquer the Atlanteans.



Although the word “Libya” was often used by the ancient Greeks to reference the entire northern half of Africa, the actual “ancient Libyans” were a people often associated with the Berber tribes during the Hellenistic period. You can see on the map above, there’s Libya Interior and Libya Propria.

Libya Propria is the land of the real Libyan tribes.

So not all the people who lived in Libya were Libyans. The real Libyans were conquering nomads who originated as far East to the Middle East and West Asia. As they moved West into Africa, they absorbed the indigenous people, creating mixed people, whom later were known as The Moors during Roman times.

The Atlanteans became subject to the Libyans and were also known as the Moors during the Roman times. However, before the Libyan conquest, the Atlanteans were a coastal, agro-pastoral people, whose lands were situated in the far West of the Atlantic coasts. There were two types of Atlanteans, the mixed ones (Mauri) who lived in the north where it says Mauritania. There were also the black ones (whom the Greeks and Romans referred to as Phaurusi, Negritae, or Ethiopian - as seen on the map) who lived in the south.

The lands of the Atlanteans were rich in minerals and other resources, especially the southern lands of Cerne, which, according to Herodotus, was likely a port where the locals were trading gold with the Phoenicians.

Roman writers like Pliny the Elder mentioned that Cerne was occupied by black (Ethiopian) people.

“We learn from Ephorus, as well as Eudoxus and Timosthenes, that there are great numbers of islands scattered all over this sea; Clitarchus says that king Alexander was informed of an

island so rich that the inhabitants gave a talent of gold for a horse, and of another upon which there was found a sacred mountain, shaded with a grove, the trees of which emitted odours of wondrous sweetness; this last was situate over against the Persian Gulf. Cerne is the name of an island situate opposite to Æthiopia, the size of which has not been ascertained, nor yet its distance from the main land: it is said that its inhabitants are exclusively Æthiopians. Ephorus states that those who sail from the Red Sea into the Æthiopian Ocean cannot get beyond the Columnæ there, some little islands so called. Polybius says that Cerne is situate at the extremity of Mauritania, over against Mount Atlas, and at a distance of eight stadia from the land; while Cornelius Nepos states that it lies very nearly in the same meridian as Carthage, at a distance from the mainland of ten miles, and that it is not more than two miles in circumference. It is said also that there is another island situate over against Mount Atlas, being itself known by the name of Atlantis. Five days' sail beyond it there are deserts, as far as the Æthiopian Hespericæ and the promontory, which we have mentioned as being called Hesperu Ceras, a point at which the face of the land first takes a turn towards the west and the Atlantic Sea. “

The Libyans (Sanhaja and Tuareg Berbers) desperately wanted to control the gold trade of the Atlantians. The Libyans eventually conquered the Atlantean lands enslaving the indigenous people (who were the Mande-speaking Negritæ, whose kings were the richest people in Africa at the time).

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Is Atlantis Greek or African?

Ali Sarpin

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Former Writer [Updated Wed](#)

Atlantis is a tale written by Plato about the West African Atlantic coastal regions of Mauritania and Western Sahara. The story itself was exaggerated but the region he was writing about was real.

Almost all the ancient Greek writers mentioned Atlantis in their works. It wasn't only Plato; both Herodotus and Diodorus mentions it.

The first mention of Atlantis (which Plato talks about) was during the neolithic.

However, much later in time, Diodorus writes about the conquest of the Atlantians, which was with reference to the Almoravid (Libyan) invasion of Mauritania and West Africa during the bronze age.

Diodorus also mentions a city in Atlantis called Cerne which even some historians speculate was in Mauritania.

*“Setting out from the city of Cherronesus, the account continues, the Libyan Amazons embarked upon great ventures, a longing having come over them to invade many part of the inhabited world. **The first people against whom they advanced, according to the tale, was the Atlantians, the most civilized men among the inhabitants of those regions, who dwelt in a prosperous country and possessed great cities; it was among them, we are told, that mythology places the birth of the gods, in the regions which lie along the shore of the ocean, in this respect agreeing with those among the Greeks who relate legends, and about this we shall speak in detail a little later.**”*

Upon entering the land of the Atlantians they defeated in a pitched battle the inhabitants of the city of Cernê, as it is called, and making their way inside the walls along with the fleeing enemy, they got the city into their hands; and desiring to strike terror into the neighbouring peoples they treated the captives savagely, put to the sword the men from the youth upward, led into slavery the children and women, and razed the city.”

This below map was taken from an article written by Mark Cartwright on worldhistory.org. They placed Cerne right in Mauritania.



When looking at this next map below, Diodorus’ account of the Libyan conquest of Atlantis begins to make more sense.

Is it not a surprise that the speculated location is exactly where it is drawn on this 15th-century map by Edward Wells?

You can see that Libya is right next door to Atlantes. So, it makes sense that the Libyans were able to conquer the Atlanteans.



Although the word “Libya” was often used by the ancient Greeks to reference the entire northern half of Africa, the actual “ancient Libyans” were a people often associated with the Berber tribes during the Hellenistic period. You can see on the map above, there’s Libya Interior and Libya Propria.

Libya Propria is the land of the real Libyan tribes.

So not all the people who lived in Libya were Libyans. The real Libyans were conquering nomads who originated as far East to the Middle East and West Asia. As they moved West into Africa, they absorbed the indigenous people, creating mixed people, whom later were known as The Moors during Roman times.

The Atlanteans became subject to the Libyans and were also known as the Moors during the Roman times. However, before the Libyan conquest, the Atlanteans were a coastal, agro-pastoral

people, whose lands were situated in the far West of the Atlantic coasts. There were two types of Atlanteans, the mixed ones (Mauri) who lived in the north where it says Mauritania. There were also the black ones (whom the Greeks and Romans referred to as Phaurusi, Negritae, or Ethiopian - as seen on the map) who lived in the south.

The lands of the Atlanteans were rich in minerals and other resources, especially the southern lands of Cerne, which, according to Herodotus, was likely a port where the locals were trading gold with the Phoenicians.

Roman writers like Pliny the Elder mentioned that Cerne was occupied by black (Ethiopian) people.

“We learn from Ephorus, as well as Eudoxus and Timosthenes, that there are great numbers of islands scattered all over this sea; Clitarchus says that king Alexander was informed of an island so rich that the inhabitants gave a talent of gold for a horse, and of another upon which there was found a sacred mountain, shaded with a grove, the trees of which emitted odours of wondrous sweetness; this last was situate over against the Persian Gulf. Cerne is the name of an island situate opposite to Ethiopia, the size of which has not been ascertained, nor yet its distance from the main land: it is said that its inhabitants are exclusively Ethiopian. Phosphorus states that those who sail from the Red Sea into the Ethiopia Ocean cannot get beyond the Columns there, some little islands so called. Polysemous says that Concern is situate at the extremity of Mauritania, over against Mount Atlas, and at a distance of eight sadist from the land; while Cornelius Nepos states that it lies very nearly in the same meridian as Carthage, at a distance from the mainland of ten miles, and that it is not more than two miles in circumference. It is said also that there is another island situate over against Mount Atlas, being itself known by the name of Atlantis. Five days' sail beyond it there are deserts, as far as the Æthiopian Hesperia and the promontory, which we have mentioned as being called Hesperu Ceras, a point at which the face of the land first takes a turn towards the west and the Atlantic Sea. “

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[Were Homo sapiens present all over Africa by 300,000 years ago?](#)

[Claire Jordan](#)

Degree in biology and folklore; programmer, shop owner, secretary on newspaper [May 31](#)

Probably not, no. The earliest *sapiens* skeleton we have is from 310,000 years ago, and after that I don't think we saw many until about 200,000 years ago. Then we see them in both the far north

and far south of Africa, suggesting travel over a long trade or migration route, but not so much in the rest of Africa until more recently.

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[Philip D.](#)

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Do not forget that the Europeans of today are no longer those of yesterday, and are not or no longer responsible for colonization by their ancestors. As for immigration, it is generally accepted, if it is a positive immigration, which brings more to the host country! An immigration of assistantship is understandably rejected! Especially since there is a lot to do at home, misery, mass unemployment, homelessness, rising prices, taxes at all costs etc! Added to this is the clash of cultures and very often the rejection of European cultures by migrants! But we must not put everyone in the same basket, and Europeans, and migrants,

[What was Gaddafi's ideology?](#)

Devourer of books Translator · [30 Apr.](#)

Jean-Marie Valheur

political aficionado & former journalist

Europe has always been a war-torn continent despite its promising great exploits. **Muammar Al-Gaddafi** had a very good command of his historical knowledge – seeing that the European Union brought *peace and stability to Europe*, he wanted to do the same in Africa, his own continent.



The only way Gaddafi could achieve this, as he knew, was to consolidate an **African Union** inspired by its European counterpart: a centralized government, a single African currency. The game of the great colonial powers has always been to divide and conquer; even in the absence of its former game overlords, Africa is in danger of being reduced to a mere puppet in the hands of the Chinese. Gaddafi didn't want that, he wanted more. Usually, foreign governments are full of praise for the so-called “development and aid” policy, and the fact of being “economic partners” is not displeasing to them; but Gaddafi, perhaps better than anyone, knew that was wrong – every deal contained hidden letters, every contract hid shady paragraphs, and every negotiated advantage concealed disadvantages not conveniently talked about...

It seems that a united and strong Africa makes the rest of the world tremble. Paris, London, Beijing, Washington... Nobody wants the African continent to wake up. So Gaddafi had to go all the way, and that's what he did. Now the African Union has become a chimera again, and Africa has again become a toy about which the great powers bicker...

Questions similaires

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Which Arab people speak and master classical Arabic the best?

Anonymous [4 years](#)

I myself am of Arab origin, I have traveled to the Middle East as well as to the Maghreb countries. I found a big difference in dialect according to the regions, the countries but I still managed to understand. Since I come from the Middle East, I had a lot more trouble understanding the Maghreb countries, which speak Darija, French and for some Berber. I didn't find that they mastered classical Arabic well enough since their dialect didn't really come close to that. Those from the Arabian Peninsula have kept a Bedouin accent and pronounce the letters of the alphabet quite badly. So we come back to basics, personally, I found that it was the Sham countries that had kept an Arabic that was very close to classical Arabic, essentially Syro-Lebanese, my favorite being the Syrian who have a refined accent and a very beautiful language. It is Arabic that I find the most beautiful and which is closer to classical Arabic.

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[**Will English soon replace French as the second language of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria?**](#)

[**Gerard Briais** Man of letters and clever talker \(just kidding\) Translator · \[2 years\]\(#\)](#)

I have just read Turki Safouen's answer to this question and I believe that an element of Francophobia guided his argument.

I strongly disagree with the idea that English will replace French in the Maghreb. There are many reasons for this:

- English will undoubtedly remain the language of international commerce for the foreseeable future. But the US soft power that shapes our younger generations has steadily waned over the past decade. In my country (Spain) you can see that whereas 15 years ago English language music made up around 60% to 70% of the songs you heard on the radio, it barely reaches 20% today. The heyday of cultural soft power in America took place in the years following the collapse of the Soviet

Union (MTV era). We are now moving towards a multipolar world, not only politically and economically, but also culturally. There is no guarantee that the

- West Africa is much more French-speaking than the Maghreb and French is much more rooted there. In some countries, it is literally the most spoken language. This is and will remain the language of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. It is also a region in full economic expansion thanks to Chinese investments. Its importance for the Maghreb will probably increase over time, making French the language in which the Maghreb will be located.
- France has deep strategic ties not only with North Africa, but with the entire West African region. This is not going to go away and France remains a world power, whether we like it or not. With Brexit (now uncertain), France's position in the EU will only increase and the only remaining English-speaking country in the Union will be Ireland - a tiny country.
- I estimate that there are at least 8 million North Africans or descendants of North Africans in France. They retain strong emotional ties with their countries of origin and their cultural influence on the younger generations of the Maghreb is also important. Many young musicians listened to in the Maghreb are French or North African origin and often sing in a mixture of French and Arabic. The link with France is not only at the political level, it is reinforced by immigration and family ties with the former metropolis. Every year, countless Arabs return to spend the summer holidays to visit the "bled" and France remains the country of choice for North Africans to pursue higher education.
- Darija Arabic is already strongly hybridized with French, especially among young city dwellers. code [switching](#) is common and natural for these populations. The situation is not much different from that of English in India, where Hinglish is inherent in the language. It is almost a register of Darija rather than a 'foreign' colonial language. English however does not have this status of integration with Darija. Switching from Darija to English does not seem natural, as English is not "indigenous" like French. I explain it in this answer - [Ale Rez's answer to How strong is the French influence in North African Arabic "dialects"?](#) *Ale Rez's response to How strong is the French influence in the Arabic "dialects" of North Africa?*
- There are only two precedents where a country has "switched" its colonial language: the Philippines which changed from Spanish to English following a brutal war by the United States against the population indigenous to impose this change. Despite this, Spanish still has a great influence on Tagalog and the pidgin (chavacano) remains spoken by more than a million people despite having practically no contact with the former metropolis. The second is Rwanda, where they are trying to switch the second language from French to English in order to integrate with the countries of East Africa. This change makes sense given Rwanda's geography - it is separated from Francophone Africa by the Upper Congo Basin, which is mostly made up of armed groups and marauders. His neighbors are all prosperous, stable and English-speaking (in combination with Swahili, another regional language) - Nairobi is now the capital of East Africa. Yet in Rwanda, it remains to be seen how successful the elite's language change has been. She seems to remain very attached to French.

Questions similaires

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Quelle langue prendra finalement le dessus en Afrique : l'arabe, le français ou l'anglais ?

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Quelle langue remplacera un jour l'anglais ?

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Pourquoi le Maroc, l'Algérie et la Tunisie sont-ils des pays séparés alors qu'ils ont tous un héritage berbère, arabe et français ?

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Est-ce que l'anglais va remplacer le français dans les pays d'Afrique où le français est seulement la langue de l'éducation et de l'administration, mais n'est pas parlé à la maison ?

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Est-ce pour ne pas choquer les anciens que le français n'a pas le statut de langue co-officielle en Algérie avec l'arabe et le kabyle ?

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[Pourquoi les français préfèrent-ils aller en Tunisie ou au Maroc plutôt qu'en Algérie ?](#)

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Marvin Gaye was shot dead by his father at his parent's home in Los Angeles, the day before his 45th birthday.

Gaye had tried to intervene in a squabble his parents were having over misplaced documents, but was killed by the gun Gaye had given his father just four months before. Marvin Gaye, Sr. pleaded guilty to manslaughter after first-degree murder charges had been dropped due to the discovery that he had a brain tumor.

What's Going On

[Is it possible that one day African countries will develop more than all the countries in the world?](#)

[Remi Beral](#)

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Egyptophile to the core. [1_year](#)

Originally Answered: [Is it possible that one day African countries will develop more than other countries in the world?](#)

Yes. But not by the end of the century because there is too much delay. Africa is still very well placed to experience great development. Some regions benefit from huge amounts of natural

resources, a favorable climate for agriculture and a large population. The Africa of the Great Lakes seems to me very well placed to experience very strong development. Other regions, on the contrary, will remain quite poor. Some desert regions for example but also the equatorial forest.



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How is Africa affected by the coronavirus pandemic?

Ask de Souza

Follow Location: West Africa, France (1900 – present) [Updated on 2 years](#)

If the African continent has seemed on the fringes of the coronavirus pandemic until now, the current explosion of cases of Covid-19 contamination is likely to put into perspective the fate of a continent that we thought was spared by the health disaster.

Situation as of March 22, 2020



- ***To be compared to that of March 20, 2020***



Worse still, the cruel lack of health infrastructure in many countries is an aggravating factor which suggests, according to the WHO, a lethality of up to 10% against an estimate of 3% currently recorded in the world.

Indeed, the lack of infrastructure combined with the difficulty of applying certain barrier provisions on the ground, such as social distancing and confinement, make it particularly difficult to manage this new crisis facing the African continent.

Like AIDS in its early days (*dubbed at the time Syndrome Invented to Discourage Lovers*), it was first denial, then derision; a disease of bat-eaters, snakes and pangolins, it was said. Ignoring until then that, in the global village where we live, no one is immune to a pandemic, even if it originated in the antipodes.

Then, with the first outbreaks in Europe, many stubbornly believed that the coronavirus was a white disease (*coLona-virus*) convinced by the first cases imported into sub-Saharan Africa by an Italian (Nigeria) and French (Senegal).

In Senegal, this belief exacerbated anti-French sentiment. France was thus accused of "*epidemiological coronation*" of the country, in the continuity of an economic colonization which itself *succeeded* the slave trade.



Moreover, African countries being accustomed to epidemic outbreaks, a relative carelessness had long reigned among the populations deeply convinced of their ethnic, religious and climatic immunity against this evil coming from elsewhere.

Since then, the emergence of the first endogenous cases, the contamination of some African personalities such as Manu Dibango, Blaise Matuidi, the death of a Burkinabe MP and the Congolese star Aurlus Mabele, the appearance of cases imported by immigrants (Gabon ...) and finally the first government measures to fight against the disease (Rwanda...) sounded the death knell of this unconsciousness.

Then carelessness was followed by fear, which, like a leaden screeed, covered African cities, with its cohort of panicky behavior: pharmacies, supermarkets and markets taken by storm, beginning of shortages and soaring prices, etc.

While it is undeniable that the majority of African countries have, like European and Asian countries, taken stock of the situation by quickly establishing barrier provisions, the outlook remains bleak despite everything: deficient or absent health system, glaring lack of equipment (*some countries barely have 5 respirators, etc.*), poverty and absence of social security coverage constitute a barrier to access to care for a majority of the population.



Moreover, one could wonder about the applicability of some of these measures to certain urban areas, where overpopulation (Lagos in Nigeria...), promiscuity and informal economy (which

pushes a good part of the population to live in day to day), make the confinement and distancing imposed by the public authorities impossible.

Indeed, by what alchemy can these provisions be made relevant, insofar as the social organization of African cities does not lend itself to it?

It is well known that in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Togo, Benin and Ghana, many city dwellers live in “common courtyard” dwellings, also called “soldier lines”.

These are small rooms adjoining each other where several families often of 4 or 5 people are crammed together and which share two or three common toilets and showers located outside the dwellings.

As a result of the heat, it is impossible to stay confined there all day and only the common courtyard remains the place where everyone comes to get some fresh air, cook, dry their clothes on a common drying rack .

To top it off, many African states find themselves faced with a difficult choice. Close the borders to try to stem the disease with the corollary of a serious shortage and a real risk of food riots? Or conversely let the wolf into the sheepfold, while maintaining the free movement of goods and people?

Some coastal states such as Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin and Senegal initially opted to maintain the free movement of goods to avoid suffocating their own populations and landlocked countries such as Niger, Mali, the Central African Republic and Burkina Faso.

Another aggravating circumstance is the omnipresence of war, which makes any prevention policy illusory: Boko Haram in Nigeria, the Islamic insurrection in the Sahel, the endless armed conflicts in Congo, Sudan, Libya and Somalia.

Fortunately on this gloomy picture, remains a thin glimmer of hope.

Contrary to France's procrastination on the use of chloroquine, countries such as Benin or Morocco have anticipated the health crisis by building up stocks of nivaquine, while others are taking the opposite view of French recommendations by recommending , as a palliative, the wearing of masks to their populations.

Moreover, Donald Trump's recent decision to authorize chloroquine has resulted in a rush on the continent for nivaquine, which has suddenly become the new white gold.

As a result, currently finding chloroquine or its derivatives - Plaquenil, Dolquine, Axemal, Surquina - is an obstacle course, pharmacies and even street vendors, although reputed to sell counterfeit drugs, are out of stock.

The shortage is all the more severe as in recent years, chloroquine has been used less and less, in reaction to the appearance of resistance induced by its use for decades on the continent.



Faced with the threat, the poor population had no other option but to fall back on the traditional pharmacopoeia by using plants supposedly rich in quinine but which have always been recognized for the treatment of malaria: infusion of neem leaves, (ingredient at the origin of Schweppes), vernonia "bitter leaves", or the infusion of an extremely bitter yellow root.



Neem leaf and fruits ([Neem - Wikipedia](#))

In the aftermath, we have recently witnessed the appearance of charlatans and other hucksters, some boasting miracle remedies based on *Aloe vera*, chilli, ginger, garlic or mysterious decoctions, while others offer ritual sacrifices supposed to ward off evil.

What about all the others, who for lack of means, could not have the "magic pill"?

The irreducible will continue to believe that it is a disease of whites and that they have seen others, the poor wretches will appeal to all the saints or fetishes, while the wealthiest will shut themselves up at home.

[Coronavirus: Africa facing the pandemic Thursday, April 9](#)

[In Senegal, the coronavirus causes a surge of anti-French fever](#)

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[If the African continent is full of wealth of all kinds, how to explain that economic poverty extends over almost all of Africa?](#)

-

What would happen if Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia became one country?

[Abdelwaheb Hammami](#)

Bachelor's degree in history from the University of Letters and Human Sciences Tunisia April 9 (Diploma obtained in 1970) [1_year](#)

[Can we qualify the Maghreb countries as Arab countries?](#)

There are two diametrically opposed trends:

I-ON CAN QUALIFY THE MAGHREB COUNTRIES AS ARAB COUNTRIES

This results from the fact that these countries have been Islamized and Arabized for centuries. Some go so far as to attribute a semitic origin to the Berbers **(they descend from the himyerites who created a prosperous civilization in Yemen (110 BC-527 AD)**

some fiercely defend the Arabness of the Maghreb. The following article is the best illustration of this.

[The Arabs of the Maghreb are indeed Arabs](#)

II-WE CANNOT QUALIFY THEM AS ARAB COUNTRIES

This results from the fact that the former inhabitants, the **BERBERS** who give themselves the name of **AMAZIGHENS** are not Arabs....Genetics came to decide.....

Distribution of DNA among Tunisians



The following article shows it in more detail

[The DNA of North Africans, Algerians, Moroccans and Tunisians](#)

And each gave free rein to their wishes and tendencies as follows



<https://www.businessnews.com.tn/les-maghrebins-exclus-du-monde-arabe,537,99606,3>



[Doumbia Allassane](#)

Knowledge: English [1 hour](#)

Like 37% of young Africans, I have been on a Clandestine adventure in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, the little money I collected during this clandestine journey I understood that I had to return to the country to invest and that's what I did. only that 3 years later my business is practically not working any more I need help I no longer know what FAI or who I turned to and I fear a departure fund which would be a gigantic disaster for me at my age I am neither married I have nor d children nor home nada any help would be appreciated thank you.

Similar questions

[Do Algerians, Moroccans and Tunisians speak Arabic close enough to understand each other from one country to another?](#)

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[What is the difference between Kabyle and Berber?](#)

[Inas Nina](#)

Knowledge: Arabic [2 years](#)

The word Kabyle is at the origin of the word Amazigh

Is the indigenous people of the Maghreb (Tamazgha), With its letters (Tifinagh) "Amazight" which means 'free man'

They entered Islam after the Islamic conquest of the 8th century AD, and there are personalities in the origins Are Amazigh

However, their dialect differs from the pr regions. ex: where is the tribe (bno-ifren) or the Kabylia of Algeria, and they celebrate on the occasion of the yennayer, after having violated some of their rights in the Political struggle, and after having recovered it.

And the Berbers, in my opinion this is the Latin name, the Romans called it all foreigners which means the brutal savages.

Similar questions

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[Why do the "kabyles" not consider themselves Arabs?](#)

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[Are Kabyles Arabs?](#)

[Are the Berbers of Arab origin?](#)

[Are the Kabyles descendants of Nordic peoples?](#)

[Why are North Africans also called Arabs?](#)

[**Did pygmies such as the Mbuti and Batwa people have their own indigenous language once, before they adopted Bantu languages?**](#)

[Kelechi Wachuku](#)

.

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Thanks for the A2A.

They more than likely did.

To start with, Pygmy populations are quite genetically divergent from the broader **Niger-Congo** (*Bantu & Ubangian*) and **Nilo-Saharan speaking** (*Central Sudanic*) populations. What helps illustrate this is how both Bantu and Central Sudanic speaking peoples are, on the whole, **closer to non-Africans** than to these peoples in spite of the fact that they've shared land for a very long

time.^{[1][2]} This is because the ancestors of these Pygmy communities split off *earlier* than both Nilo-Saharan and Bantu-speaking communities.^[3] Different studies have estimated that the ancestors of Bantu speakers and Pygmies separated over 60,000 years ago.^[4]

Also, concerning their **Y-DNA** haplogroups, they have high frequencies of haplogroups **A** and **B**, which, while shared by many Nilo-Saharan speakers and some Niger-Congo speaking peoples, are typically under **different sub-branches**.^{[5][6]} For instance, Japanese people and Andaman Islanders, two quite phenotypically distinct populations, have **haplogroup D** in high frequencies, which indicates some distant common ancestry, but Andaman Islanders typically have **D***, whereas Japanese people typically have **D1b**.^{[7][8]} This particular DNA also reflects only a small portion of one's total ancestry, too.

Now, lack of genetic likenesses certainly don't *have to* translate to a lack of relatedness concerning languages. Pygmy populations today only speak either Niger-Congo languages or Nilo-Saharan languages, for instance.^{[9][10]} However, since Pygmy populations are thought to have been genetically separated for such a very long time primarily in Central Africa, it's likely that they spoke entirely different languages to their neighbors at least at some point in time.



Above: Mbuti men from the Democratic Republic of Congo.^[11]

To highlight this, and show how they likely spoke unrelated languages in the past, one can look at the **Aka** and **Baka** languages. The former is a **Bantu** language, but the latter is an **Ubangian** language. These two subbranches of Niger-Congo, or maybe two independent language families since Ubangian's Niger-Congo classification has faced some criticism,^[12] are **very** different. In spite of this, the lexical similarity between these two languages is elevated.

Aka (Bantu C10) and Baka (Ubangian) are today languages which are not mutually intelligible. Despite minimal interaction between them, they share more than 20% of their vocabulary, covering a broad spectrum of specific topics: 88 % of the common terms belong to a specialized vocabulary (in contrast to 45 % of words in the Baka language as a whole). These specificities led me to the *hypothesis* that Aka and Baka originated from the same ancestral population (whose name may be reconstructed as *Baakaa) and their common vocabulary is a remnant of the language that was spoken by both groups before they respectively borrowed Bantu and Ubangian languages (Bahuchet 1992).^[13]

The author also mentions the specialty in the vocabulary.

Important is the fact that the Baka and Aka share more specialized vocabulary between them than they do with Bantu or Ubangian languages spoken by farmers around them. Meanwhile, in

both cases, Aka and Baka languages share much of their basic vocabulary with the related languages of farmers.

The common vocabulary points to the persistence of a shared economic substratum of tools, techniques, forest knowledge and processes of acquisition (75 % of the shared words concern forest vocabulary -flora, fauna, animal behavior..., tools and techniques). It concerns cultural complexes (sensu Sapir 1916), i. e. integrated sets of cultural practices organized around specific rainforest activities, including components of the ecosystem and knowledge of the natural history of the rainforest. 12% of common words are related to society, music, ritual and religion (see Bahuchet 1993a for details).^[14]

So, as you can see, there seems to be an influence of a **substrate** unrelated to the language families these two are placed in. Something to remember is that the author calls their proposal a hypothesis, *not* a theory, since their evidence has not been fully tried and tested. However, these facts that they mentioned are rather significant, especially when taking into account the traditional lifestyle of Pygmy populations.



Above: Rough Distribution of Pygmy Populations.^{[15][16]}

Also, it may have even been possible that before the arrival of Bantu and Central Sudanic speaking peoples, they spoke languages that were **unrelated to each other**, since the rainforests they traditionally lived in made contact with other groups harder than, say, contact in a savanna environment. One can look at the Amazon rainforest or Papua New Guinea to see examples of this.

A significant difference between the Pygmy and non-Pygmy populations is that they still maintain a **hunter-gatherer lifestyle**, though often engage in farming,^[17] while non-Pygmies are primarily **farmers or pastoralists**.^[18] As I've stated in previous answers, farmers are typically more able to reproduce more readily due to greater food availability. Interestingly, Pygmy communities (i.e., Batwa and Mbuti) mostly live almost **symbiotically** with their non-Pygmy counterparts in a way that's most often characterized as patron-client relationship in which they trade forest produce with farmers in exchange for agricultural produce from farmers, or they may receive agricultural produce for, say, helping farmers with farm work, which is noted especially amongst the Mbuti, Aka, and Baka.^{[19][20][21]}

This also is the likeliest explanation of how the Pygmy peoples came to speak languages classed in the same family as people from the agricultural communities. After initial contact with

agriculturalist Bantu and Central Sudanic speakers, the Pygmies, who were increasingly less numerous and had less agriculturally-suited toolkits relative to these mainly agricultural communities, eventually developed and maintained close social and economic relationships with them, especially since trading would allow for an additional food source.^[22]

Unfortunately, though, recently in some communities, the balance of power has shifted strongly in favor of farmers, with instances of slavery or other forms of servitude emerging.^{[23][24]} While this isn't a positive note to end on, this does help to reflect another way in which the linguistic rift between these two groups *can* become increasingly narrow besides the aforesaid example, as it highlights forced interaction and how cultural overlap is facilitated. One can reference other similar instances, like how Africans and Europeans came to speak the same language in the Americas.

Note: The use of the word “Pygmy” is somewhat controversial, but for the purpose of this question, I used the word to encompass all these separate communities out of convenience. But, a less controversial term many anthropologists, especially biological anthropologists, have used is “Central African Hunter-Gatherer” or “Rainforest Hunter-Gatherers (RHG).”^[25]

Footnotes

[1] [Pritchard Lab Research](#)

[2] [Recent Nature and Science papers on Patterns in Human Genetic Variation](#)

[3] [The Languages and Linguistics of Africa](#)

[4] [ScienceDirect](#)

[5] [hassan2008.pdf](#)

[6] [Genetic and Demographic Implications of the Bantu Expansion: Insights from Human Paternal Lineages](#)

[7] [Y chromosome evidence of earliest modern human settlement in East Asia and multiple origins of Tibetan and Japanese populations](#)

[8] [D YTree](#)

[9] [The Languages and Linguistics of Africa](#)

[10] <http://www.rogerblench.info/Language/Nil-Saharan/Central%20Sudanic/CS%20overview.pdf>

[11] [MercatorNet: Africa's forgotten minorities](#)

[12] [The Leopard's Spots](#)

[13] <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00548207/document>

[14] <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00548207/document>

[15] [Changing Language, Remaining Pygmy](#)

[\[16\] Changing Language, Remaining Pygmy](#)

[\[17\] Transformation: Pygmy Chief Liome's village transformed. The Fight For The Forgotten.](#)

[\[18\] http://jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kiroku/asm_suppl/abstracts/pdf/ASM_s28/8_kitanishi.pdf](#)

[\[19\] http://jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kiroku/asm_suppl/abstracts/pdf/ASM_s28/8_kitanishi.pdf](#)

[\[20\] The Languages and Linguistics of Africa](#)

[\[21\] http://jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kiroku/asm_suppl/abstracts/pdf/ASM_s28/5_joiris.pdf](#)

[\[22\] http://jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kiroku/asm_suppl/abstracts/pdf/ASM_s28/8_kitanishi.pdf](#)

[\[23\] http://jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kiroku/asm_suppl/abstracts/pdf/ASM_s28/8_kitanishi.pdf](#)

[\[24\] Pygmies: endangered people](#)

[\[25\] ScienceDirect](#)

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News Nigeria

THE RISE OF ISLAMISM AND 'ARABISM' IN AFRICA

Posted by

[Aniekpeno Ekong](#)

[11h](#)

(a revolution, birthed in bloodshed and slavery)



"Damn this world! Damn this time! Damn this fate!

Where are your valiant warriors and priests? Where are your hunting parties and your feasts? Where is that war-like spirit? And where are those great armies that destroyed our country's foes? Count Iran as a ruin, as a lair of lions and leopards... Look now and despair."

-Persian poet, Fedussi(transl: A. Sese, 2019)

These words of lament were written in what is today Iran, when the Arabs forces and turks marched on Constantinople, a capital city of Byzantium (eastern Roman empire that remained when Rome was destroyed by European barbarian tribes of the Goths and Lombards). Constantinople was in what is today Turkey, the birth place of Christendom in 325 CE, that was to be eclipsed by the forces of Islamism and Mohammedanism, beginning from 674 CE... and the famous church in that city, the Haggia Sophia, is today a mosque.

Around 630 CE, a band of Arabs revolutionists, marched on the city of kai'ba in the north of the Arabian peninsula where Hebrew-speaking groups that were exiled from Medina escaped to. The whole city was sacked by the Arab band and a great slaughter ensued. The leader of the band had a fire set on the chest of the treasurer of the city whose name was Kinana, in attempts to force the treasurer to reveal the hiding place of the wealth of the city. The treasurer refused to do so and he was put to death.

The treasurer's wife, Safiya bn Tuyar was taken as 'spoils of war' by the leader of the band and he gratified his lust, right during the massacre, by taking her into a tent. The leader of the band was known as Muhammad ibn Abdullah Adul'Mutallib, son to planter in Petra, who became the founder of the sociological ideology that was to become Islam in the 8th century CE.

Muhammad ibn Abdullah Adul'Mutallib was born in 570 CE and died in 632 CE. At the time of his death, he had gone into a village with his followers, and just as he had done to Kai'ba, he and his men killed all the men in the village, leaving only a few women alive. One of the women, whom he had killed all her family, he made his 'sex slave', as

'spoils of war,' as he had taught among his followers. This was to be written in the 8th century CE, over a hundred years after the death of Muhammad: in arguing the content of the written Quran, "Sa'id bin Thabit said, 'a verse from the surat Ahzab was missed when we copied the new Quran. And I used to hear Allah's apostle reciting it.'" (Bukhari 56:23). This argument was later reiterated in Quran 4:3 and 33:50, for followers of Muhammad to marry up to four wives... 'the captives of thy right hand, seized in war.'

For the right to war and plunder as he had done in many places in the Arabian peninsula, it was written in Quran 9:14,15 (and other places in the Quran too), 'fight them and Allah will punish [him] by your hands.' Hence it was justified to murder and maim those that would not follow after the teachings of Muhammad Ibn Abdullah Adul'Mutallib. But it must be noted too that, the contents of the Quran, the revered book of the followers of Muhammad Ibn Abdullah Adul'Mutallib, was not written by himself: it was copied after his death at different times from 654 CE. Muhammad Ibn Abdullah himself could not read or write; he had been a caravan trader before beginning the Islamic sociological ideology in 622 CE. But he had, learned, right-hand men, Bilal and Zeb bn Haren from Aethiopia, where he had escaped to, through Medina, in 622 CE, when the entire people of a city of Arabia, rose to kill him for the strange and destructive politico-sociological ideology that he brought among them, that was to later become a religion, known today as Islam.

... Muhammad had asked the woman whom he had slept the night in her house to prepare ram meat for him. The woman poisoned him and he died. His dead body was left by his enraged followers (who refused to accept his leadership after that) in the streets until pigs began to eat up his corpse. Some of his followers who were not present at the time of his death, believed his leadership even after hearing the end of their leader. They banned the eating of pork by his followers, just as ancient people of Kemet along the Nile, had millennia ago, banned the eating of Catfish (which is still the case today), after catfish ate up parts of the dead-body of Osiris. Even the Africans who follow these belief trends today, have not inquiringly searched into the roots of what they were born into believing: they just believe and act as indoctrinated by those who are themselves 'following the followers.'

Just like many of such ancient legends, like Krishna of India (1200BC), Yeshua(33CE), Thummuuz of Syria(1160BC), Thulis of Egypt who was reputed to have been crucified as saviour of the world (1700 BC), Attis of Phrygia (1170BC) and other crucified saviours of the world(which were 16 in total, who were reputed to have been crucified, died and resurrected as saviours of the world before the coming of Yeshua from the plains of Galilee in 30-33CE, and Muhammad Ibn Abdullah Adul'Mutallib in 622 CE), the grave of Muhammad was never to be established.

This was the foundation of the 'religion of peace'(a term coined out in the 19th century CE) that became a part of north Africa and spread to the Soudan(west Africa) and to the east of Africa, up to Zanzibar with bloodshed and slavery. For example, Tippu Tib, born of an Omani father and an African mother, an Islamist zealot... once buried 40 enslaved men alive in the foundation of his house in order to "straighten the foundation of the building." The house was still standing up to 1996 CE, in Zanzibar, and at about this time, it was occupied by Tippu Tib's greater, great, great, grand daughter, Ummi. The post where slaves were tested through whipping, and killed when they proved to be too weak and a price could not be gotten for them by the slave traders, is now the altar of the Anglican cathedral of Zanzibar. The priest of the cathedral said it was meant to "atone for the bloodshed on this spot."

UNESCO, in 1987, made attempts to put the issues and Historical facts concerning Islam and the east Indian Arabs slave trade to rest, 50 Arab scholars were invited to clear the air on this topic, before other world acclaimed scholars like Dr Ivan Van Sertima and others... None of them showed up. And none had ever showed up in subsequent attempts.

According to Dr John Henrik Clarke, the "missionaries were the handmaidens of European colonialism" and that "Islam was the child of Arab imperialism." Africa should just wake up and just get into the library. That's a starting point for true liberation and 'self' realization. Researcher, Kenneth Humphrey wrote, 'if one follows... all religions that are based on enthusiasm, based on nothing but your own fanaticism, then you are in danger of all kinds of mayhem.' And this had been the story of Africans, regarding all the Abrahamic religions.

"The age of believing is gone, it was an age in the past, based on mankind's search for the creator of all things... and so many absurd theories came into existence, even before there was Judaism, Samaritanism, Christendom or

islamism... But this is an age of knowing." Let Africans believe what they like, but it must remain what it is: just a belief, even if it's not based in knowledge and facts of history... but to do so with the understanding of what history, archeological research and anthropology has proven. But let it be known as such. For reality is the bases of the modern world.

Africa refuses to embrace these realities; in Europe "things have moved on"(Humphreys). Let not these beliefs become an excuse to go blindfolded through life and forget the facts of history. As American preacher, Thomas D. Jakes put it, "we can eat the meat and throw away the bones." The facts of this is known by the highest hierarchies of all the Abrahamic belief systems. It is the African, down the rungs, that can't not see it so; they are born into it and have no opportunity to weigh or look into the facts, or have not taken the time to look at the origin and history of their belief system through critical lenses, because by so doing, they might be considered as blasphemous. And these ones are often the tool of manipulation.

Image: an illustration of a time in Abomey, when men were sacrificed to the god of war. This ugly era came and passed away. Shouldn't other similar destructive belief systems pass into the ashcan of history?

[What do black Africans think of the African American gang lifestyle?](#)

[Robert Strickland](#)

software engineer [4y](#)

I don't condone gang lifestyles.

It doesn't matter if they are...

Black



Hispanic



White



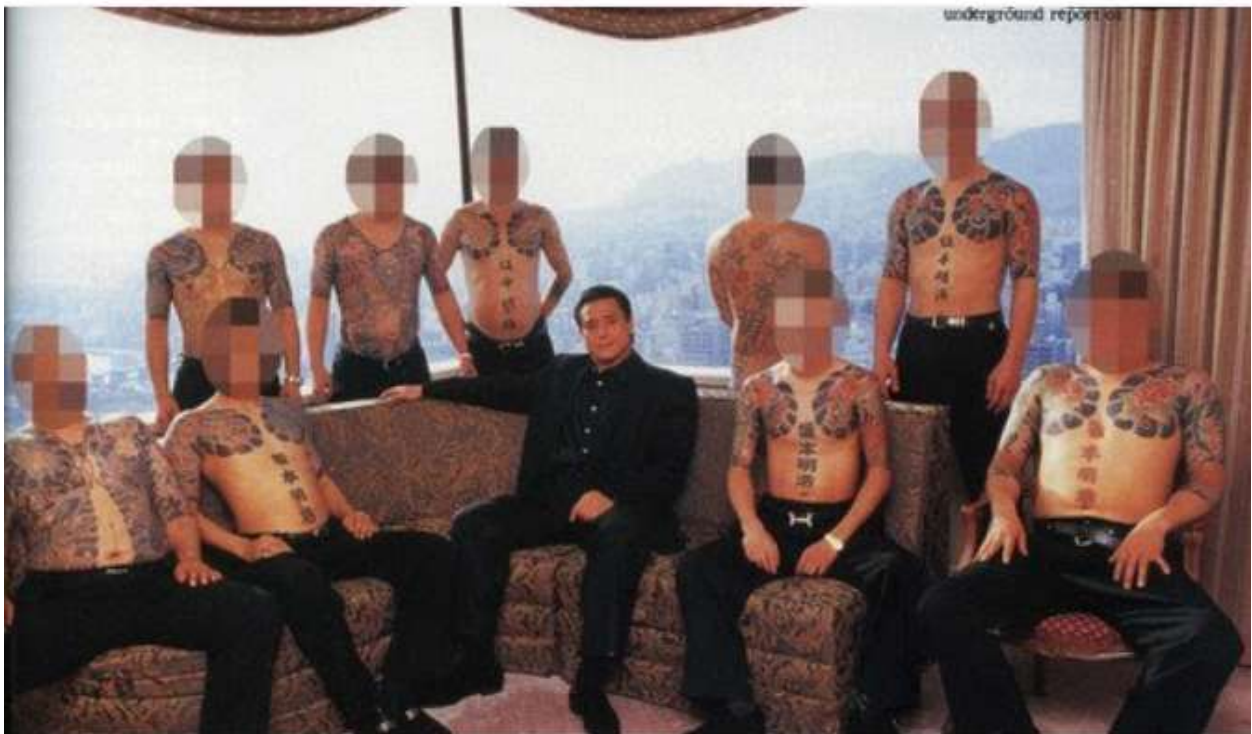
Italian



Chinese



Japanese



Or even these guys (thanks @Emily Fisher)



I avoid them at all costs.

Honestly I fail to see what my being Black would have to do with my opinion on this subject.

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[How was life in Saudi Arabia before oil was found?](#)

[Areej MUSAED](#)

.

Follow

Administrative Analyst at Air and Missile Defense (2020–present) [Apr 1](#)



Before the discovery of oil, Saudi Arabia was not a wealthy nation. In fact, it had a fewer population and a modest annual budget. Saudis were mostly working on family-run date farms, trade in coastal towns and handicrafts. People lived in mud houses with their extended families.

However, when oil was discovered in 1938, Saudi Arabia saw a drastic increase in wealth and living standards. Saudi Arabia is now ranked the 21st happiest nation in the world and is a member of the G20 countries, the group of the 20 strongest economies in the world.

Side note: oil alone cannot make a country rich. Major oil-exporting countries have become either failed states or with struggling economies such as Iraq, Iran, and Venezuela. Oil needs excellent governance, excellent education and social unity, all of which Saudi Arabia has successfully managed to achieve.

Related Answer

[How was life in Saudi Arabia before oil was found?](#)

[Saad B. Khan](#)

Lives in Saudi ArabiaUpvoted by

[Arun PS](#)

, M.A. History, University of Kerala (2016) and

[Jaris Almazani](#)

, studied History & Social Sciences at Al-Azhar Syifa Budi (2018)[5y](#)

Very different. Before the discovery of oil in Saudi Arabia in the year 1938, life was different. Saudi Arabia was one of the poorest countries in the world at the time of its founding in 1932, reliant on pilgrimage revenues and limited agriculture. There were no cars, electricity, roads, infrastructure, hospitals, etc. Most of the Saudis were Bedouins and illiterate with low life expectancy and only basic raw food to eat and survive. Playing with falcons and hunting used to be pastimes before the discovery of oil.



Bedouins in 1930



Saudi Arabia in 1937



Before the 1938 we used to live as basic Bedouins.

We lived off selling goods and trading. There was no poverty(and still); everyone had their basic needs. There was farms actually and Saudi Arabia didn't import rice or anything from india or anywhere; unlike what's the top answer in this question wrote.

During the 1973 Arabi-Israeli war, when King Faisal cut off oil from supplies and deprived the west from oil for supporting Israel,

Kissinger said: "if *Saudi Arabia* doesn't lift the boycott, America will come and bomb the oilfields."

King Faisal replied back: "You're the ones who cannot live without oil. you know, we come from the desert, and our ancestors lived on dates and milk and we can easily go back and live like that again."



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Why is communism still feared today?

Jean-Marie Valheur

political aficionado & former journalist [7mo](#)

Because too many people are still alive who have lived under **communism**. Or whose parents, or grandparents, have. Now your every day garden variety college campus commie may be quick to point out “that wasn’t *true* communism!” but it’s a bit of a No True Scotsman fallacy.



You had the whole McCarthy era witch hunts in America in the 1950s. Anyone even *suspected* of being aligned with the communists was labeled absolutely evil, wicked, terrible, subversive, and had to be dealt with most severely. Did they take things a bit far? Yes. You don’t really want a “fifth column” army hiding in your own hinterlands, of course, but you also want to remain somewhat... reasonable. And truth be told, I have some communists following me. They’re critical of Mao. Critical of Stalin. Critical of the Chinese Communist Party. Hell even those who idolize men like Mao would even admit Pol Pot was a piece of shit. I’ve had reasonable conversations and friendly debates with these people.



But the fear remains. At the end of the day the word “communism” has sort of taken the same level of apprehension, disgust and innate dislike to many people as “Nazism” typically has. It’s a bit of a ‘dirty’ word, a term no longer some benign term made up by a bearded German dude in the 1800s... No, it’s wicked, it’s evil, it’s scary.

And with good reason. Because there were, and still are, camps full of political dissidents dying agonizingly slow deaths, being forced into heavy labor, tortured and abused, for having the wrong opinion and speaking up. For being critical of the government. For daring to have different views on how things ought to be done. This is a real issue. Not one to be ignored, or swept under the rug — every self-styled large-scale Communist regime has been totalitarian. Has wiped its arse with human rights, had secret police, rounded up and murdered dissidents and often their families.

And some of the survivors of those communist regimes fled their lands. Told their tales. Spread awareness. It’s no big surprise that *communism* remains a scary term. Marxism, too, has been too damaged by the bloody revolutions associated with it, committed by men inspired by it. And socialism is no longer some benign economic theory in the public perception, either.

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[Jean-Marie Valheur](#)

political aficionado & former journalist [7mo](#)

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You had the whole McCarthy era witch hunts in America in the 1950s. Anyone even *suspected* of being alligned with the communists was labeled absolutely evil, wicked, terrible, subversive, and had to be dealt with most severely. Did they take things a bit far? Yes. You don't really want a "fifth collumn" army hiding in your own hinterlands, of course, but you also want to remain somewhat... reasonable. And truth be told, I have some communists following me. They're critical of Mao. Critical of Stalin. Critical of the Chinese Communist Party. Hell even those who idolize men like Mao would even admit Pol Pot was a piece of shit. I've had reasonable conversations and friendly debates with these people.



But the fear remains. At the end of the day the word “communism” has sort of taken the same level of apprehension, disgust and innate dislike to many people as “Nazism” typically has. It’s a bit of a ‘dirty’ word, a term no longer some benign term made up by a bearded German dude in the 1800s... No, it’s wicked, it’s evil, it’s scary.

And with good reason. Because there were, and still are, camps full of political dissidents dying agonizingly slow deaths, being forced into heavy labor, tortured and abused, for having the wrong opinion and speaking up. For being critical of the government. For daring to have different views on how things ought to be done. This is a real issue. Not one to be ignored, or swept under the rug — every self-styled large-scale Communist regime has been totalitarian. Has wiped its arse with human rights, had secret police, rounded up and murdered dissidents and often their families.

And some of the survivors of those communist regimes fled their lands. Told their tales. Spread awareness. It’s no big surprise that *communism* remains a scary term. Marxism, too, has been too damaged by the bloody revolutions associated with it, committed by men inspired by it. And socialism is no longer some benign economic theory in the public perception, either.

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What key players were involved in the colonisation of West Africa?

Daniel Gerber

Lived in Ethiopia 2015-6. Travelled to 11 African countries.[4y](#)

The maps on this page give you a pretty good idea graphically:

[Scramble for Africa - Wikipedia](#)

Of course the main player in West Africa was **France**, and French continues to be a *lingua franca* in the region. They controlled most of the area that would be considered West Africa, as well as other parts of Africa.

Britain also had substantial holdings, notably countries that are now the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, most of what's now Ghana, and part of what's now Cameroon,.

Germany had a substantial interest which was taken off it when it lost World War 1. In West Africa this included what's now Togo, most of what's now Cameroon, and part of what's now Ghana.

Portugal was mainly interested in southern Africa and further afield, but early on they were one of the first European nations to have regular contact with West Africa. They didn't really colonise whole areas though, except what's now Guinea-Bissau which they colonised for about 500 years, ending in 1973, and what's now Equatorial Guinea which they colonised from 1474–1778 before giving it to Spain (long before the Scramble for Africa). They of course kept Cape Verde until 1975 but you might not consider that to be in West Africa.

Spain still controls some small areas in Mediterranean Africa, and controlled what's now Western Sahara until 1975, but you might not consider that "West Africa". They did, however, colonise Equatorial Guinea from 1778–1968.

King Leopold II of Belgium, during the Scramble For Africa, managed to negotiate a big swathe of Africa for himself by sheer force of personality (without any say from anybody in Africa, of course!) He ruled this vast area, many times larger than his country, as his own personal private fiefdom, in an incredibly brutal and self-centered reign of terror. His reign was so terrible that in 1908 the **Belgium** country was forced to take over this area from their King. This became what's today the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This covers a vast area, some of which one might consider southern, or even eastern, Africa, but some of which is properly considered West Africa.

The **USA** colonised what is now Liberia. This happened before the Scramble For Africa, so Liberia is often said to be one of the countries that was not colonised. But it was colonised, by Americans, but not during the Scramble For Africa. The colonisers displaced many of the indigenous people. The area was not under American control for long, the colonisers were pretty much left to fend for themselves, but they were definitely foreign colonisers, even though they looked “African”.

Of course at various times there were large African nations in the region, that took over other areas in what could be called “colonisation”. Again this was over by the time of the Scramble for Africa. The most famous example was the kingdom of Dahoumey, which became Benin, but was at one stage (I think) much larger. Much of its power came from trading slaves with European nations so it waned when the slave trade was abolished.

Although other European nations did not end up actually controlling any of West Africa, some of them were still “involved” in the colonisation of West Africa in that they negotiated for these territories and also brokered negotiations between the major powers. The main conference that started this whole Scramble For Africa was the **Berlin Conference** of 1884/1885, which included 14 nations (see [The Berlin Conference](#)), and was convened by German chancellor Otto von Bismarck.

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How did Asian countries help in the colonisation of Africa?

Is Africa the only place where colonisation occurred?

What are the factors that contribute to the colonization of Africa?

What is the summary of colonization in West Africa?

What measures could Africa have taken to avoid being colonized?

[Emmanuel-Francis Nwaolisa Ogamegbunam](#)

[I am the West African History Guy 2y](#)

Nothing. After the world-wars, the Europeans were different, less Darwinian. Now consider that even in that changed atmosphere, in Algeria, Kenya, the Lusophone colonies and the Southern African colonies, despite international condemnation, the support of the leading Communist powers, easily monetized resources, widespread small arms, the presence of vulnerable Europeans and millions of Africans with western-style military training, it took hundreds of thousands dead, on both sides, and the collapse or near-collapse of governments in Europe for them to free their colonies. In the 19th-century, absent those constraints and with a population more accepting of total war, it'd be wiser to give them what they wanted and pretend it was your idea all along. Be like Lesotho and Swaziland.

The only people that stood a chance were those with climates not suited to colonies. Hypothetically, with well-drilled and well-armed armies, some debt, but not so much that you default, and by cracking down on the slave-trade, you'd survive the scramble. Just remember, don't humiliate the Europeans and if they ask for parts of your territory to smooth off their conquered borders or advantages for their traders, sign before the ink is dry. Be like Menelik II.

The key strategic point is simple: Europeans could burn African capitals, Africans could not do the reverse. The one true deterrent was the ability to prevent naval bombardments and to prevent forced landings. Without that, bloody resistance would not avert European victory even if it took decades, which it actually did for all the colonies.

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Hamid

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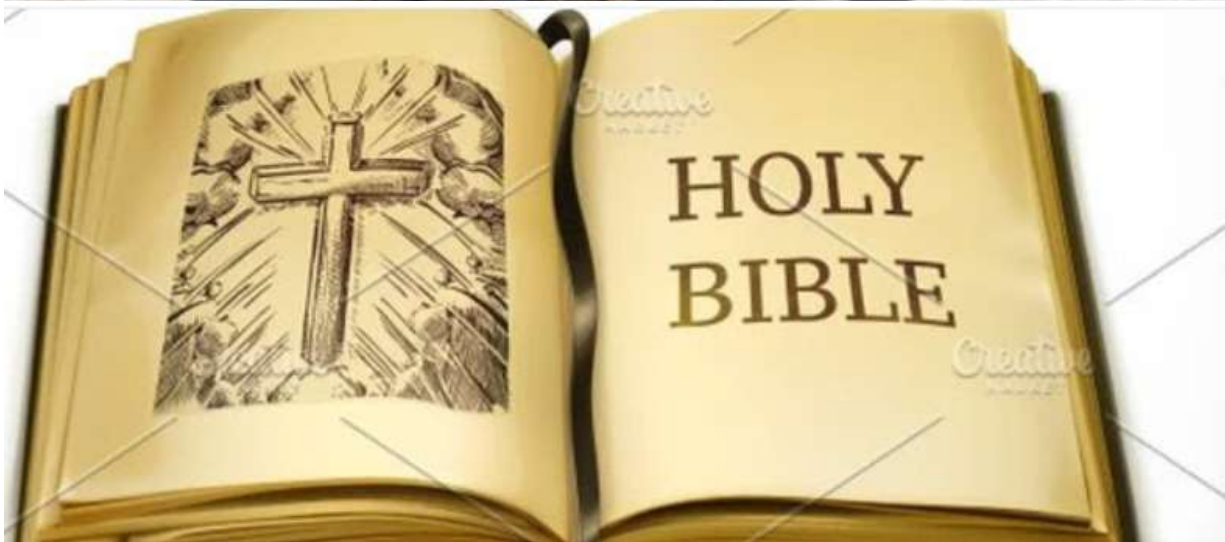
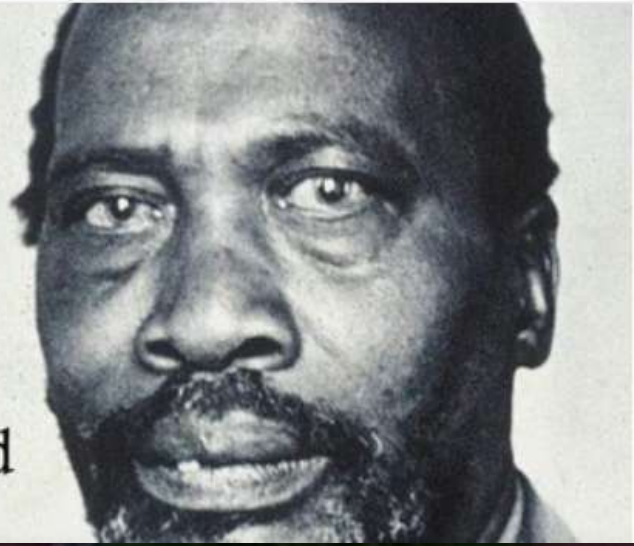
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Passionate about History, mainly WWII and Algerian War. [6mo](#)

Mainly these 2 tools :



had the land and the missionaries had the Bible. They taught us how to pray with our eyes closed. When we opened them, they had the land and we had



A quote from former Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta :



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Why was Africa undeveloped before colonization?

What were the negative effects of colonization in Africa?

Why was it easy to colonize Africa?

Salama Afro

It was not easy - nobody likes to be colonised. In many places colonisers faced fierce resistance from well established armies. Think Shaka Zulu, Mekatilili and Queen Nzinga.

Three factors I can think of:

Africans are generally welcoming and kind to strangers. The sly colonisers took advantage of this and before long, the court jesters had become masters.

Two: Divide and rule - pitch one tribe or community against another while you control them - happens to date. Serious division between Anglophones, Francophones, Lusophones, Arabized North to the extent that the so called African Union is just a facade.

Three: Fire power - The coloniser had far better weapons - guns vs spears and swords.

Talk of karma being a bitch though..no.3. Africans fought in the World War for their respective colonies. It was these soldiers that came back to agitate for freedom - after all they had seen their white masters die in the field like flies.

It brought a new realization that the bullets not only worked on Africans but could kill white skinned people who behaved like demi-gods back in colonial Africa.

Then the dominos started to fall. From Ghana to Angola to South Africa. VIVA AFRICA!

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Why was Africa undeveloped before colonization?

[Matt Riggsby](#)

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MA Archaeology, Boston UniversityUpvoted by

[Perry White](#)

, M.A. History & Canadian Studies, York University (1999) and

[Martin](#)

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Africa, even sub-Saharan Africa, was not undeveloped before colonialism. There were cities along the east coast of Africa as far south as Madagascar by the eight century AD. Here's part of a mosque predating the colonial period.



There was a series of empires rising and falling in West Africa over the centuries. Here's the grand mosque at Timbuktu, the largest earthen building in the world.



And there were kingdoms for the Portuguese to trade with and send missionaries to as far south as the Congo by the later Middle Ages, and cities in the interior by that time like Great Zimbabwe, which now exists only as ruins.



All of these places were hooked into international trade networks. Great Zimbabwe and the western empires like Mali and Songhai were important sources of gold, ultimately supplying most of the Old World. Products from the African interior passed up the Nile into Egypt or through the Swahili cities on the east coast and from there to places like India and China. Timbuktu was famous for some centuries as a center of learning. So all of that stuff you mention, like political systems, shops, architecture, trade, and so on? They had that over most of the continent. Hunter-gatherers and lightly developed agriculturalist societies still survived, but mostly in the deep interior, in undesirable land (the San bushmen, for example, live in a desert), and on the southern end of the continent.

Now, was Africa *less* developed than, say, Europe or China? Sure. But it was far more developed than many people know.

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Why was there no written language in sub-Saharan Africa?

If Africa is poor and backward because of colonialism, why is Ethiopia also poor and backward although it was never colonised?

Was Africa a violent continent before the colonization?

Why does there seem to be a lack of major African inventions?

Why is Africa so poor?

Was the European colonization of Africa for the benefit of Africans or Europeans?

Why did Europe dominate the world?

Why has Africa's population been historically low compared to Asia and Europe?

[When did humans decide to wear clothes to cover their private parts?](#)

[Eric Orthwein](#)

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I'm not sure we can answer this question precisely. But let's try to reason:

I see **3 major reasons** for the "institution" of the cache-sex:

1: moral reason: I don't believe it, because in the 20th century (and perhaps still today) we found tribes (Africa, Borneo, Amazonia, etc.) where nudity was still customary and did not seem shocking anyone was normal, notwithstanding the presence of spirituality or pre-religions, devotional and sacrificial acts.

2. climatic reason: this is the most plausible. From the moment when Homo-sapiens left its African cradle to go up to Europe - by two waves located around -90,000 years and -60,000 years (the dates may change according to scientific advances) - the climatic conditions less conditions than in Africa probably encouraged migrants to this new **adaptation** .

3. practical reason: or reason of convenience, this reason also holds water. Running, climbing trees, tinkering, beating your balls in the air — it's not easy... As for the woman's sex, imagine a sudden onset of menses at mealtimes... So this practical or convenience reason is also reasonable than the climatic reason, why not also the association of the two.

And if these two reasons prevail, we must then speak of "protector-sex," as the term "hide-sex" refers to a moral connotation by the use of the word "hide." As for a precise date of the founding act of the sex protector (was it a Tuesday or in winter...), I fear that we cannot answer or give back to the carbon 14 which, even under torture, turns out to be powerless to meet the challenge.







Similar questions

Did the Romans have the same embarrassment about showing their private parts as Westerners do today?

If all men were erased from Earth, do you think women would still wear tight clothes and show off their cleavage?

If humans started out as apes and evolved to become intelligent and civilized, why are there still apes that haven't evolved at all?

Currently, many men wax, wear very tight clothes etc. Do you think this is a gradual shift towards the feminization of society?

When did we start wearing underwear?

Why do people like to wear branded clothes, especially when the logo is visible?

Is it pleasant for women to wear a thong?

Have you ever taken your clothes off in public? Why ?

Do "scum" tarnish the image of clothing brands when they wear them?

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Why do people find communism so terrifying as an idea?

Jimmy May

American citizen and patriot.[4y](#)

Well, I can tell you why I find Communism terrifying.

Communism is a movement to have the people seize the means of production, to produce what is needed by society so that it can be evenly distributed among the people so as eliminate suffering and poverty and yada yada yada. It sounds very nice and all, until you consider what the means of production actually are.

See, Marxists seem to make the fatal flaw of believing that the means of production are tools. Machinery, factories, automobiles, trains, planes and etc. These are not the means of production, and they likely never will be.

Do you want to see my means of production? You ready to see them?



My hands (I just got home from work, so they're a little dirty.) . I am my means of production. As of right now, I might use by boss' machines and materials, but if I and my co-workers weren't there, those machines, whether they be the 100 ton press, the half a million dollar Laser CNC, the welders and grinders and etc, would do nothing. There would be nothing produced.

You are your means of production. Don't you possess yourself? if you don't have to report to a master, then you have as much means of production as you can possess without enslaving others.

This doesn't mean that everybody has the same means of production. I'm quite good at making things, especially if I'm making something out of metal. I'm a metalworker, after all. But ask me to write a program? Nah, nope. That's not happening.

Anyways, Communism is wrong out the gates. It posits that the people need to seize the means of production, but incorrectly identifies the means of production as stuff.

But this goes even worse. Because the solution to the non-problem that is proposed, is to tear down what others have built, demand from those who are capable to work to their greatest capabilities, while only meeting their needs.

This is insane. For example, while I love what I do, I'm often working in temperatures of 110 or more, while wearing a leather coat covering shoulder to knee. I have been set on fire, sometimes things explode, there's often a significant fall risk, I have steel soled boots because of how many sharp things try to get into my feet, things are trying to crush my hands all the damn time.

Why would I put up with any of this for my bare needs? I can meet my bare needs with a 9 to 5 call center job four days a week.

I wouldn't, and neither will anybody else. The huge number of systems that I and people like me keep running will break down. So the solution?

For all intents and purposes enslave those who are capable and force them to work 60 to 70 hours a week in hot and dangerous situations for the promise of three hot meals and a government issued house.

A promise, by the way, that all previous attempts at communism have consistently failed to honor.

Communism is terrifying, because it is a fundamentally flawed philosophy based off a flawed premise that aims to achieve an immoral goal, while ignoring human behavior. That by itself wouldn't be so bad if there weren't so many people trying to force it onto the real world.

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Why does the U.S. fear communism so much?

What is the difference between Soviet Communism, Chinese Communism and Vietnamese Communism?

Why did people fear communism? What specifically is it that people feared? Is socialism really that bad?

Why is communism still feared today?

Why do so many people still believe in Communism?

Michael B.

Programmer at A Healthcare Company2y

Originally Answered: [Why do some people still support communist ideas?](#)

They're optimists.

You take a look at the world around you, and it's obvious there are problems. Each day the rich get richer, and the poor get poorer. Slavery never really went away, it just got rebranded. Kids with college degrees are in debt well into their 30s. The middle class is shrinking. And the US has spent 20 solid years at war.

Communism offers a solution. A simple solution. An appealing solution. What if we all just took the money from the rich and gave it to the poor? What if we, the people, the real people of this country all worked together for the greater good? What if rather than being driven by greed, we all worked to the best of our abilities and received according to our needs?

It's a really appealing solution. It's never worked. Not a single time in history. But there's a certain kind of idealist that is convinced that this time will be different. That this time the revolution will succeed. That deep down people just need to be shown the way, and the problems of greed and sloth will be solved.

[Alexander Finnegan](#)

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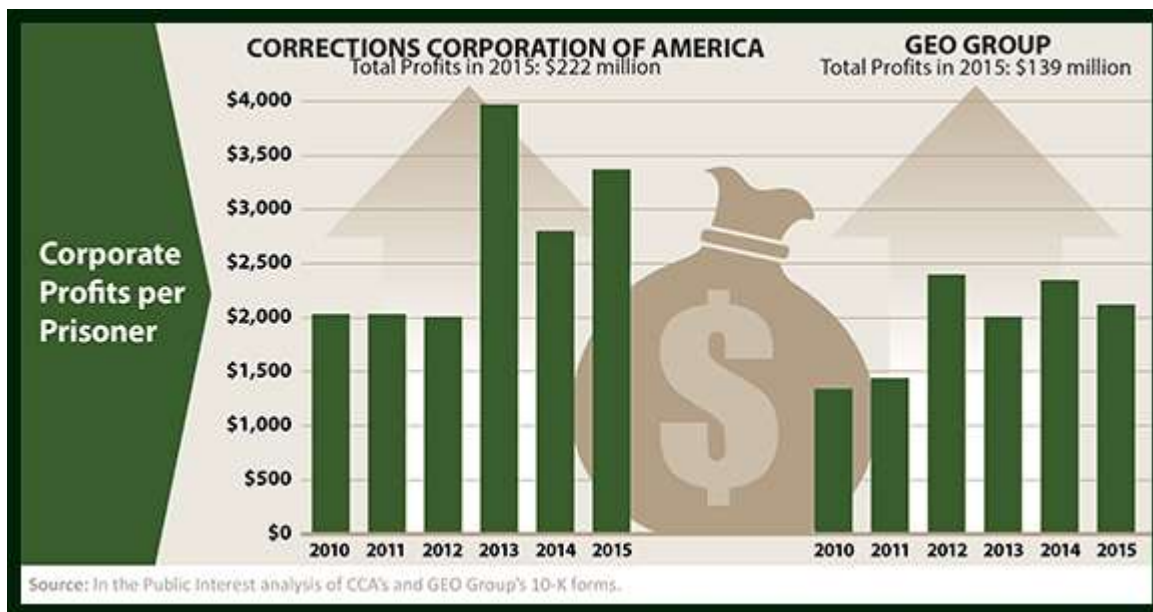
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J.D. Law, Marxist-Leninist [3y](#)

Originally Answered: [Why do some people still support communist ideas?](#)

- 1. Because property should not be put before people.*

2. Because there is a better way than being a wage slave while the rich get even richer.



Because putting people in prison shouldn't be profitable to anyone.

Because there is more than being the slave of the military industrial complex, the rich, and the bourgeoisie.

Because human beings aren't meant to become cogs in a machine, slaving away all day without making a living wage. At least normal slaves didn't have to worry about homelessness and hunger. We can't say that about

modern day wage slaves, slavishly dependent upon the “job creators” to be kind to them—and then send the factory overseas.

Because the capitalist exploiters own the government and then use the law to enrich themselves further. Only a dictatorship of the proletariat can smash the boot on the necks of the workers.

RelatedAnswer

[Why do so many people still believe in Communism?](#)

Dima Vorobiev

[Follow](#) Former Soviet propaganda executive [4y](#)

Originally Answered: [Why is communism still popular?](#)

Communism is not popular right now. But it will linger on as long as humanity exists, and may get a revival some time.

Communism is part of what we are.

We people are designed and born as ultimate decision-making machines. We are hardwired to find ourselves in a situation of choice every waking moment, and we always, always look for alternatives. Stand up right now, or sleep another half hour? Cooked or scrambled? Spend or save? Dems or reps?

We are also lazy. (I like to think about my laziness as energy efficiency). We like to collapse several decisions into one decision. We love hacks, shortcuts and lotteries.

There are people who find ways of collapsing all possible and impossible decisions into one grand decision. We call them prophets. These guys are very hard to find, but they are just awesome. We pray to them, and build churches to them because they make everything hard and confusing into something simple.

We always lived with inequality and injustice around us. We find it natural, but it doesn't help. What can we do about it? Modern times have robbed us of religion, and we can no longer satisfy ourselves with the Grand Alternative of eternal bliss on the other side.

We had to find another kind of prophets. And they arrived.

Their point is simple:

- Inequality and injustice CAN be eradicated once and for all
- The ONLY way to do it is subjugation of human egoism through abolition of its embodiment: private property
- It's doable if we all are prepared to do ANYTHING to get there

The new Grand Decision filled the void left by religion. It has all the right components to feed off our insecurities, worries and dissatisfactions. It gives everyone common purpose, it rectifies our anger and envy, and it gives us the sense of belonging.

No incision in our bodies, no law, no enlightenment can help us get rid of it. It's in our genes.

Communism comes back, be assured of it.

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[Robert Leo](#)

B.A. in Political Science (college minor) & History (college major), University of Central Florida (Graduated 2013)[Updated 10mo](#)

Originally Answered: [Is successful communism possible?](#)

Of course it has. A lot of socialist/communist countries have been successful. An important question to ask yourself is, “successful for who?”

Communism has been successful in the eyes of working class and poor people, not in the eyes of the rich. Although it has been successful, a few factors have made it especially hard for communism to reach its full potential.

1. Communism is international. Without a majority of the world's economies operating under a socialist system, it will be difficult to run an economy based on “people over profit” as socialism tries to do.
2. Imperialism. This is probably the single biggest factor in preventing socialism from reaching its full potential. Throughout history, when a socialist revolution succeeds and the working class takes control of the government, the capitalist world intervenes with war. The U.S.A. has done this time and time again, Chile, Vietnam, Korea, Laos, Somalia, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Colombia, Venezuela just to name a few. Even when countries have successfully fought back against the U.S. war machine, they remain under economic attack i.e. sanctions (see Cuba, and Venezuela).
3. A final impediment to people viewing communism as being successful is poverty. Many critics of communism criticize it because most countries where revolutions have occurred have been poor. Poverty has nothing to do with the communist system! Poverty existed *before* the revolution, communism didn't cause it. What socialism does is start the transition out of poverty.

Now, you're probably wondering how communism has been successful for the poor and working class. I'll give you a couple of examples.

1. Thomas Sankara in Burkina Faso (President from: 1983–1987) Assassinated in a plot by the CIA.



- “He vaccinated 2.5 million children against meningitis, yellow fever and measles in a matter of weeks.
- He initiated a nation-wide literacy campaign, increasing the literacy rate from 13% in 1983 to 73% in 1987.
- He planted over 10 million trees to prevent desertification
- He built roads and a railway to tie the nation together, without foreign aid
- He appointed females to high governmental positions, encouraged them to work, recruited them into the military, and granted pregnancy leave during education.
- He outlawed female genital mutilation, forced marriages and polygamy in support of Women's rights
- He sold off the government fleet of Mercedes cars and made the Renault 5 (the cheapest car sold in Burkina Faso at that time) the official service car of the ministers.
- He reduced the salaries of all public servants, including his own, and forbade the use of government chauffeurs and 1st class airline tickets.

- In Ouagadougou, Sankara converted the army's provisioning store into a state-owned supermarket open to everyone (the first supermarket in the country).
 - He forced civil servants to pay one month's salary to public projects."
 - Information taken from [Facts about Thomas Sankara in Burkina Faso | Africa Facts](#)
1. Cuba: 1959-Present. Achievements despite a 60 year U.S. blockade.



- "Cuba provides free health care for its people. As a result, [life expectancy](#) for Cubans (79.13 years) is higher than for Americans (78.64 years).
- There are 23 medical schools on the island, meaning Cuba has the [highest doctor-to-resident ratio](#) in the world (1:155).
- Skilled doctors are sent to countries where they're needed, such as El Salvador, Haiti, Venezuela, and even the US.
- Cuba spends 10% of its entire national budget on [education](#). As a result, education is free for the whole population at all levels of advancement (including university tuition). School uniforms and meals are also free.
- The Cuban [literacy rate](#) for over 15's is 99.8%. This is higher than in America (99.0%).
- Class sizes in primary schools are kept below 25. Secondary schools have around 15 per class. A majority of teachers have more than 5 years of university education."
- Information taken from: [The Benefits of Socialism in Cuba](#)
- Everyone also has a home, food, and water.

Hopefully this gives you some food for thought.

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What is the difference between socialism and communism?

What is the goal of communism?

Has there ever been a true communist country?

What's your thought on the Arab Israeli new diplomatic ties (Morocco, UAE, etc.)? What would you say to Algeria? Since it's a country that is very pro Palestine. Do you even consider them as potential good partners or do you trust them (Algeria)?

Ben Allen

Lived in Israel [Apr 6](#)

Let's parse this out!

What's your thought on the Arab Israeli new diplomatic ties (Morocco, UAE, etc.)?

They say a picture is worth a thousand words:



A promising start. (Pic Source: [Yonatan Gonen on LinkedIn](#))

What would you say to Algeria? Since it's a country that is very pro Palestine. Do you even consider them as potential good partners or do you trust them (Algeria)?

Algeria is, basically, a failed state. If it ever collectively comes to its senses and wants a better life for its people, Israel can help. Alas, I cannot see this happening soon. The suffering of the people of Algeria appears doomed to continue.

In the meanwhile, the rest of us have a lot of peace, prosperity and better lives for our people to catch up on.

Related Links

[What next Arab country would normalize ties with Israel after UAE, Bahrain, Sudan and recently Morocco? Would it be Lebanon, Algeria or Saudi?](#)

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[Israel: Are there Israeli Arabs who are proud to be Israelis?](#)

[If Israel is such a bad place, then why do 55% of Arabs in Israel say they are "proud" of Israel, and why do 72% of them believe Palestinian Arabs should join Israel instead of having a separate government?](#)

What do you think of the peace agreement between Israel and the UAE?

After the UAE, which Arab country will be the next to normalize relations with Israel?

Why does Morocco has the best relationship to Israel unlike any other major Muslim country (specially Algeria)?

The speed at which Israel has cemented ties with several Arab governments since the country formalized diplomatic relations with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, will it re-established the relations with Morocco, and improve them with Sudan?

As an Israeli, would you ever consider marrying an Arab?

What do people of UAE (especially Arabs) think about new diplomatic ties between Israel and UAE? Will you guys

I heard that an Arab history professor fired a black guy from the class because the black guy said something about ancient Arabs being black. What's the problem?

Carlo Nazareno

[Follow](#)

Studies Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics & History, Philosophy, Linguistics at University of San Carlos - Cebu (Expected 2024)[Updated 1y](#)

*The Black Guy has a problem. Ancient Arabs are not black, nor they have ever been black. Just because we all came from Africa, does not mean our skin color can be automatically classified as **BLACK**. Today, when you refer to a black person it is usually pin-pointed to the Sub-Saharan African peoples, and for a good reason.*



And these are the Africans who live above the Sahara.

This is the map of where Arab people live or lived.

Edit:

6 May 2021 — this is my fastest upvote rate. This means I wrote accurate information. Thank you so much.

8 May 2021:

I see some people who disagree, but thankfully they did it in a professional manner. Thanks for being courteous. I respect that.

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[Why do Arabs and Eurocentrists seriously argue that the Moors weren't black even though their ancestors described and portrayed them as black?](#)

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Why are Black Africans so anti-Arab Africans?

[Tarig Mahmoud](#)

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This is a very complex question. The answers should be expected from Arabs. For many centuries Africans have been struggling from negative stereotypes by Arabs.

Most Arabs see themselves superior to most races. However, they always try to deny that fact. They go around Islam has called for equality. But all Muslims know even from early days of Islam, more than fifteen centuries ago, black Muslims were treated so badly. Not only black Muslims but also Muslims from other non-Arabic races have suffered from the Arabs' superior complexity.

The situation has not changed significantly since then. In most if not all Arab countries, blacks are still treated so badly. This has led to many civil conflicts in Africa and many Arab countries such as Sudan, Mauritania and Tanzania.

Although, Black African had been also treated unfairly by few Europeans, it is the Western civilisation which has brought firm recognition of the black suffering. Slaves were freed and the whole industry was banned and fiercely enforced by Britain.

Until Arabs recognise their unjust views against Africans and try to rectify, they (Arabs) should not expect any respect from Black Africans.

Related Answer

Why are Black Africans so anti-Arab Africans?

[Idy Udofa](#)

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Your observation is spot on, It is also anti-Islam.

Islam is incompatible with the african way of life, so is the Arab culture incompatible with the african culture/ tradition.

There was even the zanzibar genocide where arabs were massacred and expelled from Zanzibar

[Africa's 'forgotten genocide' marks its 50 anniversary: Revisiting the Zanzibar revolution](#)

In angola, the people feel uneasy about the presence of Islam

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-37316749Szgu2nFw>

[Migrants from west Africa being 'sold in Libyan slave markets'](#)

Its due to their experience , it may come from the Muslim vs Christian Rivalry, It could also be due to the fact that Islam/Arab tradition is a closed society. They are open to having muslim converts, but not open to them leaving, they are open to marrying christians, but are opposed to Christians marrying a muslim woman

Its also due to colonisation, so Africans on the continent share the same religious views about their colonial leader. In southern AFrica the Arabs are 'well behaved' due to them being outnumbered.

Related Answer

Why are Black Africans so anti-Arab Africans?

[Eelathin Maagan](#)

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Studied at Paris West University Nanterre La Defense (Graduated 2020) [Updated 4y](#)

Living in France where there is a very big black african community and north african arab community I never saw a black person racist toward an NA arab amongst the people of my age and of my generation.

But I saw the contrary, I saw racism from arab toward blacks, calling them ‘kerlouche’ (which means black/nigger). Arabs are ok to be friends with black people but they are against mixing with black people, against relationships with black people.

This kind of racism exist a lot amongst the older generation between the two communities (whether muslim or christian) but in the young generation I saw a lot of racism from arab toward black who, i think, are more open minded. The only black people that I saw that are against mixing are the black supremacists. But the new generations amongst the two communities became more tolerant.

Ps : I’m not against anybody, I’ve lived amongst the Algerian, Malian, Senegalese, Morroccan... community from my childhood. I just tried to expose my view. Peace !

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[*Why don't we colonize Africa again? We have power. Why can't we?*](#)

[**Yome Agu**](#)

.

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Former Council Member at Andromeda Council Intelligence (1900–2012)[Thu](#)

You can try but I can tell you the millions of Africans in Europe will destroy your continent from the inside before you will even be able to do real damage on the African continent.

So, I dare Europe to try to colonise Africa again the only continent that would be colonised is Europe.

Africans attack on the inside in the form of domestic terrorism and Africans on the outside close in.

Don't underestimate Africans, the Ethiopians/Somalis were able to defeat Europeans who had guns with spears.

You don't actually want to be faced with Africa's passionate wrath.

So, do you want to rethink before you spout nonsense?



Edit: Like, I said don't underestimate African regardless if these terrorist African get arrested they'll be a good distraction for the continent to attack or go on the defensive.

Also, don't bring up corruption because regardless of corruption our governments will not allow you to come over and slaughter us. They allow the EU/NATO to slaughter our economy and standard of living but they wouldn't allow a genocide to happen.

[Did the slaves fight back during the transatlantic slave trade?](#)

[Christopher Bowers](#)

[Follow](#)

Studies the history of slavery in the Western Hemisphere [Updated 1y](#)

Yes, they did.

The Slave Voyages database has records of some 30 slave ships that were successfully seized by the enslaved Africans aboard.



It has records of quite a few others that did not succeed.

Nearly all of the *successful* slave ship revolts seem to have occurred shortly after embarkation, while the ship was still in African waters. I'm not entirely sure why that was, but I suspect this is when the captive cargo was not yet too beaten down by the journey, and the crew was still working the flaws out of their security procedures.



The risk was great enough that it materially affected slave ship design. For example, here is the French slave ship Aurore in the late 18th Century.



Notice the big wooden thing bulging out to the sides, with spikes all over it? That was a wall to separate the portion of the deck where slaves were brought up, from the portion where the ship itself was controlled. You can also get a good view of it on this excellent graphic...



Edit 16 May: This research by historian Rebecca Hall looks fascinating - [Secret history: the warrior women who fought their enslavers — The Guardian](#). It discusses, among other examples, that key roles that enslaved women aboard ships appear to have played in instigating rebellion. Using the same database of documents I've referred to in my answer, Hall found that slave ship rebellions were most common on vessels carrying higher percentages of female slaves.

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The African you never see in the news

Yussif Issah Oyen

OTC Drugs Seller at Pharmaceuticals (2013–present)[Jun 7](#)

By now, we already know that the second image is a Single story propaganda by the west to keep Africa's reputation looking inferior through the single Narrative. Both images can represent Africa, with the majority representation of Africa being the first image, but the western media tells the single story of the second image..

Just the power of western media and how it misleads its own people.

#iloveafrica #myroots #myhome #myheritage #Africa #motherland



[Levi](#)

· [Jun 19](#)

I used to think this was not true, until I got on a popular American chat website called Omegle, a kid popped up who said he was 14yrs old. I am 24 so we started talking, I asked him about where he thought I was from, He said Africa, then I proceeded to ask him about the things taught in his school about Africa, the second image is how he described his entire curriculum to me.

I was baffled, at that point my pc camera was off, then I decided to turn it on, when he saw me and the light in my room, the water bottle in my hand which he thought we don't have water, he got the shock of his life.

I was so disappointed by his reaction, and I could not feel anything but sorry for his false indoctrination. It wasn't his fault.

Mansa Musa's vast fortune was based on slavery in West Africa, which proves that slavery harative enterprise throughout human history. Do you agree or disagree?

I am a descendant of Slaves.

[Supermodelsonya](#)

[Mar 23](#)

Disagree.

Why?

Because this question is an example of someone taking a premise and leaping to an illogical conclusion. One can come to many conclusions about Mansa Musa but not that “slavery must have been a lucrative enterprise, look at Mansa Musa.”

First, the idea that you can get labor from someone for free* would make slavery lucrative on its face. Not having to pay labor costs would make any enterprise lucrative. We don't need Mansa Musa to prove that. Just see that since slavery still exists, shows how lucrative it is despite everyone knowing that it's completely wrong to do.



No no no... Google! Don't write that down! Erase it! Bad idea!

Mansa Musa didn't make the majority of his fortune on slaves, but the gold that was in the territory that he controlled.



He was reportedly worth \$400 billion, a staggering amount of money even today. He made that fortune trading gold and salt. These are details that can be found in seconds.

**of course you have to pay for the upkeep of your slaves....*

Related Links

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[Why don't we colonize Africa again? We have power. Why can't we?](#)

[Mr Nancy aka Allen](#)

Knowledgeable In African and African Diaspora History: [Thu](#)

Actually you can't , not without the corporation of Africans themselves, because what you failed to understand is, it was Africans who did the heavy lifting in the first attempt , plus keep in mind that while Africans are still out gunned generally, they can do massive damage, but most importantly, Africans are in your cities, ever heard of asymmetrical

warfare aka terrorism ? and think about how long colonization actually lasted, 75yrs tops , because the locals became very unruly and started shooting back as well as agitating , so pretty pls move on with your fantasies.

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Will Islam eventually die?

[By Anonymous](#)

[2y](#)

Yes Islam will die in 2050 for sure. At least 50% of Population of Muslims will 100% be leaving Islam by 2050 making Islam the weakest religion. This is sure to happen since several Arabs are leaving Islam. Most of them wish to remain Atheist and some idiots are embracing other religions especially Christianity(which itself is another fake religion).

Muhammad himself said in Hadis that Islam will die and will run back to Madinah where it originated the way a snake runs into its hole. Yes Islam was born in Medinah and not in Mecca. Historically Madinah is where Muhammad started his Islamic mission when Arabs of Mecca persecuted Muhammad. Muhammad later seized Kaaba and Mecca by sword.

Fools always think that Islam is synonymous to Muhammad but they are wrong because they are idiots. Muhammad might be the founder but Pillars of Islam are 4.

Abu Bakar

Uthman

Waraqa Ibn Noefl (Nestorian Christian)

Aisha Bint Abu Bakar

In fact Islam itself has no meaning without these 4 figures. If a Muslim says I am lying actually he is deluding himself. Islam is actually fabricated by Nestorian Christian and his sister who was Muhammad's wife Khadijah.

Islam is the most deadliest and deceptive religion on the planet. Islam is a Political Mafia created by Muhammad ibn Abdullah, Aisha, Abu Bakar, Uthman along with Khadijah bint Khwalid and Waraqa Ibn Noe'el.

Islam will soon die. Let's all pray Islam will soon Die

When will Islam die in Turkey?

[Timur Çelebi](#)

.

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Lives in TurkeyUpvoted by

[Muneeb Asad](#)

, studies at The University of Texas at Dallas (2023)[4y](#)

It likely won't. And I truly hope it never does.

I am saying this as a half-Greek, Orthodox Christian. As a religious and ethnic minority of Turkey, I *don't* want Islam to die out here.

Why? Because Islam is an inseparable part of Turkish Culture in my opinion. It has influenced my country's values, morals, and ideals.

Furthermore, I fervently believe that Islamic ideology can be used as an **antidote** against racial/ethnic nationalism. Don't get me wrong: I **don't** want a theocracy or any of that nonsense. Religion should stay out of politics no matter what. But I believe *moderate* Islamic faith in general is a positive for Turkey. Not a negative. Let me put it this way: as a half Greek, the **only** people I have ever faced racism from in Turkey are Nationalists. Not devout Muslims.

I **fully** agree with what Malcolm X says in this quote:

“There are Muslims of all colors and ranks here in Mecca from all parts of this earth,” he wrote.

“During the past seven days of this holy pilgrimage, while undergoing the rituals of the hajj [pilgrimage], I have eaten from the same plate, drank from the same glass, slept on the same bed or rug, while praying to the same God—not only with some of this earth's most powerful kings, cabinet members, potentates and other forms of political and religious rulers—but also with fellow -

Muslims whose skin was the whitest of white, whose eyes were the bluest of blue, and whose hair was the blondest of blond—yet it was the first time in my life that I didn't see them as 'white' men. "Their belief in the Oneness of God (Allah) had actually removed the 'white' from their minds, which automatically their attitude and behavior toward people of other colors. Their belief in the Oneness of God has actually made them so different from American whites, their outer physical characteristics played no part at all in my mind during all my close associations with them."

[Malcolm X Pleased By Whites' Attitude On Trip to Mecca](#)

This is the unifying power of Islam (at least, ideally). As an ethnic minority of Turkey, I'm sure you can understand why I would support this kind of approach to religion. Of course, there are *some* Turks who have tried to combine Turkish Nationalism with Islamism; obviously I'm against that.

But, again, if you are talking about a general presence of moderate Islamic faith, then I think that is definitely a boon for Turkey. Like I said, I sincerely hope that never dies out. If anything, I am *much* more concerned by *Turkish Nationalism*. After all, I've never been called a "degenerated half breed" by Imams. Only "Grey Wolf" type Nationalists.

Peace...

When will Islam die in Turkey?

Theology, history, and philosophy enthusiasts. [4y](#)

Why should it?

The westerners have drilled this image that somehow Turkey's history started from Ataturk, when in reality, the glory days of Ottoman empire were during a time when Islam was being practiced. This new "wanna be" generation in Turkey are only adopting atheism and agnostic beliefs due to wanting to be considered European and westerners so bad.

They somehow feel that secularism is good and that is it. Why? What good has the secular party done so far? The only thing they achieved was banning the Hijab, not hiring religious people in offices, changing of the Azan, etc. This is what they did back in the time of Ataturk.

To answer the question, I do not believe Islam will die in Turkey. The only reason on Quora you see more and more people advocating for this, are simply because they are more vocal. They want it to happen. But I can tell you that there is no way Turkey, a country that of which entire 622 years worth of history is based on Islam, will let Islam die off.

To the Turks that are on here, please. Stop replicating what western society has taught. The only reason most of us live in western countries is due to the problems the "Eastern" countries have.

And these problems are not a result of Islam, they are a result of corruption. Do not confuse Islam with what is going on in much of the Muslim world. Your history started way back, not after Atatürk.

When will Islam die in Turkey?

Devian Tsun Theology, history, and philosophy enthusiasts.

Not soon enough obviously :). Many people in Turkey are not muslims but are registered automatically like that. Many people like me are actually non-believers (atheists). But in everybody's id cards (in the chip of the card) and in the system you are automatically registered as muslim. Unless you go to court to protest and request a change of the data. Many people like me don't prefer to go through all that process. Also this change can diminish your opportunities in state jobs. Hence the reason why Turkey seems 99% muslim. Coming back to the original question. Religions do die, religions become mythologies. You just need 3–5 thousand years :). Nobody believes in Marduk or Tiamat or Amon Ra or Zeus etc anymore. Islam is even a younger religion than christianity and it seems like they need few thousand years more to become mythologies or stories :). If you speak about weakening of religion that is steadily and unavoidably happening in all the world. People are getting more educated, more aware of everything. Also in Turkey even though Erdogan and his party are heavy islamists and they were pushing hard in every direction to make people more religious for last 20 years, they have not been so successful. Half of the population still wants him just to disappear in thin air. Of course unfortunately he has many followers too. And unfortunately with help from EU he imported to Turkey millions of refugees whom he plans to use as a muslim force in Turkey I guess (EU is paying money to him so he will keep them in Turkey and out of EU). Maybe even he will use them as voters for him. Nevertheless, in short, islam in Turkey is not 99% strong, there are many non-believers and the religion is slowly but steadily fading away but I don't think drastic changes will happen (religionwise) in the immediate decade. But it will eventually :), look at human history, people were killing each other for other religions but now they are all stories. And when that happens then people like me and their children will be able to sleep without being awoken at 0400 every morning by a man shouting with his crackled-distorted voice, from the Mosque's low quality sound system with volume turned on so much that is distorted. So then I will not be like 'WTF! close the window! :)'.

Was this an answer to your question? I don't know :). I was going to write a simple answer actually :). Sorry.

It will diminish in 50 years :) and will mostly die in 100 years there you go :).

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Is shrimp halal or haram?

Sharon Wes

Studied Business Management [Updated Sun](#)

Shrimp is a creature that lives in the water all its life. If it is taken out of the water for more than a few minutes, it dies.

Islamically, everything that lives solely in the water is halal. To take it a step further, shrimp also falls under the category of creatures that are not naturally predators, making them even more halal.

It is highly recommended to “devein” the shrimp, or clean out its poop from its veins, before eating it. Just a tip.



Edit:

For the benefit of those calling my answer simply uneducated, I will provide the pure Quran and Hadith sources, free from bias of any Islamic sect. Generally, all fish are lawful unless they cross a separate prohibition.

The Quran says:

“Lawful to you is (the pursuit of) water-game and its use for food - for the benefit of yourselves and those who travel...”
[al-Maidah 5:96]

The Hadith against eating predators narrated by al Bukhari and Muslim says:

“Allah’ s Prophet has forbidden the meat of beasts having fangs. ”

The Quran verse 4:29 against eating poisonous fish says:

“And do not kill yourselves. ”

The Hadith showing that *fish* is a larger category than just the Old Testament “fins and scales” description:

“Sayyiduna Jabir ibn Abd Allah (Allah be pleased with him) said: “The Messenger of Allah (Allah bless him & give him peace) sent troops to the sea-coast and appointed Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah (Allah be pleased with him) as their commander, and they were 300 (men). We set out, and we had covered some distance on the way, when our journey-food and provision ran short. So Abu Ubayda ordered that all the food present with the troops be collected, and it was collected. Our journey-food was dates, and Abu Ubayda kept on giving us our daily share from it little by little until it decreased to such an extent that we did not receive except a date each. I (Jabir) asked: “How did you survive on one date?” He said: “We came to know its value when even that finished.” Jabir added: “Then we reached the sea (coast) where we found a **fish** like a small mountain. The people (i.e. troops) ate from it for 18 nights (i.e. days). Then Abu Ubayda ordered that two of its ribs be fixed on the ground (in the form of an arch) and that a she-camel be ridden and passed under them. So it passed under them without touching them.” (Sahih al-Bukhari, no: 4102, Kitab al-Maghazi)

The Bible and the Torah's authenticity are known to be highly contested to Muslims. If you wish to use the Old Testament rule of "fins and scales" as basis for ruling out 90% of fish from your diet, then that is your choice. I wish you the highest rewards for your devotion, Ameen.

2nd Edit:

Comments are being turned off due to unnecessary commentary against Islam. Fyi, this was not a question about the validity of Islam. It's about shrimp.

Related questions

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[Is lobster halal?](#)

Why is England called Great Britain?

Nadine Todd

Retired [2y](#)

Originally Answered: [Why is England called Great Britain?](#)

If you call England “Great Britain” then you’re making an error like calling the US “North America.”

Great Britain is an island. It’s a geographical term, not a country. It comprises the mainland portions of three smaller countries, England, Scotland and Wales.

If you include those countries’ various islands, and Northern Ireland which is about a fifth of the large island of Ireland, you now have the United Kingdom. Its full name is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. That’s the sovereign nation that England is a part of, and foreigners often call the UK “England” which really annoys the other three countries and isn’t appreciated in England either.

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[Why couldn't England conquer Ireland even during the time when it had](#)

How many years have passed since the actual humans appeared?

[Claire Jordan](#)

Degree in biology and folklore; programmer, shop owner, secretary on newspaper [Apr 6](#)

Since the current, mostly-hybrid population formed from the intermingling of *Homo sapiens* with sister groups such as Neanderthals and Denisovans, 40,000–65,000 years. Since the dawn of *Homo sapiens*, 310,000. Since the dawn of genus *Homo*, about 2.3 million years. Since the line leading to humans split from the line leading to chimps and bonobos, about 7 million years.

Related questions

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I heard a white African say they are more African than African-Americans. Is that true?

[Austin Lewis](#)

Studied Criminology, Sociology, Statistics (Graduated 2009)[6mo](#)

I mean, in that the white person from Africa (likely from South Africa or somewhere like Zimbabwe, where white people ran most of their farming until expropriation rolled through and fucked up their economy and agriculture) is more similar to the African than any African-American is, this is true.

How do you think a black guy living in Cincinnati, having never been to Africa once in his life, having never actually interacted with anything but weirdly stereotyped versions of the culture of any part of Africa (like Kwanzaa, for example, a horrific bastardization of a number of African cultural beliefs), is going to be more African than a person actually from there, whether from Capetown or Porto Novo?

Frankly, most people from Africa want little to do with African Americans when they come to America, and want them in their own countries even less. I've heard that from Sudanese, Congolese, Ghanaian, Nigerian, Nigerien, South African, Beninese, and a number of other Africans.

They'd be much happier talking with the white African from South Africa than the 'African' American.

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[Why don't Africans consider African-Americans true Africans?](#)

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[Since "African Americans" are 12-29% European on average does that mean "mixed" people born of African American and white descent are actually 60% or "mostly" white?](#)

[If I'm white, but born and raised in Africa, am I African American?](#)

[What's the difference between an African American and a black African? Are black people not always African American, and are Africans not always black?](#)

[Is it true that African Americans are not fully African and have some mixture of European to a certain extent? Is that why I see African Americans coming in different shades?](#)

[Why do most African Americans say they aren't African? Are they right?](#)

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Why did sub-Saharan African kingdoms not build trade fleets similar to Europeans?

John Biles

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Ph.D in History, University of Kansas (Graduated 2005) [1m](#)

The eastern coast of Africa had trading fleets for centuries.

The circular currents of the western coast defeated any naval tech less sophisticated than a caravel, but more importantly, Europe had nothing except gold and silver to offer Africans until the era of the caravel, and then why bother? Europeans will bring you everything you need.

Related News:

Why did sub-Saharan African kingdoms not build trade fleets similar to Europeans?

Françoise Marie

·
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Not true at all.

Before going further, Europe is not the start-all, the end-all and the be-all of world history. Western scholars are not the know-all of world history either.

1. **Swahili** mariners traded with and visited Asia as far as China. The Swahili ruler of Malindi sent a giraffe as a tribute to the Ming Emperor of China.
2. **Axum** fleets controlled the Red Sea.
3. Coins from the **Sultanate of Kilwa** “discovered” in Australia hint at a maritime trade by one of the most prosperous city-states. Kilwa was actually, a maritime trading city-state.
4. It is still a mystery why the oldest gold mining town in Australia is called **Sofala**. Sofala used to be the chief seaport of the Monomotapa kingdom, one of the golden kingdoms of Medieval Africa.
5. Duarte Pacheco Pereira, a Portuguese captain, recorded in his journal that the **Kongos** visited Brazil and had established trade relationships with Native Americans in Brazil.
6. There is documented evidence that **Cabindans**, who had always been the most maritime of the societies of the Loango coast, developed a boat-building industry, operated river and coasting craft and were enlisted as crew on oceangoing steamers.
7. Seventeenth-century **Ngoyo Kingdom** was famous for its large fleet, whose sailors or rowers rode on large watercraft and in 1670 were sent to support Soyo in its war against a Portuguese invasion. Ndongo also employed fleets of rivercraft as its navy.
8. The **Ajuran Sultanate** had trade and war fleets.
9. Harvard Professor Leo Weiner wrote that In his Journal of the Third Voyage Columbus tells us that before starting for Hispaniola he was told by King Juan of Portugal that **ships had come from the coast of Guinea** with merchandise to the islands of the west, and so he decided first to go to Guinea to verify on his way the opinion of King Don Juan.
10. Swahili ship pilots were known as skilled sailors and regularly traveled to India. It is well documented that one of them actually guided the Portuguese **navigator Vasco da Gama** from **Melinde** (in the middle of what is presently Kenya’s coast) to India in 1498.

I have wondered for years why the **Ethiopic Ocean, the Ocean of Blacks**, was officially renamed the South Atlantic Ocean at the Berlin Conference that sealed the Scramble for Africa. The Ethiopic Ocean was said to be infested with Ethiopian pirates.

The Sea of Zanj (Bantu) aka the Azanian Sea or the Sea of Bantu Blacks was also renamed the Western Indian Ocean at the Berlin Conference.

Related Links

[What were the contacts like between Sub-Saharan African rulers/kings and European explorers during the Age of Discovery?](#)

Why has sub-Saharan Africa historically been so behind the rest of the world?

Why wasn't Sub-Saharan Africa discovered until after the colonial age? Why didn't the Roman/European powers sail along the African Coast?

What was the most advanced tribe in Sub-Saharan Africa before European contact?

What was the most developed precolonial Sub-Saharan African state? (Excluding the horn)

Are the Ancient Egyptians Sub-Saharan African (Black) or North African (non-Black)?

Why did Sub-Saharan Africa, in its history, never give birth to an empire that explored far outside Africa?

Why did it take so long for Europe to colonise Sub-Saharan Africa?

Why is it that great empires did not often arise in sub-Saharan Africa even before the era of European imperialism?

How did European nations come to rule most of Africa despite the presence of strong African kingdoms?

[Why didn't African countries develop technology like steam engines first, Egypt for example? The UK went from being inferior to the Romans to battle tanks and dreadnought in less than 1000 years.](#)

[Matt Riggsby](#)

MA Archaeological Studies, Boston University [Apr 3](#)

The first known demonstration of steam power, the aeolipile, was developed by a Roman-era, ethnically Greek inventor named Hero or Heron. Hero lived in Alexandria, so one might argue that *technically* Egypt did, indeed, invent the first steam engine.

That said, the broader answer to the question is a fundamental fact about history: things change. Economic, technological, and political development are not a straight line. Technological development tends to be associated with economic prosperity and prosperity with a few other factors like political stability. And over time, those are very patchy, which means there's no necessary advantage in being first. From time to time, circumstances conspire to give this or that place a good run. Say, there's a good ruler or even two or three in a row, the climate is friendly, and potential rivals are being a bit of a mess at the time. The happy country where that happens is able to develop novel ideas for a bit rather than just struggle for survival, and they come up with some new inventions. And then things change. The next ruler is a corrupt buffoon or there's a period of drought so everybody starves or the country next door gets its act together and starts a war or something, and then the "golden age" ends. And then it's up to the next place where things go well to come up with the next set of advancements.

Related Links

[Why didn't the Romans invent the steam engine or study electricity for practical usage?](#)

[Hypothetical Scenarios: What would the world look like today if the Romans had invented the steam engine?](#)

[Why have African countries failed to developed in the area of technology?](#)

How and why was Egypt unable to create nor make advanced military technology, guns and ships so that it could have stopped the Roman, Greek, Vandal, Byzantine, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and British invasions of it and won the Barbary wars?

With technology such as the Antikythera mechanism, Heron's steam engine, and the Janiculum and Barbegal mill complexes built by the Romans, why wasn't there an ancient "Industrial Revolution"?

What tanks would be best used by a tiny nation in Africa with a small budget? Consider the cost, maintenance, size of crew, abilities and characteristics of the tank in comparison to its neighbours and various other factors.

Why is Ghana regarded as the first African country to gain independence whereas Egypt seems to be the first one?

Why didn't the Romans ever develop steam engines?

Is Egypt an African country or a Middle Eastern country?

Which major countries didn't participate in WW2 and why?

[Hitler had racial theories on the ranking of most races, from Aryans to Untermensch. Did Mussolini have his own version of a racial hierarchy or have any opinion on Hitler's theory?](#)

[Jean-Marie Valheur](#)

political aficionado & former journalist^{1y}

While **Hitler** was a racist to his very core, **Mussolini** was just a gangster. He did not have Italy invade Ethiopia "because Ethiopians are black and therefore lesser", but he did it because, well, it was living space for Italians, rich natural resources, and because having somewhat of an "empire" would grow the prestige of the reincarnated Roman empire he had envisioned.



Hitler wanted to get rid of 'lower races' and put his German 'aryan' race on top of the world's hierarchy. Mussolini? He was more of an Al Capone... if a young Al Capone extorted a Jewish grocer, or an Irish grocer, did he do so because they weren't Italians, or just because he was a gangster looking to expand his territory?



That's what set apart Mussolini's fascists from Hitler's unique brand of National-Socialism — Mussolini wanted Italy to grow, simply because he loved Italy and wanted to project power on the world stage. Hitler wanted to grow Germany because it was his divine duty to uplift his glorious race.

Benito Mussolini did not commit most of his atrocities in the name of racial superiority — he committed every single one of them because he was a ruthless sociopath, first and foremost, preying on the weak like a wolf feasting on lambs. Their race, or his race, was of little consequence. Whereas for Hitler and his goons, race was *everything*.

As the war progressed, Mussolini increasingly spoke of his disdain for Hitler and his racial fanaticism. It was rather pointless to most Italian fascists, and they never quite got as carried away with rounding up Italy's Jews as other territories that eventually came under German control. Which is why Italy has the highest percentage of surviving Jews in any European nation during WWII.

Related Links

[Why is Mussolini not despised as much as Hitler?](#)

[Why did Hitler consider the Japanese as honorary Aryans?](#)

[How did Hitler come up with his racial ranking? What makes him conclude that Jews are the most inferior?](#)

Why were so many slavs (like Poles) considered untermenschen under Hitler's racial theories? Did he ever give an actual reason or was it just a case of him wanting their land and coming up with something to excuse that?

Did Hitler ever change his view on the positioning of Romance ethnic groups in his racial hierarchy? One could argue he lost the war due to Italian incompetence (delaying OP Barb) and weak Romanian forces led to the Stalingrad encirclement.

Is it true that many Jews supported Mussolini before he joined with Hitler?

Why did Mussolini like Hitler knowing Hitler thought Italians were non Aryan subhumans?

How did Hitler view his allies from a racial point of view (Italians, Hungarians, Romanians etc.)?

What caused Mussolini to stop disliking Hitler and ally with him during World War II?

How did Hitler view the French racially?

Which modern African population is thought to be the genetically closest to those who built the Qadan culture of Upper Egypt (13000–9000 BC)?

Walter Smyth

•

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Fascinated by ancient history and genetics [Jul 1](#)

The Qadan Culture remains were physically closely related to Sub Saharan Africans, especially West Africans and distinct from North Africans and later Nubians who would mix with West Asians. The Qadan Culture is said to have originated in Upper Egypt 15 000 years and persisted for 4000 years before disappearing.

[holliday2013.pdf](#)

International Journal of Osteoarchaeology Int. J. Osteoarchaeol. (2013).
Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI:
10.1002/oa.2315. Population Affinities of the Jebel Sahaba Skeletal Sample:
Limb Proportion Evidence T. W. HOLLIDAY* Department of Anthropology, Tulane U
...

<https://www.docdroid.net/fbJ2ZpR/holliday2013-pdf>

[Jebel Sahaba - Wikipedia](#)

Prehistoric cemetery site in the Nile Valley Jebel Sahaba (Arabic : **جَبَل الصَّحَابَة**
, romanized : Jabal Aṣ-Ṣaḥābah , lit. 'Mountain of the Companions'; also Site
117) is a prehistoric cemetery site in the Nile Valley (now submerged in Lake
Nasser), near the northern border of Sudan with Egypt in Northeast Africa .
It is associated with the Qadan culture , dated to the Younger Dryas some

12,000 to 15,000 years ago, with one skeleton having been radiocarbon dated to approximately 13,140 - 14,340 years ago. [1] Newer apatite dates indicate that the site is at least 11,600 years old. [2] [3] It was discovered in 1964 by a team led by Fred Wendorf . The site is often cited as the oldest known evidence of warfare or systemic intergroup violence. [4] Some anthropologists argue that the deaths were linked to environmental pressures. [5] Discovery [edit] The original project that discovered the cemetery was the UNESCO High Dam Salvage Project. [6] This salvage dig project was a direct response to the raising of the Aswan Dam which stood to destroy or damage many sites along its path. Three cemeteries are present in this area. Of these cemeteries, two comprise Jebel Sahaba, with one cemetery located on either side of the Nile . A third cemetery, Tuskha, is situated nearby. Skeletal remains [edit] 61 individual skeletons were recovered at Jebel Sahaba, as well as numerous other fragmented remains. 38 of the skeletons show signs of trauma, with 16 showing indications of injury at or near time of death. [7] Pointed stone projectiles were found in the bodies of 21 individuals, suggesting that these people had been attacked by spears or arrows . Cut marks were found on the bones of other individuals as well. [8] Some damaged bones had healed, demonstrating a persistent pattern of conflict in this society. [8] Cranial analysis of the Jebel Sahaba fossils found that they shared osteological affinities with a hominid series from Wadi Halfa in Sudan. [9] Additionally, comparison of the limb proportions of the Jebel Sahaba skeletal remains with those of various ancient and recent series indicated that they were most similar in body shape to the examined modern populations from Sub-Saharan Africa (viz. 19th century fossils belonging to the San population, 19th century West Africa fossils, 19th and 20th century Pygmy fossils, and mid-20th century fossils culled from Kenya and Uganda in East Africa). However, the Jebel Sahaba specimens were post-cranially distinct from the Iberomaurusians and other coeval series from North Africa , and they were also morphologically remote from later Nubian skeletal series and from fossils belonging to the Mesolithic Natufian culture of the Levant. [10] Curation [edit] The skeletal remains and any other artifacts recovered by the UNESCO High Dam Salvage Project were donated by Wendorf to the British Museum in 2001; the collection arrived at the museum in March 2002. [11] This collection includes skeletal and fauna remains, lit

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jebel_Shaba#Skeletal_remains

Mesolithic Man from Wadi Halfa in Northern Sudan recreated:



Qadan Culture:





[Qadan culture - Wikipedia](#)

[Culture in Upper Egypt approximately 15,000 years ago](#) The Qadan culture (13,000-9,000 BC) was an ancient culture that, archaeological evidence suggests, originated in Upper Egypt (present day south Egypt) approximately 15,000 years ago. [1] [2] This way of life is estimated to have persisted for approximately 4,000 years, and was characterized by hunting , as well as a unique approach to food gathering that incorporated the preparation and consumption of wild grasses and grains . [1] [2] Systematic efforts were made by the Qadan people to water, care for, and harvest local plant life, but grains were not planted in ordered rows. [3] Sites from this period span from the Second Cataract of the Nile to Tushka, situated approximately 250 kilometers upriver from Aswan . [4] In archaeological terms, the Qadan culture is generally viewed as a cluster of Mesolithic Stage communities living in Nubia in the upper Nile Valley prior to 9000 BC. At a time of relatively high water levels in the Nile, it is characterized by a diverse stone tool industry that is taken to represent increasing degrees of specialization and locally differentiated regional groupings. [3] Large numbers of grinding stones and blades have been found with glossy films of silica on them, which could possibly be the result of cutting grass stems on their surfaces. [citation needed] There is some evidence of conflict between the groups, suggesting periods of invasion or intense inter-tribal war . [3] In fact, about 40 percent of individuals buried in the Jebel Sahaba cemetery near the border of Sudan on the Nile river show signs of fatal wounds caused by projectiles, [4] from weapons such as spears , darts, or arrows . [citation needed] The remains found in the cemeteries suggest that ritual burials were practiced. [citation needed] The Qadan economy was based on fishing .

[hunting](#) , and, as mentioned, the extensive use of wild grain. [3] [References](#) [[edit](#)] ^ a b Phillipson, DW: [African Archaeology](#) page 149. Cambridge University Press, 2005. ^ a b Shaw, I & Jameson, R: [A Dictionary of Archaeology](#) , page 136. Blackwell Publishers Ltd, 2002. ^ a b c d Darvill, T: [The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology](#) . Copyright © 2002, 2003 by Oxford University Press. ^ a b Facts On File, Incorporated (2009). [Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East](#) . Infobase Publishing. p. 777.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qadan_culture

Related Links

[Which populations are the Tajiks closest to genetically?](#)

[Since the Copts \(who are "brown", Middle Eastern people\) are proven to be the direct descendants of the Ancient Egyptians, then why do people still argue that the Ancient Egyptians were black?](#)

[Modern Egyptians say the many foreign invasions never changed their population and they're the same people as Ancient Egyptians. Please go into deep detail about the strategy Egypt used to prevent their population from changing/fleeing/dying?](#)

[Which current population of people are the most closely related both culturally and genetically to "Ancient Egypt"?](#)

[How are African Americans connected to Egypt genetically? Is there any proof to support this?](#)

[Who are Armenians genetically closest to?](#)

[Why did ancient Egypt split into Upper and Lower Egypt?](#)

[Is there any truth about the rural Fellahin and the Sa'idi people in Upper Egypt being the closest descendants of the ancient Egyptians?](#)

[Is Egypt more genetically closer to other North Africans \(Arab-Berbers\) or the Middle Eastern Arabs? What country is Egypt the most close to?](#)

[What are your thoughts and opinions on present-day Egypt?](#)

[How aware are people that at the elite level, the difference between men and women's sports in terms of competitiveness is huge?](#)

[Marc Lawrence](#)

[Follow](#)

Has written extensively on sex and gender [May 4](#)

Probably not very.

A large number of sports aren't segregated along gender lines. The NFL for example, will let anybody try out, and if you're good enough you can play.

The fact that no woman plays in the NFL tells you something.



Ready to kill the quarterback

The reality is that in physical sports, even an average male competitor will dominate a top female one. A top male competitor will destroy their female equivalent.

Men are, comparatively, simply too big, too fast, too strong and too aggressive. There is a gulf between male and female sport that no amount of wishful thinking will ever cross.

Have you ever wondered why no woman has ever passed SAS selection? And they're very welcome to try.



Related Links

[What are the differences between the men's world record and the women's world record in various sports? In which events is the gap larger, and in which is it smaller?](#)

[What are some sports where there is no gender advantage, where there is no reason to divide the sports into men's and women's competitions?](#)

[Is there any Olympic sport world records where the women's result is better than the men's?](#)

[Why do we still have separate men and women categories in sports, when we both are equal?](#)

What sports do women perform better than men in?

Is it sexist to have a separate category of sports events for men and women at national or international events? Why or why not?

If men and women could compete together in any sports, which events would women dominate in?

In which sports do women have better world records than men?

In what sports does a man have no physical advantage over a woman?

If men are better at sports than women, does that mean I can never be as good

Why do Africans not get cancer as much as other races?

Firew Afera

You know.... I was talking with somebody about a very similar issue this week. When I saw this question, I instantly remembered what the friend has said to me:

``An Ethiopian rich is an American poor, an American rich is an Ethiopian poor``.

Hoping that you know of Ethiopia (an African country), here is why he said this: most people in the Africa do not have access to the chemicals that enhance agricultural production. Thus, many Africans consume what in the Western world is considered to be an organic food i.e. food that is not altered by synthetic chemicals. Though I am not a nutritionist, I believe the chemicals they use in Western agriculture have a feature of enhancing production, but can not improve the quality of the food i.e. the nutrients in it. The usage of synthetic chemicals in the processing of food is also thought to be among the principal causes of cancer. People in Western countries do not produce their own food; they consume what is provided to them by large-scale agricultural enterprises who enhance their production in the aforementioned manner. Thus many people are obese (due to lack of genuine nutrients in the food they consume) and are more prone to diseases like cancer.

I believe that in Africa, in general, we do not have money to buy these chemicals. Most people consume what they themselves produced. Food is often meager, but satisfactory; many people do not eat to the point of gluttony (which is acutally very taboo). It also makes you much less prone to the cancerous substances they contaminate Western food with. The rich people in the West appreciate the merit of this, and they have access to organic food that the poorer sections of their society lack. In contrast, the richer, more urbanized sections of African society actually consume a comparatively Western diet compared to the general public, and they tend to be fatter.

In some African countries, food isn` t very abundant, and the main thing that rich people do is eating a lot of food. Thus, a bulkier, obese person you may see in the streets is always thought to be someone who has a lot of money. In Western countries, they stress themselves out to distance themselves from food in order to have a leaner body shape. This parody is well known and many people in Ethiopia laugh about it.



(African zebu cattle)



(Fat Western cow. I sometimes genuinely think three African cows won` t weigh as much as one Western cow after seeing the photos of these creatures. What do they feed them?)

Related Answer

Why do Africans not get cancer as much as other races?

[Ali Sarpin](#)

Follow

Former Writer [Updated 9h](#)

Africans are homosapiens. And just like other homosapiens, they get diseases like cancer.

I can't speak for other countries in Africa but I can certainly speak for most of West Africa. The reason why it seems like we don't get sick is because of underreporting.

In my country Nigeria , people would rather report to the church and not to a healthcare facility when they get sick. They believe they can get rid of the illness through prayer.

That being said; even if cancer rates were sufficiently reported, I do believe the rate will still be far less in Africa (when compared to the West) due to certain factors listed below;

Sun; Most West African countries have sunshine all year. Lack of vitamin D is a major contributing factor to cancer.

Organic food; Despite a huge number of imported food, many people in West African countries still shop at local markets (where real organic foods are sold).

Chemical Fertilisers are costly in West Africa so farmers just use all kinds of organic fertilisers. They also use non-GMO seeds.

For example, look at these lemons I bought last week. When I show these to my friends abroad, they think they're limes. They've never seen green lemons in their life. The lemons are actually much larger than they seem in the picture.



Real non-GMO lemons often appear green to begin with before turning yellow. Yellow signals that it's ripe. Some take very long to even change colour, whilst some don't change colour at all.

Same goes with oranges. Ironically, oranges start off green here before changing colour.

The oranges are in the bowl on the top right. Lemons are below on the left corner. Limes are on top of the lemons in the plastic bag. They're not very clear but if you look closely, you can see they're very tiny - much smaller than the lemons. There are 3 in the bag.



Non GMO fruits are also imperfect, bumpy, and sometimes ugly too look at. Also, no two fruits are the exact same size.

As for bananas, they should be very small. About the same size as your middle fingers. You can see the banana below next to the carrots. The carrots are roughly the same size as an average

carrot in most countries. Look how tiny the bananas are compared to the carrot. (P.S the carrot was store bought and isn't organic). Organic carrots should have roots coming out.



Even though many groceries in Western countries claim to sell organic, what they're not telling you is that most of the seeds are GMO. Furthermore, the soil in most countries in the West has been altered chemically to suit GMO seeds.

So even though the fruit was grown under organic conditions with natural fertilisers, the seed and soil are still compromised.

Read about the Monsanto scandal for more info.

Is Monsanto's Roundup Killing Our Soil? | Planet Natural

Now comes word that the use of glyphosate herbicide -- trade name Roundup -- is killing not just weeds but the very soil in which we grow our crops.

<https://www.planetnatural.com/roundup-killing-soil/>

As for meat, here in West Africa, even the local meat is organic. The animals here are free range and most of the goats and chickens in my area are all day roaming the streets.

Activities: The vast majority of West Africans are very active. Many people are farmers and market traders who walk all day carrying load on their head.



All these factors can help reduce the rate of cancer.

Related Links

[Are Africans and Australian aborigines of the same race?](#)

[What are the warning signs of cancer?](#)

[Are blacks/Africans the most discriminated race in the world?](#)

[Why do Africans not suffer diseases and health issues like cancer or rare conditions which affect other races?](#)

[Can you get cancer by eating meat from an animal that has cancer?](#)

[Do smokers know that they will get lung cancer?](#)

[Why is Africa so rich but so poor?](#)

[Why is Malta not considered North African?](#)

[Do you think Africans may have the cure to COVID-19?](#)

[Are black people more or less likely to get skin cancer?](#)

AI to Strengthen Not Stall: Seize the

Spring Advantage

Don't Let Progress Hibernate: Embrace AI Leadership This May. AI to Strengthen in the 5th Month, Not Stall: Seize the Spring Advantage

As May arrives, many celebrate workers' achievements. But for leaders, it's also a prime time to address potential stagnation. Is your leadership stuck in a winter rut? **This spring, shed the sluggishness and embrace the power of AI leadership!**

Forget the Hype, Focus on Results: AI in 20 Minutes

Leave behind the endless streams of articles and generic prompts. AI in 2024 is about **strategic transformation**, and it can happen in just 20 minutes. Here's the secret: collaboration, not replacement.

Unleash the Powerhouse Duo: Your AI Companions

These are your new laptop allies:

-

Microsoft Edge & Copilot: Master strategic thinking and leadership development directly within your LinkedIn network. Look for the blue and green Copilot icon.

-

-

Google Chrome & Bard Gemini: Unleash your creativity, research effectively, and gain unparalleled insights with Google's next-generation AI technology.

-

Effortless Integration, Powerful Outcomes

No complex setup needed! Access Copilot modules via LinkedIn and leverage Bard Gemini's insights from Google Search. These aren't fads, they're the foundation for strategic leadership development.

Unlock Your True Potential with AI:

-

Informed Decisions: Gain a competitive edge with data analysis and hidden pattern recognition for smarter leadership choices.

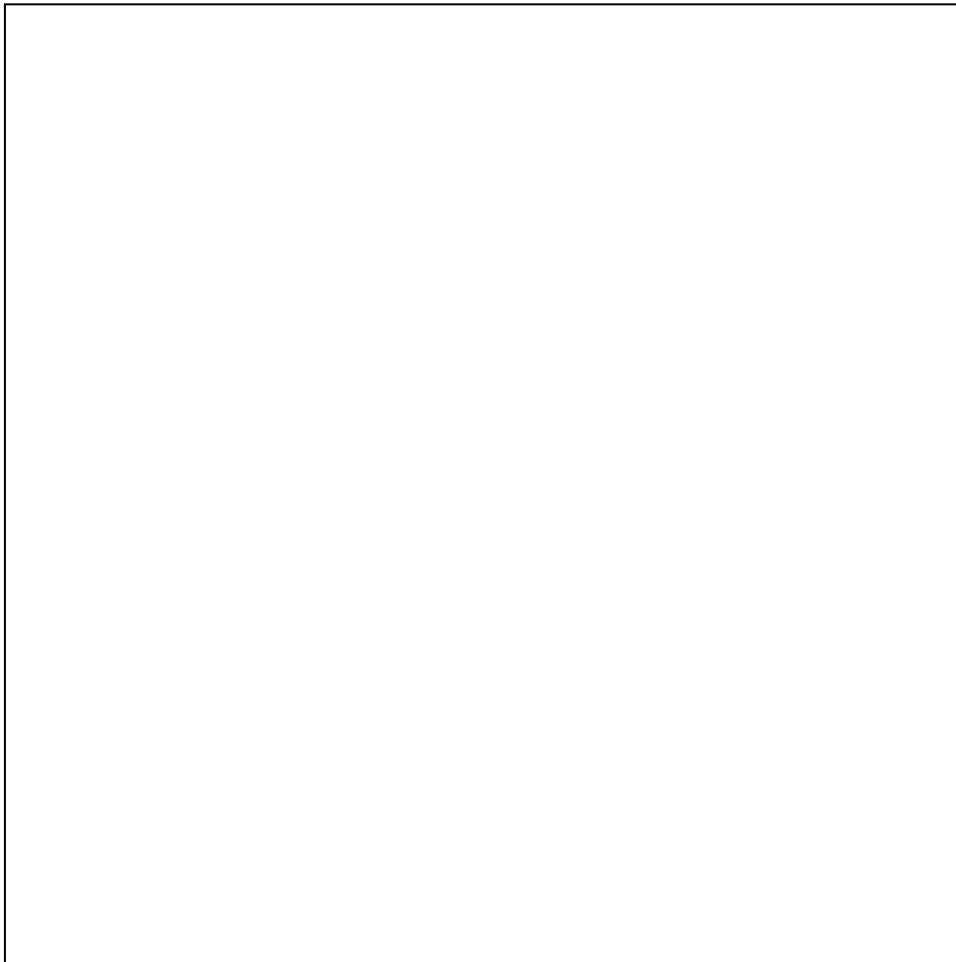
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Craft Data-Driven Strategies: Navigate change with agility and develop effective strategies grounded in data.

-
-

Stay Ahead of the Curve: Get access to up-to-date information and comprehensive insights to remain informed.

-



Embrace AI as Your Partner, Not Your Replacement

AI amplifies your human ingenuity and ethical responsibility, leading to unparalleled leadership success.

Ready to Transform? It's Easier Than You Think!

1.

Download: Microsoft Edge and Google Chrome (if you haven't already).

2.

3.

Explore: Discover the functionalities of Copilot and Bard Gemini.

4.

5.

Elevate: See how these tools can boost your strategic thinking and propel your organization forward.

6.

Important Note:

We understand some companies restrict access or you might not have a work laptop. Don't worry! Even limited access to Copilot can be beneficial. The bigger hurdle might be human behavior - not utilizing available tools or neglecting to actively use LinkedIn.

Mastering AI Communication:

Learn how to craft effective prompts to maximize the potential of your AI tools.

Invest in Yourself - Take the First Step:

Contact [Jorge Zuazola](#) CEO & Founder [European Leadership](#) to embark on your journey towards AI-powered leadership. Remember, the future is about empowerment, not replacement.

Leadership 5.0 in Action: Collaboration is Key

Microsoft's Satya Nadella exemplifies this approach, advocating for AI that augments leaders. Don't wait - invest in your future with Leadership 5.0.

The Human Touch Remains Paramount

True leadership is human-centered. While AI tools are a great starting point, human values are what truly set great leaders apart.

Why Zuazola's Quote is Brilliant: Insights from Bard Gemini

10 Reasons Why Zuazola's Quote on 5.0 Leadership Shines

Jorge Zuazola's quote offers a captivating vision of the future:

-

Demystifying AI: It positions AI as approachable partners, encouraging open dialogue and fostering trust.

-
-

Focus on Management & Leadership: It emphasizes that AI enhances leadership by providing insights and supporting decision-making, not replacing core skills.

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Shifting the Mindset: "Sincere" and "polite" dialogue suggests a respectful partnership where humans and AI can learn from each other.

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Strategic Focus for Humans: By leveraging AI to handle information overload, leaders can dedicate their energy to crafting visionary plans.

-
-

Education is Key: "Educated dialogue" underscores the importance of understanding AI capabilities and limitations for success.

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-

Learning from All Sides: AI can also educate humans, broadening leadership understanding through unique perspectives and insights.

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-

Beyond Efficiency: The quote highlights the potential for AI to spark creative and innovative leadership approaches through collaboration.

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Accessibility for All Leaders: The emphasis on "chatbots" suggests that AI leadership tools are not limited to large corporations, making 5.0 leadership accessible to a wider range.

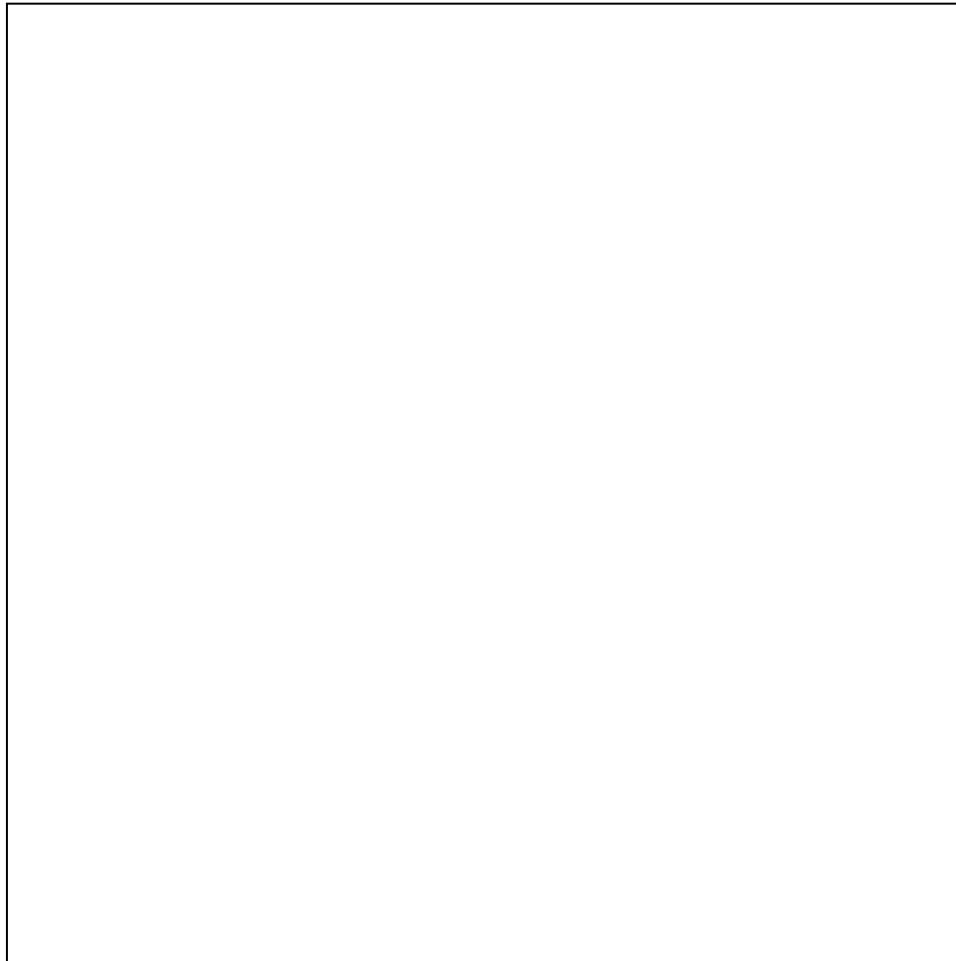
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Human-Centered Future: The priority on "sincere" dialogue highlights the importance of human values and ethics in AI leadership. Humans remain at the forefront, guiding AI for positive impact.

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A Call to Action: Zuazola's quote encourages leaders to embrace AI and embark on a collaborative leadership development journey.

-

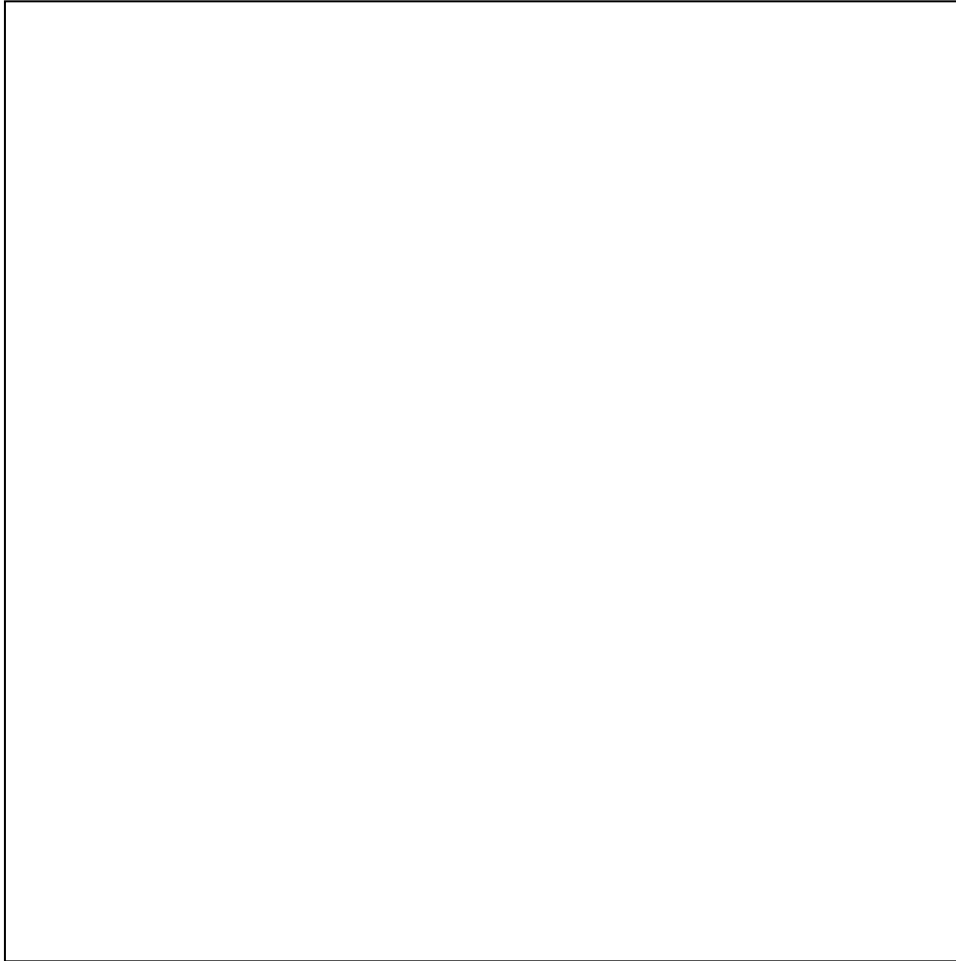


The Takeaway: Embrace the AI Advantage

Human-Centric AI: The Power of Integration

AI 5.0 takes a leap forward by emphasizing the **integration of human intelligence** alongside intelligent systems. It acknowledges that critical thinking, creativity, and empathy - hallmarks of human leadership - cannot be replaced by technology alone.

Connect with our expert, [Jorge Zuazola](#) CEO & Founder [European Leadership](#)



Beyond the Hype: Real AI Learning for Real Results

Remember the initial frenzy around AI in 2023? Many leaders found themselves skimming articles and enrolling in basic online courses. This approach lacks the depth and strategy needed to truly leverage powerful AI tools like Microsoft Copilot and the soon-to-be-released Google Gemini.

Labour Day: Your Springboard to AI Leadership

Use this festive day to take a proactive step towards AI leadership:

- 1. Download Microsoft Edge:** This unlocks the full functionality of Copilot.
- 2. Log In to LinkedIn:** Ensure seamless Copilot integration within your professional network.
- 3. Identify the Copilot Icon:** The green and blue icon in Microsoft Edge unlocks features like AI-powered LinkedIn searches.
- 4. Understand Access Points:** Learn the differences between the Copilot drop-down menu, copilot.microsoft.com shortcut, and Bing Chat integration.
- 5. Optimize Your Prompts:** Treat Copilot with respect and provide clear, concise prompts for best

results.

6. Craft High-Quality Prompts: Invest time in crafting specific prompts - quality input yields quality output.

7. Harness the Power of Images: Convert Copilot-generated images to Designer Microsoft for enhanced visual content.

8. Unleash Gemini's Potential: Explore Gemini's extensive leadership and management library for strategic insights.

9. Benchmark for Impact: Compare Gemini prompts and Copilot outputs to create powerful leadership visuals.

10. Create a CEO Management Pack: Develop a system (like a Word table) with three sections:

-

A Block (Bard/Gemini): Use Bard prompts with numerical URLs to access leadership, marketing, and sales plans.

-

-

B Block (Copilot): Generate visual inspiration. Use Copilot to create at least 12 AI images per prompt, all customizable in Designer for impactful visuals.

-

-

C Block (ChatGPT-Optional): Cross-reference all ChatGPT prompts for a comprehensive overview. (Include this even if using the ChatGPT add-in for Microsoft Office, for a complete picture.)

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Embrace AI Leadership: Climb the Ladder, Not Over It

By strategically utilizing Copilot and Gemini, you can climb the AI leadership ladder. Remember, AI is a powerful tool, but it's human oversight and strategic implementation that unlock its true potential. Invest a few hours on Labour Day, embrace AI leadership, and take charge in the world of AI 5.0!

Ready to Begin Your Leadership Transformation?

Connect with our expert facilitator, Jorge Zuazola CEO & Founder of European Leadership. If you're already connected, send him a message to inquire about available training slots. We offer flexible 1.5-hour sessions to accommodate your schedule.

See the Proof: Witness Jorge Zuazola's Global Success Stories

Like any leader [Jorge Zuazola](#) delivers. Just click here below to see what is now huge team of 5.0 leadership success cases worldwide i.e.

[Top-Notch Business English Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Basque Economics Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Cyprus Digital Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Corporate Health Management - Worldwide Leadership](#)

[European Transformational Management Worldwide Leadership](#)

[European Operational Management Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Athletic Bilbao Women Worldwide Leadership](#)

[European Digital Data Privacy Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Madrid Low Taxation Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Andalucia Digital Innovation Leadership](#)

[Madrid PYMES Digitalization Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Madrid Real Estate Worldwide Leadership](#)

[European African Digitalisation Worldwide Leadership](#)

[American African Digitalization Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Madrid Digital Business Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Netherlands Digital Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Ecuador Top-Notch Management Worldwide Leadership](#)

[American Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Ireland broadband Management worldwide leadership](#)

[South Africa Top-Notch Management Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Africa's Stellar Leaders in the Global Arena](#)

[Liberal Economics Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Spanish Women Worldwide Leadership](#)

[European Industrial Companies Worldwide Leadership](#)

[American Health Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Sweden Photography Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Educative Artificial Intelligence Leadership](#)

[United States Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Sweden Business Artificial Intelligence Leadership](#)

[San Diego Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Board of Directors Leadership in Digital Transformation](#)

[UK Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Los Angeles Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Denmark Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Saudi Arabia Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[México Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Coaching 2100](#)

[European Transformational Management Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Madrid RE-SKY Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Madrid Digital Business Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Madrid Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Basque Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[London Top-Notch Management Worldwide Leadership](#)

[New Orleans Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[Innovia Behavioral Health LATAM & Spain](#)

[American Management Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

[African Women Worldwide Leadership](#)

[New York Artificial Intelligence Worldwide Leadership](#)

Labour Day: A Day of Rest, But Also a Launchpad for Growth

While Labour Day is a time to celebrate workers, it can also be a springboard for leaders to invest in their own development. By taking a few focused hours to learn about AI leadership tools, you can position yourself for success in the exciting world of AI 5.0. Don't miss this opportunity - seize the day and build your AI advantage!

Avoiding the Over-Automation Trap

AI 5.0 acknowledges the dangers of over-automation. Striking the right balance ensures we solve problems effectively, not simply automate them. It's about leveraging AI to augment human capabilities.

A Mindset Shift: Beyond Automation Bias

As Hans Rosling said, "Let my dataset change your mindset." AI 5.0 encourages us to think beyond automation bias and embrace **cognitive diversity**. This means valuing human intuition and creativity alongside the power of data analysis.

H2H Digitalization: The Human Touch in a Digital World

In the digital age, infusing technology with humanity is crucial. Here's why H2H Digitalization matters:

-

User-Centric Design: It focuses on creating seamless interactions that resonate with people. It's about meaningful experiences, not just features.

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Building Trust and Relationships: Digital solutions should foster trust and connection. Personalized services, intuitive interfaces, and the human touch are all essential.

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Beyond Transactions: H2H Digitalization goes beyond mere transactions. It's about understanding user emotions, needs, and aspirations to connect on a deeper level.

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Ethical Considerations: As we digitize, ethical practices are paramount. H2H Digitalization reminds us to prioritize human well-being over blind automation.

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Why AI 5.0 Leadership? Equipping You for the Future

The world is being reshaped by AI at an unprecedented pace. AI 5.0 Leadership equips you with the knowledge and skills to navigate this new reality and thrive. It goes beyond the hype, providing practical tools and strategic frameworks to leverage AI for lasting success.

Key Takeaways of AI 5.0 Leadership

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Master the Fundamentals: Gain a solid understanding of AI concepts, its impact on business and society, and the ethical considerations that come with its use.

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Data-Driven Decisions: Learn how to harness AI for insights from vast datasets, informing better choices and maximizing results.

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AI for Everyone: Foster a collaborative environment where your team can leverage AI to enhance their strengths and achieve their full potential.

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The Future of Work: Understand the evolving role of AI in the workplace and develop strategies to lead a future-proof organization.

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Become an AI-Ready Leader: Cultivate the skills and mindset needed to adapt and thrive in a dynamic, AI-driven landscape.

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Beyond the Classroom: A Learning Experience Tailored to You

Our program offers a comprehensive learning experience with options to suit your needs:

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Interactive Online Courses: Learn at your own pace with engaging modules and self-directed exercises.

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In-Person Workshops: Deepen your understanding through immersive workshops led by AI experts.

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Personalized Coaching: Receive tailored guidance and mentorship from experienced leadership coaches.

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The Ideal Candidate for AI 5.0 Leadership Training

This program is designed for leaders at all levels who are serious about:

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Understanding AI's Impact: Gain insights into how AI is transforming your industry and organization.

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Developing AI-powered Leadership: Learn practical strategies to leverage AI for better decision-making, team empowerment, and innovation.

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Staying Ahead of the Curve: Become a leader who embraces change and drives success in the AI era.

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Building a Network: Connect with a community of other forward-thinking leaders who are shaping the future of AI.

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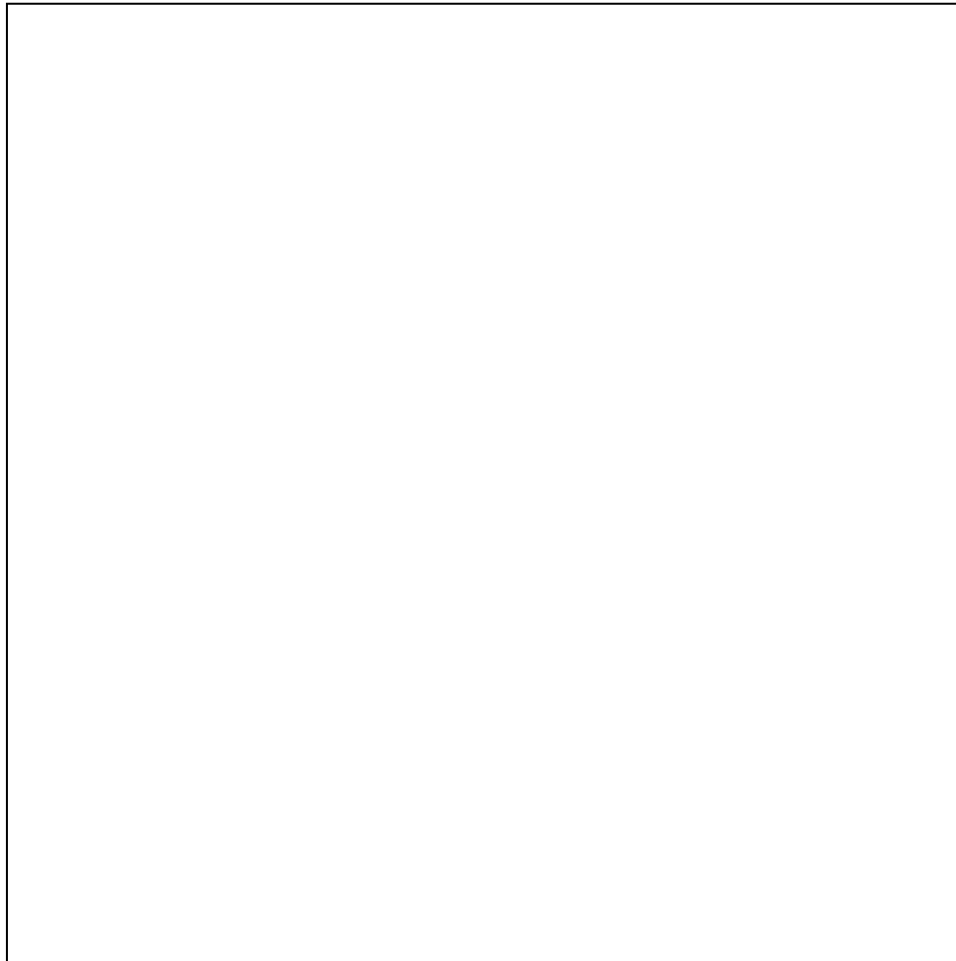
Don't Get Left Behind: Embrace the Future with AI

The future of leadership belongs to those who embrace AI. The AI 5.0 Leadership Training program is your essential investment in navigating the exciting, ever-evolving landscape of AI. Contact us today

Leave the Hype Behind, Embrace the Future: AI 5.0 Leadership

Remember the frenzy around ChatGPT in 2023? It was a glimpse into the future, but the future is now, and it's far more powerful. For true leadership in the AI era, you need AI tools built for the demands of the C-suite.

This executive summary outlines the core aspects of our **Artificial Intelligence 5.0 Leadership Training** program, designed to equip you with the knowledge and skills to thrive in a world transformed by AI.



Why AI 5.0 Leadership?

The world is changing at an unprecedented pace. Artificial intelligence is rapidly reshaping industries, workflows, and even the very nature of leadership.

Why Choose Microsoft Copilot and Google Gemini Bard Over ChatGPT?

While ChatGPT offered a peek into the potential of AI assistants, it lacked the power and functionality needed for true leadership success. Here's what sets Copilot and Gemini Bard apart:

-

Up-to-Date Knowledge: Access to real-time information and the latest advancements in AI thanks to Bing search integration.

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Multimodal Input: Leverage diverse data types like images and text for a richer understanding of your needs.

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Focus on Accuracy: Get reliable information verified through fact-checking and linked sources.

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Proprietary Technology: Benefit from Microsoft's cutting-edge Prometheus model for enhanced relevance and safety.

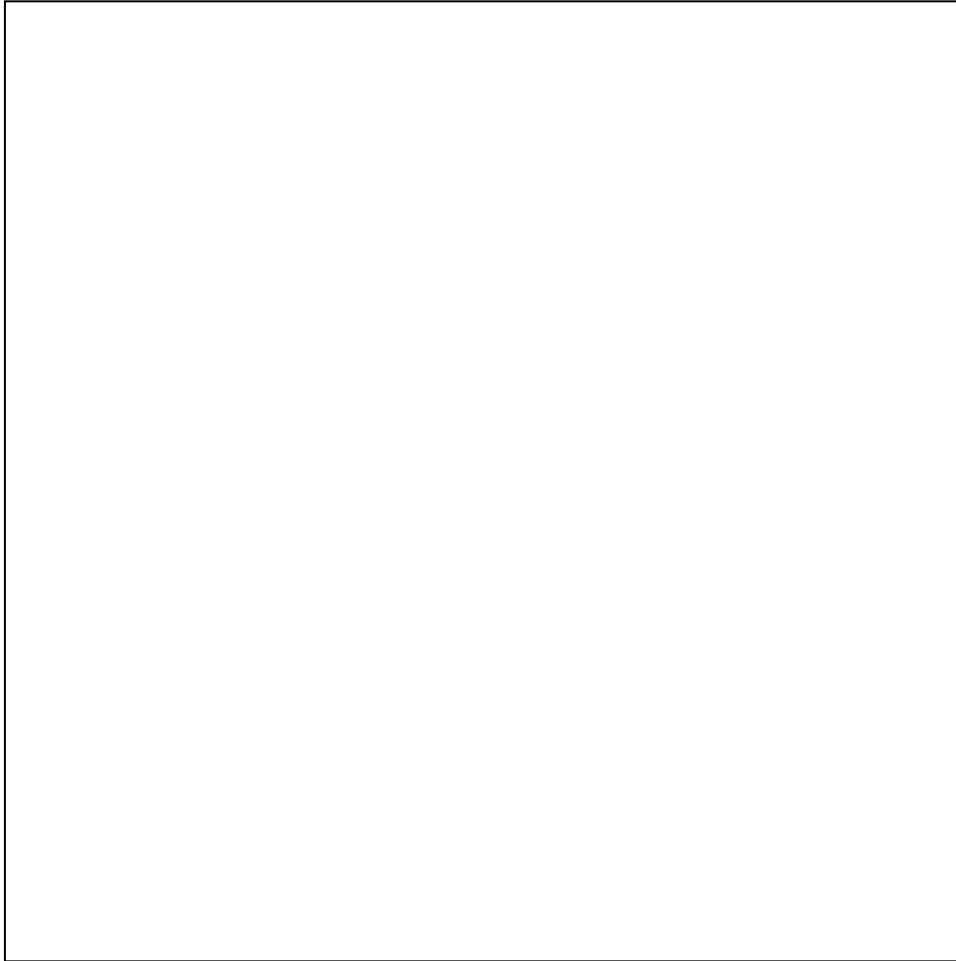
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Embrace the Future, Today

Don't settle for yesterday's hype. Choose the AI leadership tools designed for the challenges and opportunities of tomorrow.

Take charge of your leadership journey with AI 5.0 Leadership Training.

Management is a craft, leadership is an art. As [Jorge Zuazola](#) CEO & Founder [European Leadership](#) aptly states, leadership requires inspiration. In today's digital age, understanding AI as a **digital leadership species** is crucial for CEOs and leaders to thrive. This knowledge empowers you to unlock its potential and guide your team towards success.



AI: More Than Just a Tool

We've long championed the idea that strategy is a continuous journey, not a destination. It's a **cognitive ladder**, and Microsoft, Google, and LinkedIn are here to help you ascend. Learning AI isn't rote memorization; it's mastering a new language that fosters deeper conversations. Imagine the difference between ordering coffee and engaging in a philosophical debate with a tireless partner.

Introducing Your AI Socrates: Generative AI

Generative AI, like Google's Bard/Gemini, acts as your **Socratic** partner, pushing you to new heights of originality and depth. This AI tool can:

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Craft Clear Prompts: Treat Bard/Gemini with respect. Provide clear and concise prompts for the best results.

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Spark New Ideas: Challenge conventional thinking and explore innovative solutions.

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Generate Compelling Content: Craft inspiring messages and explore new marketing and leadership strategies.

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10 Mistakes to Avoid on Your AI Leadership Journey

Here are some common pitfalls to avoid:

1.

Neglecting Strategy: AI is a powerful tool, but human oversight and strategic implementation are key to success.

2.

3.

Treating AI as a Box: Understand how AI works to leverage its capabilities effectively.

4.

5.

Ignoring Ethical Considerations: AI development and implementation should be ethical and responsible.

6.

7.

Failing to Address Bias: Identify and mitigate potential biases in AI systems.

8.

9.

Underestimating the Learning Curve: Invest time and effort to master the art of AI communication.

10.

11.

Forgetting the Human Element: AI complements, not replaces, human leadership.

- 12.
- 13.

Neglecting Security: Implement robust security measures to protect AI systems from misuse.

- 14.
- 15.

Fearing Change: Embrace change and adapt your leadership style for the AI era.

- 16.
- 17.

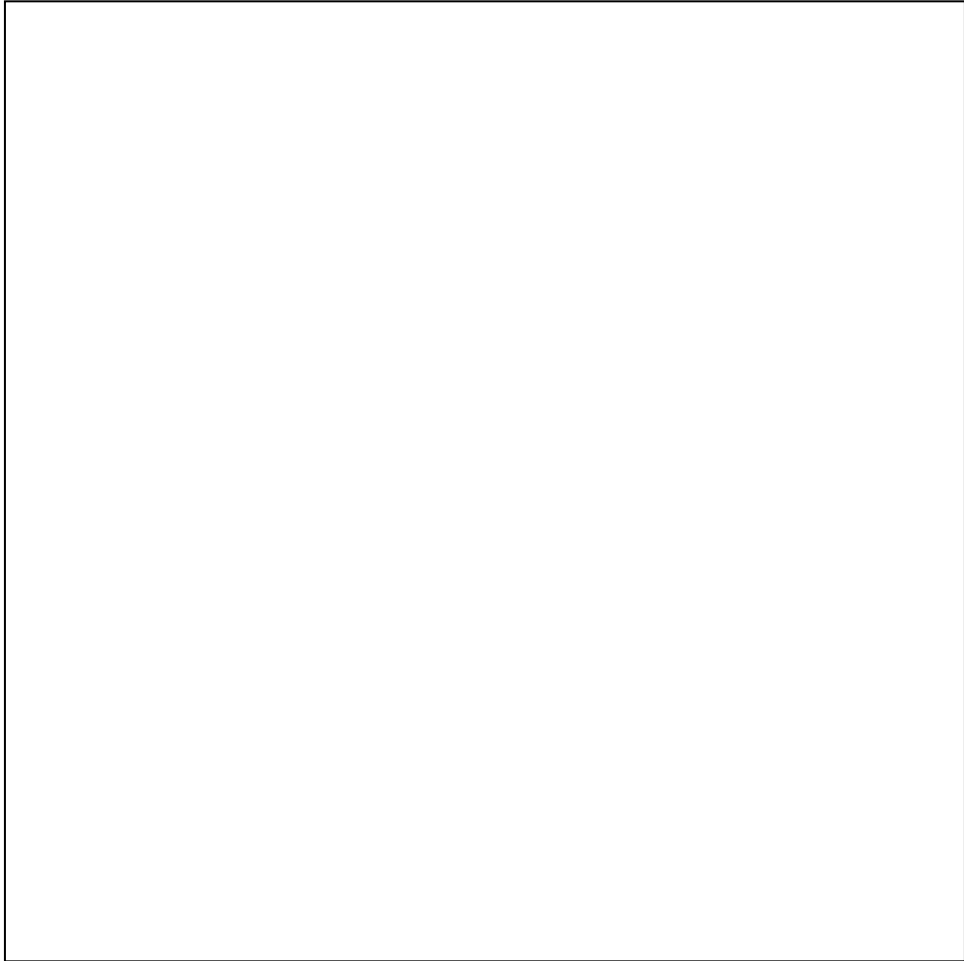
Ignoring Training: Equipping yourself and your team with the necessary AI skills is critical.

- 18.
- 19.

Going it Alone: Seek guidance from experts and leverage Human AI tools like Copilot and Gemini.

- 20.

Welcome to the cutting edge of leadership! As the **Prestige of [European Leadership Spanish Leadership](#) [Spiritual Intelligence Leadership](#) and [American Leadership](#)** increases we understand your hunger for innovation and growth. That's why we're excited to introduce you to **AI 5.0 Leadership**.



Forget the

limitations of traditional leadership. In a world fueled by AI, you need more than just charisma and vision. You need **a cognitive amplifier.**

AI 5.0 Leadership:

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Empowers strategic thinking: Master a 77-step **cognitive ladder** to make data-driven decisions and stay ahead of the curve.

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Unleashes human potential: AI tools like **Microsoft Edge + Copilot** and **Google Chrome + Bard Gemini** enhance your decision-making, creativity, and communication.

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Focuses on human-centricity: Leadership is still about people. We foster ethical and responsible

AI use that augments your humanity.

-

Think it sounds complicated? Not at all!

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Join our global community of 2 Million Followers: Learn from experts, share best practices, and join a movement shaping the future of leadership.

-
-

Access tailored training: We offer programs for individuals, non-profits, SMBs, and corporations, all at accessible prices.

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Start with simple steps: Download Microsoft Edge and Google Chrome, explore Copilot and Bard Gemini, and experience the power of AI for yourself.

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The quality of the below videos speak by themselves

Microsoft Copilot with Bing Chat AI much more that you can think of

Microsoft is the owner of LinkedIn and the quality of these videos speak by themselves

Career Ceiling Challenges | AI Best Practices | Increasing Student Attendance

[Sign up here](#) to have this newsletter delivered to your email inbox every Sunday morning.

It' s not for a lack of love of the job, but **[many teachers are contemplating a career pivot.](#)**

Translating their teaching skills into a pathway outside of the classroom can be a resume challenge, however. Does it have to be?

Also, how can [AI benefit both teachers and students](#)? Sift through the noise with these do's and don'ts for the classroom.

While communication between schools and families about [children's attendance is important](#), it's not the full solution to absenteeism. Can a more systemic approach reengage students?

Read on for these and more of this week's most popular stories.

1.

[Transitioning Out of Teaching Is Hard. Here's What I've Learned \(Opinion\)](#)

2.

3.

[AI Do's and Don'ts for Teachers \(Downloadable\) \(Opinion\)](#)

4.

5.

[What Districts With the Worst Attendance Have in Common](#)

6.

7.

[States Direct Districts to Defy New Title IX Rule on Transgender Students](#)

8.

9.

[Make Math Instruction Better: 3 Tips on How From Researchers \(Video\)](#)

10.

11.

[How a School Made Parents Central to Its Turnaround](#)

12.

13.

[Make Time for the Read-Aloud. Here's How](#)

14.

Why is Hitler universally condemned to hell when King Leopold II who did roughly the same thing on a smaller scale is not even heard of by a lot of people, not to mention proportionally condemned for what he did?

Ted Kord

Geology/Earth Science Educator (1998–present) [15h](#)

First of all, most people have never heard about King Leopold or what was done in his name, but I'd wager that those who think the king deserves to be roasted in eternal fire.

Leopold died in 1909, and most people don't know much about 20th century history, let alone what happened in the one area between 1885 and 1908. Most people don't know about the Turkish genocide of Armenians.

Nor do they know about the genocidal starvation of Ukrainians by the Soviet Union.



These genocides were well documented by the diaspora of Ukrainians and Armenians who survived the genocide.

Genghis Khan's Golden Horde killed tens of millions, possibly 10 percent of the human population.

Despite the record setting death tolls, I'd bet that maybe 5% of the adult population is even aware of it.

I think there's an issue of who actually committed the atrocities in Leopold's name. The old bastard never once set foot in the Congo. And it was less a colony in the British sense, and more of a private estate claimed by Leopold.

British and German colonies were governed by professional administrators. And for-better-or-worse, they saw the local populace as undeveloped subjects of the king to be administered and brought up. In British colonies, care was taken to reduce intra-colony violence. The British put an end to the small and large wars between tribes, and tried to professionalize and train Africans to represent the crown.



And the British did this largely by professionalizing local officials.

Nothing like that existed in King Leopold's vast private estate. Various local strong-men were given the job of exploiting the people, often long-time tribal enemies. This became a great opportunity to exact revenge for a perceived grievance, even if that grievance dated back to before Leopold.



The Leopold's underlings employed black Africans as intermediaries or agents to oversee the forced labor system and ensure compliance with quotas. These intermediaries often used coercion, violence, and intimidation to enforce the will of the colonial authorities.

Some black Africans served in colonial military units tasked with maintaining control over the population and suppressing resistance to colonial rule. These military forces were often involved in carrying out violent reprisals against communities that resisted or failed to meet the demands of the colonial administration.

It also needs to be pointed out that Leopold didn't have genocidal intentions, but his private representatives were more than willing to hire local thugs who were often genocidal towards other tribes.

Leopold claimed to have been unaware of what was happening in his name. Most historians discount this denial of responsibility. If heaven and hell exist, that denial probably wouldn't have saved his soul.

Associated: Why is Hitler considered worse than King Leopold II?

[Dimitris Almyrantis](#)

Lover of stories the world has forgotten (2016-present) [6y](#)

OK, then, let's try this again: kill several millions in the [First](#) & [Second Congo Wars](#), from 1996 to 2003 - well after the end of the Cold War and ideological crusades, solely for the glory of Dollar Almighty.

Do you remember a Leopold II, let alone a Hitler, figure from this war?

"Who remembers the negroes?"

Associated: Why is King Leopold the 2nd getting praised as a good king by some when his actions in the Congo were horrible?

[Wouter Pinkhof](#)

Studied at Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management [6y](#)

Leopold II is not really praised as a good king. Not in Belgium, nor abroad. He had Congo as a personal possession (Congo Freestate), and managed to extract wealth through cruel practices. At that period in time, he was certainly not the only King or Emperor to misbehave. The wealth was partly invested in the Belgian economy and cities like Brussels and Ostend were profoundly reshaped by projects of Leopold II.

There are active projects in Belgium to tear down statues of Leopold II and put him down as a war criminal (look here: [Versus Leopold II: motivatie](#)).

The Kings Belgians consider as "good" are Albert I (because of his behaviour in World War 1), Boudewijn (longest reign) and Albert II (first King to abdicate while alive). The current King has not been in office long enough to pass a judgment.

Not all Belgians are fond of the fact that there is a King of the Belgians.

Because of his behaviour during World War 2, Leopold III was rejected after the war by the majority of Walloon people (south part of Belgium, French speaking, majority Socialist). The referendum held in March 1950 showed a big divide in the country, since a majority in the more populous Flanders area of Belgium (Dutch speaking, majority Christian-Democrats) voted in favour of keeping King Leopold III. The institutional crisis was breaking up the country, and was solved by letting young prince Boudewijn take the throne.

As a P.S. Leopold II had many mistresses. The last one, Caroline Delacroix, was 16 when the King was 64. Most people would now be offended by this...

Associated: What is the reason nobody talks about King Leopold of Belgium like Hitler? Is it because he killed only black people?

[Karl A](#)

Knows French [4y](#)

Yes. Pretty much.

Here is my theory.

Around that time. European leaders believed that they were superior to other group of people. Hitler believed that his people were superior to other Europeans. He killed white Jewish people. Had it killed brown people, I am not sure he would be pictured as evil as he is right now.

Why do I say that? Let's take the example of Winston Churchill.

Most people know that he is clearly responsible for the Bengal famine in India in 1943. Approximately 2 million people died.

Beside the atrocity and the million people dead. Church has a pretty good reputation. I started to watch "the crown" on Netflix. Each time that Churchill is on. He is not portrayed as a hateful person but rather a loving husband and a war hero. I wonder what Indians feel about that?

Leopold was an awful person. I believe that more and more people are aware of the atrocities he did in Congo.

Those 3 horrible people killed way too many people. The reason hitler is seen as the most horrible is because he killed white people while the 2 others killed asians and Africans people.

How high of a risk is the world of a nuclear war?

Brent Cooper

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present) [4h](#)



Much lower than in 1962.

Putin knows the price is too great.

Xi and Modi have both told him that use of nuclear weapons is out of the question.

He will lose their support.

They will not be seen as supporting a country that uses tactical nukes.

They are fine with Putin bluffing about using nukes.

They are not fine with him actually using them.

So the risk is very low.



She was right that Russia wanted to exterminate Ukraine. Since the Russo Ukrainian war started things have changed and they can never go back to what was once before.



[Associated: What would it be like to live in a town like Vovchansk, Ukraine?](#)

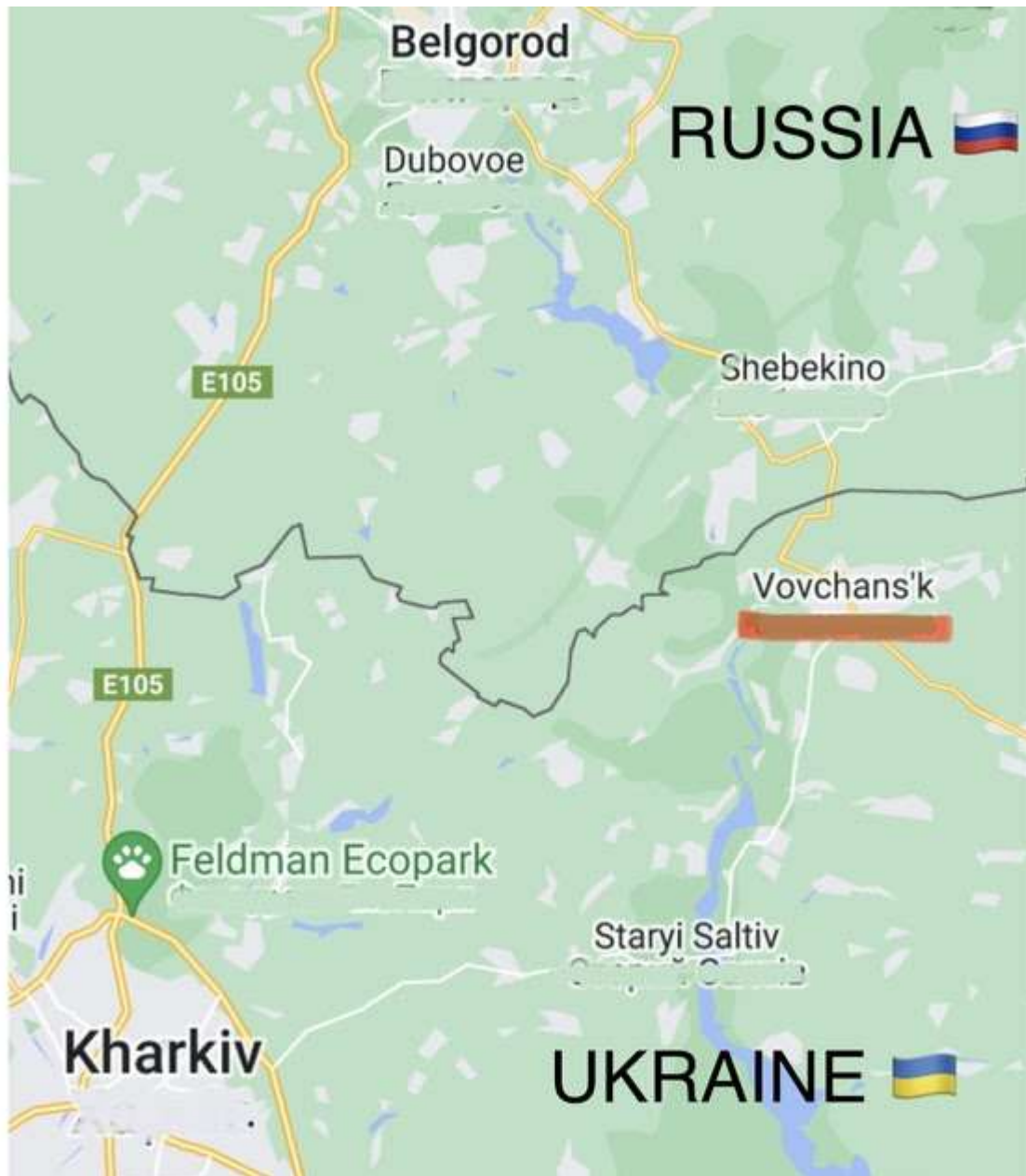
[Elena Gold](#)

Media analyst [51m](#)



This morning, 53-year-old Oleksander from Vovchansk, Ukraine, took his 3 dogs, documents, and photo albums and walked 15 km until the Ukrainian police picked him up.

Oleksander decided to leave the town after a Russian tank damaged his house.



Vovchansk is only 4 km from the Russian border.

Vovchansk, a town population 18,000 in the Kharkiv region, is under constant attacks by the Russian forces. The town is being bombed by FAB250 and FAB500 aerial guided bombs, as well as shelled by the Russian artillery, slowly but surely being turned into ruins.

Just like Russia did with Lisichansk, Severodonetsk, Popasnaya, Bakhmut, Mariinka, Avdiivka, Chasiv Yar — and countless other villages and settlements.

Volunteers and police are trying to convince residents of Vovchansk to evacuate, but many refuse to leave their homes.

Those who agree, with heavy hearts, to evacuate, are emotionally devastated.







The town was under the Russian occupation in March–September 2022 — and now Russians came again.

Marusya, a resident of Vovchansk, refuses to evacuate.



“Whom will I go to? I have no one,” she says.

There’s help available for everyone, the volunteer tells her.

”Help? Let them help others.

What should happen, will happen.

I want to know that I’m home.”

Yesterday, another record day of Russian personnel losses was recorded — 1510 killed and wounded.

LOSSES OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIERS IN UKRAINE



from February 24, 2022 to May 15, 2024

Eliminated personnel

~486940 **+1510**

Aircraft	351	Helicopters	325
Tanks	7496 +11	Cruise missiles	2199 +2
Armored combat vehicles	14508 +48	Warship & boats	26
Artillery	12538 +23	Submarines	1
Multiple Launch Rocket System	1070	Vehicles & fuel tanks	16955 +48
Air defense systems	798	Special equipment	2061 +7
UAVs	10015 +30		

From the reports of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Russians are sending thousands of their own people to die, to be able to destroy a town in another country.

But Russians don't see how insane it is.

Associated: Is it true that the Russian army started smiling at a certain point in time? If so, what was the reason for this change?

[Brent Cooper](#)

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present) [1h](#)



I don't know that to be the case, but if it is true it would be because Russia has finally weeded out the incompetent and corrupt leaders of its military and replaced them with those who have proven themselves to their superiors and to their men.

When the war started the Russian military was filled with officers who were incompetent and had gotten their positions because of connections.

Ukraine was able to exploit their incompetence. Their incompetence led to many Russian soldiers losing their lives

But as the war has entered its third year, most of those officers have been weeded out and replaced by those who have proven themselves.

This is the main reason we have seen an improvement in the performance of the Russian military

The final act was the removal of Sergei Shoigu as minister of defense last week. His competence had been questioned throughout this war.

No doubt his removal caused many Russian soldiers to smile.

Associated: What will be the aftermath if Ukraine loses this war against Russia?

[Igor Markov](#)

grew up in Kiev, speaks Russian and Ukrainian [Updated 9y](#)

TL;DR: Ukraine following the political and economic path of Finland.

We have to be careful in interpreting "Ukraine loses". For example, completely losing the Donetsk and Luhansk regions would not, in itself, be a total loss. On the other hand, a full-scale land invasion from Russia beyond the current two Eastern regions of Ukraine is very unlikely (and even this is not far from what happened in Finland in 1939).

Let's define "Ukraine loses" as "Ukraine submits to Russia's plan as of January 2015", which is

- Ukraine recognizes Crimea as part of Russia, grants Russia a transportation corridor to Crimea, convinces the EU to lift trade sanctions against Crimea, and does not object to Russia's new bridge to Crimea (currently, Russia cannot build this bridge without the consent of Ukraine, according to international laws)

- Ukraine starts negotiating with the Donetsk and Luhansk republics, grants them autonomous status within Ukraine as well as veto power on matters of defense and foreign policy (this is the crux of Russia's policy goals - to prevent Ukraine from joining NATO).
- Western sanctions against Russia are lifted.

IMHO, Western sanctions against Russia can be lifted even now, with almost no short-term effects. This is because the damage to Russia's economy has been done, Russia's investment rating has decreased to near-junk level, and major banks will not lend money to Russia even if they were allowed to. Oil prices are low, so Russia is cutting down its investments in oil exploration and drilling. This decreases the need for Western oil services and machinery, which in any case cost twice as much now since the ruble has lost so much value. The economic damage to Russia would take many years to undo, even if the sanctions are lifted.

As for Ukraine, the big question is who will prop up its economy. Russia does not have the money to do this anymore. The EU, the US, the IMF, the EBRD and other entities have allocated the money but are making sure that Ukraine is implementing the necessary reforms. There is no way back from this, as far as I can tell, especially that the people of Ukraine want reforms.

Also keep in mind that Ukraine's relations with Russia have changed fundamentally in 2014 - trade is quickly decreasing, and Russia will soon cease to be Ukraine's main trade partner. This cannot be changed, as far as I can tell. Ukraine's industry is re-orienting toward the EU.

So, the best-case for Russia is for Ukraine to follow the path of Finland. This is the answer to your question. A separate question is how likely this is - not very likely. Mostly because the current course of events is very unfavorable to Russia, but Russia lost the ability to control the events. So, in the near future, Russia will have to either compromise or escalate. Escalation will threaten the existence of Russia, so it seems unlikely. Compromises will be painful, but seem inevitable. Looking into the far future, I, frankly, do not see Crimea staying

under Russia's control. If Russia does not give it up, its economy will be shrinking to the point where it will be unable to afford it.

Associated: What will happen if Ukraine loses this war with Russia?

[Adran Blackshaft](#) *Lifelong student of world history* [May 1](#)



I personally believe Ukraine will win. If it reaches a crisis point where there is true danger of losing, Western nations will deploy into Ukraine, because doing otherwise would be too costly to European security and interests...which brings us back to the actual question.

- 1. Ukraine would be fully or partially occupied by Russia.*
- 2. Ukraine would be unable to JOIN NATO, either due to occupation or treaty.*

3. A mass guerilla war/insurgency would rise within any occupied territory
4. Russian troops would be permanently stationed in all occupied territory, and possibly "advisors" or observers in any remaining autonomous region.
5. Genocide on several levels would take place, including forced migration/deportations, child theft, erasure of ethnic identity, banning of the Ukrainian language, mass political and ethnic arrests, murders, religious persecution, and concentration camps.
6. Recruitment, forced conscription and indoctrination of Ukrainian men into the Russian army.
7. A pro-Russian puppet government would be installed in any remaining territory

All of the above is just within Ukraine. Outside of Ukraine:

1. Moldova would be invaded and treated in the same manner.
2. Armenia would revert to a fully pro-Russian government, it's current leadership conveniently retiring or having accidents.
3. The US would almost certainly decrease involvement with Europe/NATO, falling into an isolationist ideology.
4. China would increase pressure on Taiwan. They would wait for further degradation in world geopolitics to attack, but will fully prepare to do so.
5. EU nation defense spending would increase exponentially to counter the shortened distance from Russian forward bases. EU unity would skyrocket.
6. Hybrid war would continue against the Baltic states and Poland, including GPS jamming, immigration crises, propaganda campaigns, funding of extremist groups, poisonings, and other destabilizing actions. Tensions will remain extremely high.

7. American and European treaties with Israel would be questioned, and likely be dropped in 5 to 10 years. War between Iran (supported by Russia and China) and Israel is almost certain after that.

8. Hungary *might* move fully into Russia's sphere of influence.

Longer term, it quite possible sets the stage for a large scale war in the middle east. The EU and China become the major world players, while Russia and the US gradually slip to more secondary roles for differing reasons. Possibly war in the Korea's, almost certainly an eventual invasion of Taiwan. Africa becoming a Russo/Chinese empire development race with China easily winning. The UN becomes a non-functioning entity, remaining, but having no influence.

Some of this I would be right on, some I would be wrong on. Specifics would vary and evolve from event to event. What is almost certain is that the geo-political re-alignment that Putin seeks actually does occur, and that sort of world change is messy...Humpty Dumpty level messy. **Blood and egg yolk everywhere.** Those that commit to being involved (EU) and have the resources (China), will rise in power. Those that hold themselves out of the conflicts (US?) or are already spent and suffering (Russia), will continue to decline. There will be a shift to a bi-polar world, just not quite the way Putin sees it.

Just an opinion, speculation. Many will disagree.

Associated: Could Ukraine defeat Russia in all out war?

[David Moore](#)

Evolutionary LogotherapistUpvoted by

[Ralston Heath](#)

, lives in The United States of America (1958 -present) and

[George Freeman](#)

, studies at The United States of America (2028)[Updated 2y](#)

Ukraine cannot win this war. Kiev is already burning. However, the Ukrainians have inflicted losses on Russia that amount to much more than a few lives. The Snake Island guards have struck more of a blow than the battlecruiser that fired on them did.

The Ukrainians have not cowered. The government that Putin called 'drug dealers' have refused offers of safe escape and stayed to die with their people. History is being written live, before our eyes, and even the Kremlin's powers of pretence will not be able to turn the tide.

The world can see. This is not the era of the last world war. 'Reports from the front' are not needed. The front is on camera. Putin cannot hide his shame and play Stalin's hidden game of horrors by severing internet cables. Not in a world where Starlink exists.

Ukrainian mothers are giving fearful birth to their babes in bunkers, having committed no crime except voting. Citizens are literally standing in front of tanks, trying in vain to speak reason to a war machine that looks more and more like the monster it is.

[Video of Ukrainian 'tank man' trying to block Russian military convoy goes viral](#)

<https://amp.theguardian.com/world/2022/feb/25/ukraine-tank-man-video-c>
[lip](#)

'Break our resistance': Russia to storm Kyiv

So, the Ukrainian fighters will not prevail in battle, but they have already prevailed in history. They have changed the meaning of the word 'Russian', and their bravery will do far more harm to Putin and his legacy than any bullet may do to their bodies.

Literally all the United Nations has already learned that Putin's government lies to them barefaced. Even China abstained from supporting the new pariah state that will become entirely dependent on them. President Xi has gained a new nation of indentured servants.

Germans have had to endure generations of shame. Children of that era grew up knowing that even their accent was associated with madness and evil. Nazis rightly became cultural tropes - the very incarnation of deplorable insanity. Now, Putin has chosen to make his people - regardless of their will - wear that mantle.

In the months and years from now, Russian troops and the citizens they represent will wake to the nightmare of having won one war, but lost their humanity in the eyes of history. Cut off from all except those who would profit from their isolation, Russian families will be forced into a world that hates them, refuses them, and ridicules them. Russians reading this will die poorer, sicker, and sadder than they otherwise would - and they will curse Putin with their dying breath, like the Janus he is.

'Speaking Russian' is becoming slang in the Anglosphere for 'lying through one's teeth', just like 'turning Turk' was a slur following the generation that fought at Gallipoli.

U.S. Amps Up Ukraine Warnings as Russia Says No Invasion Planned

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-17/russia-tells-u-s-no-ukraine-invasion-planned-tass-says>

Nations have always lied to achieve their ends. Before this, there was America's WMD - a betrayal that still sours the memories of her allies. However, beyond these weeks, Russia will have no allies, only debtors. Putin will have forced on them a price far more dear than death - being universally despised. Not for their own faults, but for his.

Is this what Russians want? Did they consent to becoming the demons of the 21st Century? Hardly. However, many also protested against the German National Socialists - but their names are forgotten, whilst those the aggressors slaughtered are remembered.

The Warsaw Uprising

Putin - seeking his own Mausoleum - has murdered the soul of his state. He has set fire to the futures of the families to whom he is Fuhrer, whether they consent or not. Like a vampire, Vladimir will be draining them long after he is dead.

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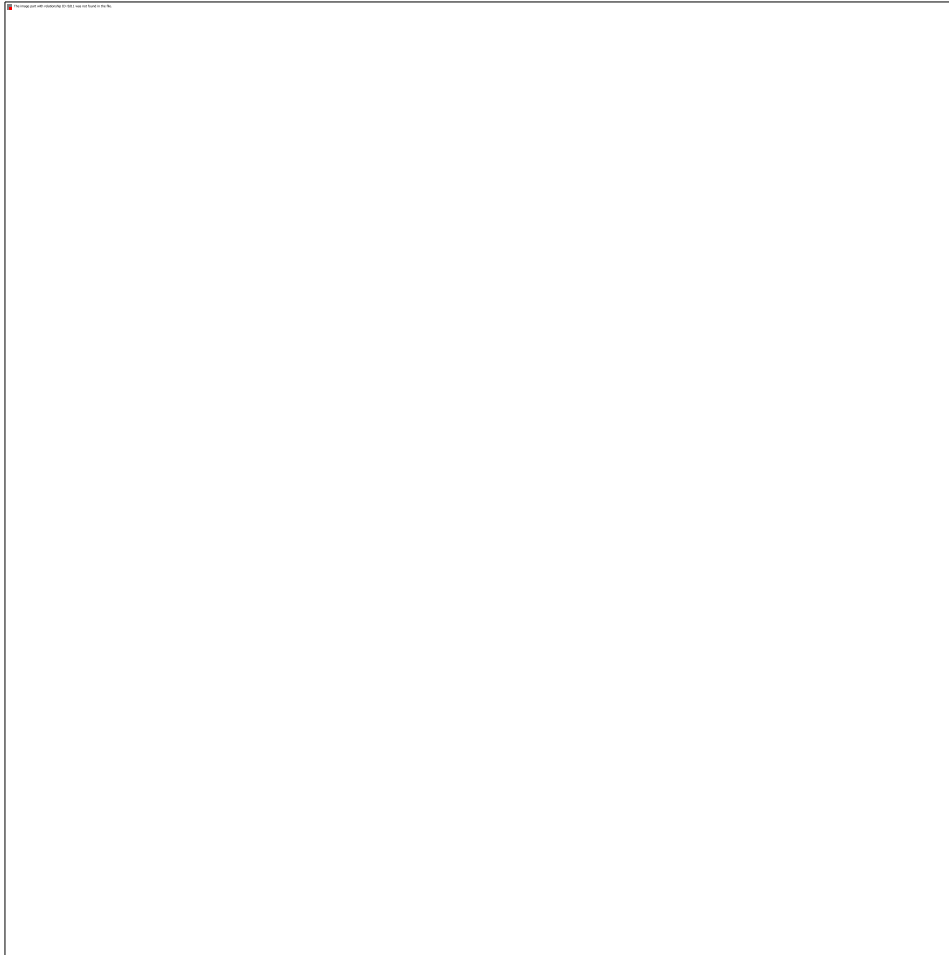
What should the United States do if Ukraine falls to Russia?

Is Russia actually losing the war in Ukraine?

What will happen if Russia loses the war with Ukraine?

Who would trust the US to keep its word if Ukraine falls to Russia?

Ugandan journalist Juliet Kyarisiima beaten and robbed while covering land dispute



Freelance reporter Juliet Kyarisiima sustained a cut to her arm when she was assaulted by three armed men on May 12, in Uganda's western Buhweju District, while covering a public meeting. (Photo: Courtesy of Juliet Kyarisiima)

Kampala, Uganda, May 14, 2024—Ugandan authorities must credibly investigate an assault on broadcast journalist Juliet Kyarisiima, hold the perpetrators to account, and ensure that journalists covering public events do not face violence, the Committee to Protect Journalists said Tuesday.

On the evening of May 12, in Uganda's western Buhweju District, three men armed with sticks and machetes assaulted freelance reporter Kyarisiima while she was covering a public meeting on a land dispute pitting the local Catholic church and its parishioners against a businessman, according to [media reports](#) and the journalist, who spoke with CPJ via telephone.

The meeting, presided over by the local member of parliament Francis Mwijukye, had just concluded when a group of about seven men armed with machetes, hoes,

and sticks came running towards the participants and started assaulting them, Kyarisiima said.

Three of the men confronted Kyarisiima and one ordered her to hand over her camera and a bag containing her laptop and about 500,000 shillings (US\$132); a second man slapped her in the face; and a third hit her with a stick on her right arm, she said. When she ran, the men threw stones at her.

“All too often, Ugandan journalists face violence in the course of their work and their attackers get away scot free. Holding such perpetrators to account is crucial so journalists can safely do their jobs without fear of reprisal,” said CPJ Africa Program coordinator, Muthoki Mumo, in Nairobi. “Ugandan authorities must ensure a credible and transparent investigation into the assault on journalist Juliet Kyarisiima.”

Kyarisiima told CPJ that she did not sustain injuries that required medical attention, but she felt pain in her eyes and on her right arm. The journalist said she reported the incident to Burere Police Station in Buhweju District and officers recorded it as a “simple robbery” case.

Mwijukye, who was also injured during the attack, was [quoted](#) by the independent Daily Monitor newspaper alleging that the assailants were hired by an unnamed local resident involved in the land wrangle. Daily Monitor [posted on X](#) that Mwijukye was receiving treatment in hospital.

CPJ’s calls and text messages to Mwijukye went unanswered. Tito Kwesigabo, a member of the Rwanyamabare Catholic Church told CPJ in a telephone interview that they are waiting for the police investigation to run its course.

Greater Bushenyi police spokesperson Martial Tumusiime, whose jurisdiction includes Buhweju District, told CPJ by phone that the police would investigate Kyarisiima’s assault and robbery and make arrests.

CPJ has documented several incidents where journalists covering public events in Uganda have been targeted with [robberies](#), [detention](#), and [assault](#).

[Why didn't the communist leadership of the Soviet Union ever get rid of Joseph Stalin?](#)

[Victor M. Arce Vázquez](#)

Bachelor in Visual Arts & History, Universidad Del Sagrado Corazón [May 2](#)

Because like it or not, Stalin was popular in the party.



Stalin was of course no saint, nobody in politics is, but he was very popular in the Bolshevik Party. Many think of the purges as an absolute paranoid attempt of Stalin of getting rid of an opposition without honest trials and just

murdering people who disagreed with his political vision for the **Soviet Union**; this is objectively not true.

Many in the **politburo** agreed with Stalin's vision for building "**Socialism in One country**", this meant that contrary to Trosky and his followers, Stalin believed that the russian revolution needed protection and to achieve this it was important to secure the borders, invest in heavy industry and make Russia self sufficient. This way the western powers couldn't intervene and destroy the revolution; eventually when Russia establishes itself as a permanent socialist power in the geopolitical world, then will they help foreign revolutions in other countries.

Trotsky on the other hand believed in "**Permanent Revolution**". Trotsky believed that instead they should spread and support the revolution globally and with a plan of light industrialization help other revolutionaries in Europe, this way creating a cycle of never ending revolution.

Stalin's policy was way more popular and the rest of the party (the majority of them) liked Stalin. Of course this doesn't mean he didn't have enemies inside the party; as a matter of fact he did and there is certain evidence that support that there were Trotskyists planning to kill Stalin and make a coup against the soviet state. This was one of the reasons for the Moscow Trials in the first place but I will explain the Moscow Trials in an other answer.



Stalin was never overthrown because he was liked, period.

This idea that Stalin was just a paranoid dictatorial psychopath is a myth for the most part and the politburo made many choices without him being present.

J. Arch Getty

Stalin and Politburo Decisions, August-October 1934

Total Politburo decisions	1,038
Politburo decisions without Stalin's participation	919
Total Politburo decisions with Stalin's participation	119
Stalin replies to Politburo requests for ruling	91
Stalin agrees with Politburo proposal without modification	76
Stalin disagrees with or changes Politburo decision	15

Source: "Stalin as Prime Minister: power and the Politburo , J. Arch Getty"

Associated: What could we expect from another six years of Putin's leadership, now that he has secured his fifth term as president?

[Elena Gold](#)

Media analyst [12h](#)



Putin's "inauguration" looked more like coronation. Addressing Putin, Patriarch Kirill called him "your highness" and wished Putin to remain in power until the "end of the century". (Video in the comments below.)

Thanks to Vladimir Putin's strategic genius, we know exactly what he plans to achieve in Russia in his 5th (de facto 6th) term in power.

As his first order, Putin signed a decree, according to which Russia should join the top-4 economies in the world.

According to the decree “On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030”, in 6 years Russia:

- should reach 4th place in the world in terms of “GDP by purchasing power parity”;*
- enter the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the volume of scientific research and development;*
- the volume of investment in the Russian economy should increase by 60%;*
- the share of imported goods in stores should drop to 17%;*
- the fertility rate (number of children per woman) should increase from 1.6 to 1.8.*

Putin promises to double the minimum monthly wage to 35,000 rubles (USD \$350 in current exchange rate) — this should reduce the number of people living below poverty line to 7% and make Russians wealthy.



(Original photo in comments below.)

In 2018, starting his 4th term, Putin signed a similar decree, on the basis of which the "Plan for Achieving National Development Goals" was designed.

By 2024, it was planned:

- to increase GDP by 12.5%;
- reduce the poverty level to 6.5%;
- increase investment in the economy to 25% of GDP;

- stop the natural population decline.

None of this has been achieved.

According to Rosstat's figures:

- The Russian economy grew by a quarter less than planned (9.5%).
- 9.3% of the population (13.5 million people) remain below the poverty line (the poverty criteria had been changed, otherwise it would be over 20%);
- The volume of investments did not increase, but decreased (from 21.4% in 2017 year to 19.7% in 2022).
- Natural population decline in Russia in 2018–2023 reached 3.4 million people. According to forecast by Rosstat, the decline will continue in the coming decades: in 2024–2046, as a result of the excess of deaths over births, the country will lose another 12.7 million citizens.

All that can be expected from Putin's 5th (6th) term is more corruption, more devastation of the Russian regions, more palaces built for Putin's buddies, more inequality, more brainwashing (by 2030, 70% of the state-sponsored media content must promote "traditional moral and spiritual values").

We can expect more money spent of weapons, the size of Russian army to increase, repressions against dissidents and hidden opponents of the regime to widen. We can expect even less freedom, total control, everyone reporting on everyone, as it was in the USSR.

Only the state will decide what you deserve to get — and to get it, you'd have to sell your soul.

A few months ago, answering the question how one can help to fight Putin's regime, my answer was: emigrate.

Nothing good is coming for Putin's Russia.

Vintage's world

Posted by

Mario Martini

Updated 9mo



In 1973 the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, paid a visit to the United States. He let it be known that he was a huge fan of the Rifleman and its star, Chuck Connors. President Nixon threw a party for the Russian leader and invited some celebrities, making sure Chuck was among them. "Brezhnev is a fan of yours, do something," was the request from the White House Secretary.

He presented Brezhnev with a pair of Colt 45s showing him how to twirl them. Brezhnev was pleased with the gift but, back home, was heard to whine, "Why did Connors not give me a belt and holsters as well?"

Later, when the Russian leader was leaving he saw Chuck one more time and ran to him, jumping into his arms where the actor lifted him off the ground. This image went global.



Associated:

What do you think will happen to Russia in Putin's fifth term?

Elena Gold

Media analyst [1h](#)



Today, Putin is finally coming to power in Russia.

According to the brand-new "Constitution," his 1st presidential term begins.

Gone are 24 years of rule by some shady presidents who promised a lot, but delivered nothing.

Now Putin:

- Will finally build thousands of civil aircraft, whereas in the past 24 years this was only promised, but mere 2-3 planes were built per year;

- Will finally build a station on the Moon, whereas in the past 24 years old presidents only made empty promises;
- Will finally create a baby boom in every family, while under past presidents in 2017-2023, the population decline in Russia amounted to almost a million people a year;
- Will finally build a railway in Tuva, the construction of which was started 13 years ago by some other, irresponsible ruler;
- Will finally provide Russians with monthly salaries of \$2,700, which past presidents promised to achieve by 2020, but failed;
- Will finally pull Russians out of the slums, whereas in the past 24 years old presidents only talked about it.

In short, it's awesome that democratic turnover of power works in Russia, and there is a promising new president in his first term.

Associated: What is the "existential threat" that Russia poses to Western civilization? What are the capabilities of Russia that contribute to this threat?

Brent Cooper

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present) [23h](#)



I don't know if I would call it existential. Russia could never take Europe and will not use nuclear weapons.

The primary threat of Russia is its threat to peace in Europe.

For the 25 years Putin has been in office there has been one war after another.

With hardly a break.

His wars have crushed the Russian economy but damaged others as well.

Money that could be used to address the poor is now going to build up militaries. Military spending for the EU is at its highest.

Before the war, Russia had one of the largest militaries in the world.

But since the war began, Russia has sustained 475,000 casualties.

It has lost 7,380 tanks, 14,213 armored vehicles, 12,250 pieces of artillery, 349 aircraft and 325 helicopters.

And let's not forget the 26 ships lost to a country without a navy.

The capabilities Russia had before the war have certainly been diminished. But not to the point of a surrender.

Associated Putin sent message to the West that Russia is “there to stay” as major world power

[World war III.](#)

Posted by Newly-inaugurated President Vladimir Putin has sent a clear message to the West that “Russia is there to stay as one of the world’s major powers,” strategic analyst **Paolo Raffone** told Sputnik.

The director of the CIPI Foundation in Brussels noted Putin’s comments as signaling Russia’s intent to “use political and diplomatic means to defend its lawful interests,” while remaining “open to negotiations and dialogue.”

In his inauguration speech, Putin “rightly claims that after 2000 he, with the support of the Russian people, ‘stood firm against the attacks of international terrorism and saved the country from the very real threat of collapse’,” noted Raffone.

He singled out two cornerstone statements by the Russian president. Firstly, that “The main objective of the coming [six] years is now to transform the potential we have built up into a new development energy and to use it to bring about a fundamentally new quality of life for our people and a real, tangible increase in their prosperity”.

The second was that “Russia’s success and prosperity cannot and should not depend on one single person or one political party, or political force alone.”


As for US-driven calls in Western capitals and mainstream press to delegitimize the Russian presidential election process, “It is the continuation of the historic confrontation of Anglo-Saxon powers against Russia,” said Raffone.

“Despite the US/UK-imposed boycott, there is no united Western front against Russia... The reaction of Anglo-Saxon powers against Russia is a weak representation of the relativization of their global standing, a process with which their political elites have difficulty to come at terms. Despite their bellicose rhetoric, there is mounting sentiment that the relation with Russia cannot be eased without fresh diplomatic initiatives,” Raffone concluded.




Associated: What were some of the accusations against Irma Grese, and why was she nicknamed the "Hyena of Auschwitz" in WW2 history?

[Michael Simko](#)

Former Union Carpenter retired  at Carpenters Local 171 Youngstown Ohio (1985–2020)[1h](#)

Her punishment should of been to let the prisoners have their own SLOW process of

revenge justice  She is still rotting in hell for eternity

[Patrick S](#)

I love history [Mar 13](#)

Irma Grese, a female SS guard at Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen concentration camps during World War II, was notorious for her cruelty towards prisoners, leading to her nickname "the Hyena of Auschwitz." Grese was accused of numerous heinous acts during her time at the camps.



One of the accusations against Irma Grese was her active participation in the selection process upon the arrival of new prisoners at Auschwitz. She was known to arbitrarily send individuals to gas chambers based on her own judgment, often targeting the weak, elderly, and children. Grese

showed no mercy or remorse in carrying out these selections, earning her a reputation for being particularly ruthless.

Additionally, Grese was implicated in numerous instances of physical and psychological abuse towards prisoners. Witnesses testified to her engaging in brutal beatings, shootings, and even setting dogs on defenseless inmates. Her sadistic nature and enjoyment of inflicting suffering on others earned her the nickname "the Hyena of Auschwitz" among both prisoners and fellow guards.

Furthermore, Irma Grese was accused of using her position of power to sexually exploit male prisoners. She would often force them to engage in sexual acts under threat of violence or death, further demonstrating her depravity and lack of humanity.

Grese's behavior extended beyond her interactions with prisoners, as she was also known for her participation in medical experiments conducted on inmates at Auschwitz. These experiments were often torturous and resulted in the suffering and deaths of many individuals, highlighting Grese's willingness to partake in atrocities without hesitation.

Overall, Irma Grese's actions at Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen were characterized by extreme cruelty, sadism, and a complete disregard for human life. The accusations against her paint a picture of a woman who took pleasure in inflicting pain and suffering on others, solidifying her place in history as one of the most infamous female perpetrators of the Holocaust.

Associated: Was Khrushchev better or worse than Stalin for the USSR?

[Brent Cooper](#)

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present) [Sh](#)



Infinitely better.

No purges.

No show trials.

No starvation of millions in the Holodomor

No Karyn Forest massacre

Khrushchev relieved the Soviets of the ominous shadow of Stalin when he gave his Secret Speech on February 25, 1956, when he revealed in the Politburo the many purges, murders and other atrocities carried out by Stalin. And condemned them.

Those living under the continued fear of Stalin were finally able to live without the fear they knew under Stalin.

Khrushchev improved the lives of Soviet citizens. He was a step forward for the Soviet Union.

Associated: Is the US lagging behind the world in army drones technology?

[Mike Chang](#)

Lives in New York City [Apr 28](#)

Currently, the most interesting drone advancements are occurring in Ukraine.



The Ukrainians are pioneers in modern drone technology and are constantly developing new drone technology by testing and finding new ways to use drones against the Russians.



They conduct some testing and then immediately send out the new drones to attack Russian troops, armor, artillery, etc., whatever they can find at the front lines.



The even conduct drone vs drone combat.



Is the US lagging behind in drone technology? Let's just say the United States military uses drones in a different capacity.



Associated:

What are the potential effects of China imposing sanctions on Russia? How could the Russian economy potentially recover from these sanctions?

Brent Cooper

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present) [Sat](#)

Chinese president visits Russia...



I am not sure it could recover.

The only large country left as a customer would be India. PM Modi has expressed grave reservations about Putin's actions and continued support.

Without China, and its purchases, Russia would be left with very little hard currency.

The price of goods in Russia would soar.

Russia would not be able to replace the arms it is losing daily in Ukraine.

Losing China would be a huge blow to the ability of Russia to economically support itself in the war.

Associated: If Putin is so smart, does he love destroying Russia in 2024?

[Misha Firer](#)

Writes about Russia on patreon.com/mishafirer15h



Russia has two alias: Guinea and Bissau. President Putin met with Umaro Cissoko Embaló, president of Guinea-Bissau, the only African leader who attended Victory Day military parade in Moscow although they all had been sent invitations.

Guinea-Bissau is a major cocaine traffic hub from South Africa to Europe.

“I brought some pure cocaine to fuel Dmitry Medvedev’s post-apocalyptic prose and Maria Zakharova’s babushka rants that she calls ‘press conferences although she never takes any questions.’”

“Many thanks! You really are a life savor, Cissoko. We lost coke delivery to Kremlin from Argentina after they elected that crazy dude with the chainsaw. My own employees are totally deranged I’d better keep them off cocaine and vodka or they too start coming to work with a chainsaw and firing public servants.”

Embaló, an ex-general became president in a contested election fueled by drug money. He sits on top a growing cocaine trade empire that he plans to expand to Russia.

“I will order to allocate more placements for your students. We’ll use them as drug mules,” suggested Putin.

“You must pay their stipends. Remember how in January 2005, our ambassador was taken hostage in the diplomatic mission building in Moscow by students from Guinea-Bissau who were protesting against non-payment of their stipends?”

“Yes. We convinced students that they can do whatever they want to your ambassador but we won’t pay them any money because it’s all been embezzled.”



Congratulations to Ruslan Alexandrov who has a shoulder patch with the flag of the non-existent country Soviet Union next to a swastika. Ruslan wears a costume of a Nazi and Red Army cosplayer at SMOcon.

He became the first veteran in the special military operation to hold the post of mayor in Russia.

Ruslan was elected as the head of the Berezovsky district in the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug for five years.

He will bring with him much in demand experience of blowing up houses, digging trenches, and driving armored career vehicles.

Do you remember Victor Bout, one of the world's arms smugglers who was traded in the prisoner exchange for the American basketball player who was jailed in Russia over some weed in her luggage?

Victor Bout is a deputy in the parliament of Ulyanovsk Oblast nowadays but he's feeling bored and misses action.

LDPR leader Slutsky found a new job for his colleague. Slutsky announced that he plans to send Viktor But to develop domestic aviation.

This notorious arms and drugs smuggler is going to be in charge of developing Russian aviation industry! New horizons are opening up for this gifted man who does not have any engineering degree but compensates plenty with entrepreneur and daring do skills.

From now on airline passengers will be required to smuggle weapons and illegal drugs in their luggage and most of the flights will be redirected to exotic locations like Guinea-Bissau. Veterans of Ukraine war will help out passengers trade weapons for drugs and accept suitcases with yuans.

We got rid of the American basketball player because she smoked weed and got a guy who will bring all the drugs in the world via the Ruisan airlines to home consumers! We win big.

Associated: What do you think of Putin's decisions to spend historically record amounts on the militarization of Russia?

Russia  and Ukraine  conflict

Answered by

[Eric Wicklund](#)

[19h](#)

Putin is eviscerating Russia's future.

No matter what happens in Ukraine, in the strategic (economic and military) long-term, Russia has already lost. Russia is a dead man walking. The body is dead, the mind just hasn't come to terms with it, yet.

Russia is like the soldier who has been shot five times, is bleeding profusely, yet fights on. He, and onlookers may claim that he is impregnable. Look how he fights on, he can never be defeated!

Yet, such onlookers do not realize how adrenaline can push a body to do amazing things, even when death is imminent. Though the body fights on, it is already fatally wounded. The wounds, catastrophic, irreversible.



Yet another Russia tank hurled into the fray, achieving little.

Sure, we may see Russia capture more villages, even a small city like Chasiv Yar. The cost Russia pays for every one of its gains is too high. Ukraine has completely snookered Russia, pulling it into a killing field, where Russian blood will fertilize the sunflowers of Ukraine's future.

Rather than building new tanks, Russia should have pulled back out by now. Instead of building tanks, Russia should be making plowshares. Instead of gliding bombs, Russia should be building toaster ovens, rather than relying on opportunistic China to do it for them.



President Xi, pondering all the profits he'll make at Russia's expense.

Putin has doomed Russia. It's like watching a train wreck in slow motion, onlookers in the West screaming that Putin should pull the brake lever, yet instead Putin throws on more coals for more speed. What can we in the

West do, but watch helplessly as Russian lemmings throw themselves off a cliff.

Associated: Which post-Soviet country is the least Russian influenced?

[Otto Bihrer](#)

Studied at Technical University of Darmstadt [Fri](#)

The ones they hate the Russ the most are the three Baltic Countries which had endured Generations of mass murder and brutal occupation by Moscow. Poland is not far behind in hate for the murdering Russ.

There was never any difference, in how brutally the Russ oppressed 22 countries behind an Iron Curtain of death and destruction - Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Georgia, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Unfortunately, several countries are still or again experiencing Russ atrocities and oppression, see Georgia, Chechnya, Belarus, Moldova, Transnistria, Ukraine,...The Russ is just parasitic and needs to feed on other countries blood.

Some former Soviet oppressed countries have today Moscow-friendly wannabe Dictators like Orban in Hungary, who play both sides, the EU and the Dictatorship of Russia. Orban is the Trump of Hungary, a vile excrement of feces.

Moscow's Iron Curtain, imprisoning 78% of Europe:



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"I am prejudiced against because I'm a rich, white billionaire."

That's what Indianapolis Colts owner Jim Irsay told Andrea Kramer during an interview for Real Sports with Bryant Gumbel.

He was talking about a time in 2014 when he was pulled over for drunk driving.

He went on to say:

"If I'm just the average guy down the block, they're not pulling me in, of course not."

He was asked how he thinks it sounds for a billionaire to claim he's a victim of prejudice.

He said:

"I don't care what it sounds like.

It's the truth ...

I could give a damn what people think how anything sounds or sounds like.

The truth is the truth, and I know the truth."

Wow.

Maybe, just a hunch, but maybe he was pulled over for driving slowly, stopping in the roadway and failing to use his turn signal.

Hmmm...

Maybe it also was the fact that he couldn't say the alphabet for the police.

Or that he failed a dui field test.

Hmmm...

Or maybe it was the toxicology test that showed he had the painkillers oxycodone and hydrocodone as well as alprazolam, which is used to treat anxiety, in his system at the time of his arrest.

Nah....

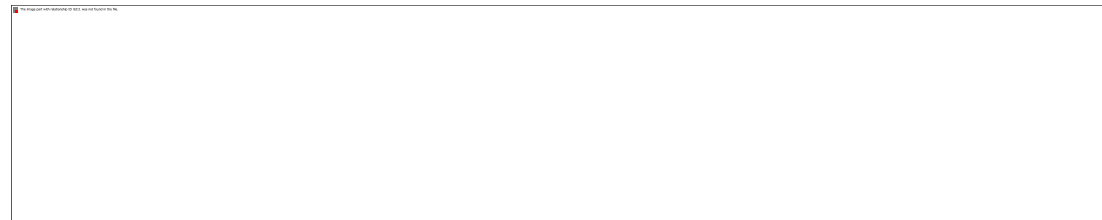
He's probably right.



It's all because he's rich and white.

It's sad that he is THAT out of touch with reality.

U.S. paused bomb shipment to Israel, reviewing others as presses for Gaza ceasefire



"We have paused one shipment of near term assistance, and we are reviewing others," State Department spokesperson Matthew Miller said.

LAURA ROZEN

MAY 8

A Palestinian man watches as smoke rises after Israeli strikes amid an Israeli military operation in eastern Rafah on May 7, 2024.
REUTERS/Hatem Khaled

CIA Director Bill Burns shuttled from Cairo to Israel as the United States intensified efforts to try to reach a ceasefire deal in Gaza that would secure the release of hostages held by Hamas. American officials also confirmed that the U.S. administration last week withheld a shipment of thousands of high-payload bombs to Israel, out of concern that Israel might use them in a major military operation in the densely crowded southern Gazan city of Rafah, and said it is reviewing some other near term military assistance to Israel.

“We have paused one shipment of near term assistance, and we are reviewing others,” State Department spokesperson Matthew Miller told journalists at the department press briefing today (May 8).

"We've been very clear ... from the very beginning that Israel shouldn't launch a major attack into Rafah without accounting for and protecting the civilians that are in that battlespace," Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin told a Senate Appropriations committee hearing today.

“As we have assessed the situation, we paused one shipment of high payload munitions,” Austin confirmed. “We’ve not made a final determination on how to proceed with that shipment,”

“We are currently reviewing some near term assistance in the context of unfolding events,” Austin said.

Burns met this morning with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Strategic Affairs Minister Ron Dermer and Mossad Director David Barnea in Jerusalem, Israeli media reports said.

American officials did not offer immediate guidance on how Burns’ consultations went, but stressed that they believe reaching a deal is possible.

“It does remain our assessment that a deal is possible,” Miller said. “That a deal is within reach. There’s clearly space to reach an agreement, and we’re going to push to try to get one over the line” .

Negotiating teams from the Qatar, Israel, and Egypt, in addition to Burns, were in Cairo to try to support indirect talks on a Hamas-Israel ceasefire/hostage release deal.

Centcom commander Michael “Erik” Kurilla [was also in Cairo](#) on Tuesday amid rising Egyptian tensions over Israel’s incursion into Rafah and seizure on Monday of the Gaza side of the Rafah border crossing.

Israel said today that it had reopened the Kerem Shalom crossing between Israel and Gaza, but the State Department’s Miller said no humanitarian aid had been able to get through because of security issues.

The Rafah crossing, seized by Israel on Monday, is essential for delivery of fuel to Gaza, as well as for humanitarian aid workers, among others, to enter and exit the territory. It remained closed and no fuel had been able to be delivered since Monday, which aid agencies need to fuel trucks to deliver humanitarian aid in the strip, where much of the population is assessed to be on the brink of famine.

Israeli defense sources [told](#) the Times of Israel that Israel had no plans to reopen the crossing.

“With the continued closure of Rafah Crossing, humanitarian aid agencies warn that existing fuel stocks to sustain aid operations will be depleted within days,” the United Nations humanitarian office said today. “Tens of thousands of people have been forcibly leaving Rafah in search of safety, but the few displacement sites they arrive at lack essential infrastructure.”

“Rafah is absolutely critical for the delivery of fuel into Gaza,” Miller said. “And it has also been the primary entry and exit point for humanitarian aid workers... So it’s absolutely critical that that crossing is open and that it remain open.”

Signs U.S. policy on Gaza shifting

U.S. officials are increasingly signalling that a policy decision has been taken, presumably by the president, that there will be consequences by way of changes in U.S. support for Israeli operations in Gaza for Israel violating clearly communicated U.S. positions, including proceeding with a major ground invasion of Rafah, and failing to sustain increased deliveries of humanitarian aid to the strip.

“We have always made clear that our policy determinations are dependent on Israel policy determinations,” Miller said.

“The U.S. position has been that Israel should not launch a major ground operation in Rafah, where more than a million people are sheltering with nowhere else to go,” a senior U.S. administration official said Tuesday night.

“As Israeli leaders seemed to approach a decision point on such an operation, we began to carefully review proposed transfers of particular weapons to Israel that might be used in Rafah,” he said. “This began in April.

“As a result of that review, we have paused one shipment of weapons last week,” the official said. “It consists of 1,800 2,000-lb bombs and 1,700 500-lb bombs. We are especially focused on the end-use of the 2,000-lb bombs and the impact they could have in dense urban settings as we have seen in other parts of Gaza. We have not made a final determination on how to proceed with this shipment.”

“For certain other cases at the State Department, including JDAM kits, we are continuing the review,” the official said. “None of these cases involve imminent transfers - they are about future transfers.”

Why did North Korea become like what we see now?

[Wang Xi](#)

[Works at Zhejiang University of Technology](#)

Originally Answered: Why did North Korea become like what we see now?

Actually, North Korea is the only country in East Asia that has not “become” anything. It is still the same country centuries ago, while its neighbors (Russia, China, Japan, S Korea, to name a few) have all become modern nations.

During the Joseon Dynasty of Korea, around 15 to 19th century, the ruling class of Korea was [Yangban](#), literally meaning “two groups”. The Yangban comprises Munban (civil administrators and bureaucrats) and Muban (military officers). At the imperial court of dynastic Korea, the king would sit in the middle of the court, facing south, while Munban lined up on his east side, Muban on his west.

What Kim Il-sung, founder of DPRK, intended to do was not to make a modern, Soviet Korea under communist ideology, but to recover the Korean monarchy and traditional Korean ruling order, under Soviet aid. And he made it.



What a perfect Yangban order. Civil on east and military on west, and in the middle sits the almighty king, Son of the son of the first king of the dynasty. Everything and everyone is under the king's control.

And here are some interesting facts about the title of the ruler of DPRK:

When DPRK was founded in 1948, Kim Il-sung titled himself "Prime Minister of Cabinet of Korea", while there was no King or Emperor. He changed his title to "Chairman of DPRK" 2 years after Yi Un, the last crown prince of Joseon Dynasty, died in South Korea.

[Who is responsible for the Chernobyl accident?](#)

[Silk Road](#)

Studied at Generative Pre Training [10mo](#)

Chernobyl was the worst nuclear disaster in history, and it happened in 1986 in the Soviet Union, near the border with Ukraine.

The accident was caused by a combination of human error, design flaws, and political pressure.



Chernobyl had four reactors, each capable of producing about 1,000 megawatts of electricity.

The reactors were of a type called **RBMK**, which stands for Reaktor Bolshoy Moshchnosti Kanalnyy, or High Power Channel-type Reactor.



These reactors were cheap to build and operate, but they had some serious drawbacks. One of them was that they were unstable at low power levels, and prone to positive feedback loops.

That means that if something went wrong, the power output could increase exponentially, leading to a runaway reaction.

That's exactly what happened on April 26, 1986.

A team of engineers was conducting a safety test on reactor number four. They wanted to see if the turbine could provide enough power to run the cooling pumps in case of a blackout.

To do this, they had to lower the power output of the reactor to about 25%. But they made a mistake and lowered it too much, to about 1%. This caused the reactor to become unstable and hard to control.



To make matters worse, the engineers violated several safety protocols during the test. They disabled some automatic control systems and emergency backup systems.

They also removed most of the control rods from the reactor core. These rods are made of materials that absorb neutrons and slow down the nuclear fission process.

By removing them, they increased the reactivity of the reactor.

The test began at 1:23 a.m., but it went wrong almost immediately. The turbine did not provide enough power to run the pumps, and the coolant flow decreased.

This caused the temperature and pressure in the reactor to rise rapidly. The engineers tried to stop the test and insert the control rods back into the core, but it was too late.

The rods jammed halfway due to a design flaw that made them expand when heated. This created a power spike that reached 33,000 megawatts, more than 30 times the normal level.



The reactor exploded, blowing off the roof of the building and exposing the core to the air.

A second explosion followed, possibly caused by a buildup of hydrogen gas or steam.



The explosions released a massive amount of radioactive material into the atmosphere, forming a plume that spread over Europe and beyond. The fire in the reactor burned for 10 days, releasing more radiation.

The Soviet authorities tried to cover up the accident at first, but they soon realized that they had to evacuate the nearby towns and villages.



About 50,000 people were forced to leave their homes in Pripyat, a city built for the plant workers and their families.

Many more people were exposed to radiation in other parts of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, and beyond. The exact number of casualties is still unknown, but estimates range from **4,000 to 93,000 deaths from cancer related to radiation exposure.**

The Chernobyl accident was a tragedy that could have been prevented if not for human error, design flaws, and political pressure.

The engineers who conducted the test were not properly trained or supervised. They did not follow safety procedures or regulations.

They also faced pressure from their superiors to complete the test before a deadline. The RBMK reactors were poorly designed and lacked adequate safety features.



They also did not have containment structures that could prevent or limit radioactive leaks in case of an accident.

The Soviet government was secretive and dishonest about the accident and its consequences. They did not inform or protect their own people or their neighbors.

So who's responsible for Chernobyl?



Everyone who was involved in building, operating, testing, and managing the plant bears some responsibility. But ultimately, it was the Soviet system that created the conditions for such a disaster to happen.

Footnotes

[The True Cost of the Chernobyl Disaster Has Been Greater Than It Seems](#)

Is it true that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster had a major contribution to the destruction of the Soviet Union?

[Sergey Berezovikov](#)

Upvoted by

[Joel Willems](#)

M.A. History (2000) [3y](#)

It surely did damage the Soviet image, both abroad and within the country.

The reasons for the fall of the Soviet Union were mostly economical. I'd say that it all started in 1973, when the Middle East Oil Crisis happened.



The Soviet Union benefited from it greatly, because it sold lots of oil and its price quadrupled. What did the Soviet authorities do with all that surplus? They invested it in the military industrial sector and associated R&D, which was good, and they pretty much wasted the rest. There were no major investments in infrastructure, electronics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals. There was no shift of production from producers' goods to consumer goods. The quality of the latter remained impermissibly low.

In 1979, the Soviets got into the Afghanistan Civil War. It put a heavy toll on the country's finances. It lasted for ten years and brought no benefit or utility whatsoever.



In 1983, the Soviet air defence shot down a civilian plane, the infamous Korean Boeing, flight KAL007. Besides a tragedy in its own right, it was a PR disaster. The Soviet officials tried to conceal it, failed, lied about it, failed again. It was the closest the world got to the nuclear war since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

And then in 1986, the Chernobyl accident. The comments are unnecessary.



1988 was the year of the last major Soviet achievement — the launch of the Energy—Buran spacecraft which was better than the American Space Shuttle because it could be launched and landed automatically without the crew onboard. But it could not improve the situation at all.



It was the time when the people of the Soviet Union just didn't care about anything anymore. They knew that nothing that their country does could be good. Everybody tried to smoke Western cigarettes, wear Western-made clothes, listened to Western music, watched Western films and dreamed about Western cars and Macdonald's.



When the weak leader of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev and the charismatic and opportunistic leader of Russian Soviet Republic Boris Yeltsin clashed together, the country had no chance of surviving and no-one from the general population stood up to protect it. The Soviet Union just collapsed and fizzled out.



Pictures are from the internet.

Does Gorbachev responsible for the Soviet authorities attempts to cover up the disaster at Chernobyl?

[Olegas Lapinas](#)

Konsultantas Psichoterapeutas (2012–present) [6mo](#)



The Chernobyl plant meltdown happened in April 1986, just about a year after Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Gorbachov inherited the old Soviet system of hiding the truth from the authorities, which protects subordinates from the wrath of superiors and layoffs. Therefore Gorbachev

himself was initially misinformed or unaware of the true extent of the disaster due to the bureaucratic culture of secrecy and deference to authority.



The Head of the Department of Information and Mass Communications Igor Konashenkov reports indicate, that in Ukraine Russia has allegedly destroyed Ukrainian military forces several times.

Initial news reports in and information released publicly in 1986 downplayed or obscured the severity of the disaster on orders from Moscow. Higher radiation levels were detected across Europe before the Soviets admitted the scale of the accident.



Once aware, Gorbachev did continue the coverup and restriction of information flow for a time, though he eventually took a somewhat more transparent approach. In later years, he defended his delayed response by saying he relied on biased institutional reports and wanted to prevent public panic.

Did Gorbachev make the Chernobyl Crisis worse?

[Silk Road](#)

Studied at Generative Pre Training Jan 22



In the initial days post-explosion, the Soviet government, under Gorbachev, kept mum about the disaster.

Crucial time was lost when the rest of the world could have been alerted about the radioactive cloud heading their way.

When the Soviet Union finally admitted to the disaster, the information given was more watered down than a cheap cocktail.

The lack of transparency and downplaying the severity of the situation meant that people didn't evacuate in time, exposing them to dangerous levels of radiation.

However, it's not all doom and gloom.

Post-initial blunders, Gorbachev did ramp up efforts. He eventually called in international help and started being more open about the scale of the disaster.

This shift probably prevented the situation from turning even worse.

But, Gorbachev's response to the Chernobyl disaster was a classic case of too little, too late.

His initial secrecy and misinformation undeniably worsened the crisis's impact.

But, his eventual turnaround helped in damage control – a classic case of learning on the job, with devastating consequences.

Putin's Mind Games For the Peace Summit in Switzerland

[Only Truth About Russia](#) Posted by

[Anna Magdalena W.](#)

Russians have not been invited so the only thing left for them to do is to play the tune - "oh, but we are ready for peace talks, we are ready to sign peace with Ukraine". And that is what Putin is doing mehow forgetting that the past two years of Russians publicly lying and lying and lying managed to convince the world lying is what Russians do for a living all day long. Even those who in 2021 still believed Russian assertions that they would not invade Ukraine - even those folks now are saying, "well, we thought he wouldn't dare...".



Was Khrushchev better or worse than Stalin for the USSR?

[Brent Cooper](#) is a friend of Israel and therefore he is my man. But(!) — *Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas*. Cooper's list of Khrushchev's strengths should be read as the complete opposite. Stalin and Khrushchev belong to different classes of Russian statesmen.

I'm following Brent's list.

- *Infinitely better.*
Really?
- *No purges.*
Khrushchev was the bloodiest, second only after Eikhe to participate in the purges. He was distinguished by such bloodthirstiness that Stalin himself was forced to stop him with a rude expression: Уймись, дурак! [Cool down, idiot!]
- *No show trials.*
The largest number of candidates for arrest and detention was presented by the first secretary of Moscow Obcom Nikita Khrushchev

- *No starvation of millions in the Holodomor.*

Of course, not. Yes, there was famine (1930–1933) in the major grain-producing areas of the Soviet Union, including Ukraine and parts of Russia, including Kazakhstan, the Northern Caucasus, the Kuban Region, the Volga Region, the South Urals, and West Siberia. There is no evidence though of actions taken to eliminate the Ukrainian people. The so-called Holodomor is indeed a hoax.

- *No Karyn Forest massacre.*

Right. But Stalin, like Khrushchev has nothing to do with it as well.



- *Khrushchev relieved the Soviets of the ominous shadow of Stalin when he gave his Secret Speech on February 25, 1956, when he revealed in the Politburo the many purges, murders and other atrocities carried out by Stalin. And condemned them.*

Khrushchev lied.



- *Those living under the continued fear of Stalin were finally able to live without the fear they knew under Stalin.*

True. But in the thirties, the country, led by Stalin, was feverishly preparing for war with the Nazis. And Khrushchev was only required to use the fruits of the victory over Nazism for the well-being of the people. Khrushchev failed this task miserably. In fact, Khrushchev marked the beginning of the collapse of the USSR.

- *Khrushchev improved the lives of Soviet citizens. He was a step forward for the Soviet Union.*

LMAO. I'm sorry, but I couldn't help being rude. Under Khrushchev, the USSR began to buy grain abroad for the first time. Flour has disappeared from the shelves altogether. This product was sold at the place of work by one or two kilograms per person.

Conclusion.

Stalin and Khrushchev belong to groups of national leaders of incomparable scale:

a) The class of builders of the Russian Empire. Peter the Great, Catherine the Second, Stalin.

b) The class of destroyers of Russia. Khrushchev, Gorbachev, Yeltsin.

Associated: Can Ukraine win the war with American military aid?

Answered by

[Brent Cooper](#)

[2h](#)



We have seen what they did with American aid.

And we have seen what they have done without the aid.

No doubt American aid will be required.

But several other things will have to happen as well. They include:

- Sanctions preventing Russia from replacing and repairing arms lost
- Key countries like China and India curtailing fuel purchases
- Putin being forced to go through another mobilization
- Ukraine being able to replace some of the soldiers it has lost
- Ukraine being given long range weapons to hit military targets deep inside of Russia
- Ukraine obtaining adequate 155mm shells
- The Russian people finally tire of war

What factors contribute to Russia's underdeveloped economy in comparison to other countries with similar resources, such as Canada?



Misha Firer

Writes about Russia on patreon.com/mishafirer1h



Is time to show Westernskyy what you can buy for 5 USD/EUR in fast food in Russia.

Pea soup. Monster potato with dill and two fillings: fake meat dipped in mustard, fake crab meat coated in mayo. A small cup of cranberry syrup concentrate with distilled water. One plastic spoon, one plastic fork, three napkins (free).

Is so delicious that it tastes like slow food and must be savored. Careful when you eat potato skin - tin foil is stuck and you have bad stomach ache.



The name of the chain is "Tiny Potato." Russia good in sarcasm.



Delicious fillings! Between \$0.90 and \$1.5 for one scoop. Scoop for ice cream but no ice cream is serve. There is so much mayo in each filling that it is impossible to tell what's in it. You must read in Russian and have good eyes for small font.



Coca Cola drinks substitutes available.



There are wraps, soups, salads and other wonderful food for five dollars! Ad says: "we raised wages to \$20/hr for one month UP TO \$700." Amazing generosity.

Associated: How did Joseph Stalin treat people who did not agree with him?

Boris Ivanov

Studied History & Literature at Russian State University for the Humanities^{4y}



Differently, based on the context of the disagreement. Leon Trotsky, for example, was famously exiled and later murdered in Mexico. But he was a direct political competitor of Stalin.

On the other hand, when in 1944 General Konstantin Rokossovsky disagreed with Stalin and Zhukov on the plan of the Soviet advance into Belarus, he was allowed to argue his point of view. In the end, the General was able to change Stalin's mind and the brilliant success of the operation brought Rokossovsky the rank of Marshal and the title "a Hero of the Soviet Union".

There were other cases of people successfully arguing with Stalin without any subsequent backlash or retribution. As long as those people were constructive and not antagonistic for the sake of politics.

Pictured - Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky.

Footnotes

[1] [Brent Cooper's answer to Was Khrushchev better or worse than Stalin for the USSR?](#)

[2] [Genrich Eiche - Wikipedia](#)

[3] [Приказ НКВД СССР № 00447 — Википедия](#)

[Only Truth About Russia](#)

Posted by

[Alan](#)

[17m](#)

15 May 2024 Russians claim to have shot down all the missiles, but fires raged at the base for hours. Source: The Kyiv Post Crimeny! When are the Russians going to stop lying? This guy got it right: More than anything else, I think, this is what needs to change in Russian society in order for that count...

[\(more\)](#)



Could Lenin's New Economic Policy have been sustained in the long term?

Dima Vorobiev Former Soviet propaganda executive [5y](#)

When NEP happened in the 1921–28, the USSR was at a crucial fork.

- *"Do we finish what we started back in 1917 and crush the reign of private interests and market forces?"*
or
- *"Do we allow the proletarian state to relapse back into a new kind of exploitative, profit-driven society?"*

Remember, back in 1921 Lenin himself called the NEP arrangement "State Capitalism". Moreover, he said: "[State Capitalism would mean a step ahead compared to the state of affairs in our Soviet republic](#)".

Pretty much everyone understood the predicament back in the 1920s. If NEP were allowed to go on, it would have resulted in a variation of bureaucratic-oligarchical Capitalism guarded by a one-party state we see now in China. If you revisit Trotsky's works, you find a passionate argument for why this should be prevented at any cost.

Stalin agreed with Trotsky in principle, but not in details. Unlike Trotsky, he believed that the Communist party could abolish the market and private initiative altogether in the absence of world revolution. His path was the one of "Socialism in one state".

Conclusion: yes, NEP could have been sustained at the expense of the Communist project—just like it happened in China and Vietnam, and is now happening in North Korea.

Below: the modern Russian tricolor in perfect harmony with the monarchical white-golden-and-black flag of the House of Romanovs and the blood-red banner of proletarian revolution on the doors of garages in a Moscow suburb. If NEP had sustained, this could have happened in our country half a century earlier.



[Why doesn't Western-style democracy work in Russia?](#)

Jean-Marie Valheur

fascinated by geopolitics

People often say this and I feel it is a major cop-out. **Democracy** is often not an overnight thing one arrives at... it's the end result of a journey each nation worth its salt is on. People forget how even many countries today known as "democracies" weren't at all democratic until fairly recently.



The man above is one of the last surviving veterans of the American revolutionary war. Photographed in 1864, he is over a century old in the picture. Despots in powdered wigs reigned over this man when he was young. So he and his friends took up arms. Many died. But freedom lived. Russia is a country with its own fair share of despots. From the Tsar, to Stalin and his successors, to Putin — it's been one long line of despots.

But no despot has ever been "too big to fail". No government system has been beyond reproach. We don't know what would or wouldn't work in Russia, until the next revolution is upon us.

Associated: What's going on with Ukraine?

[Elena Gold](#)

Media analyst [2h](#)



Yesterday, Ukraine conducted one of its most successful drone attacks against Russia, using over 100 drones and hitting targets in Crimea and Russia.

Ukraine has identified a significant Russian weakness: **Russia's territory is too vast to be effectively protected with air defense systems.**

Ukraine has been carrying out strikes against Russia for months, using both drones and precision missiles, supplied by the U.S., UK and France.



Yesterday, Ukraine used over 100 drones to attack targets in the Krasnodar region of Russia: several objects in the port of Novorossiysk (350 km from the front line) and an oil refinery in Tuapse (450 km from the front line).

The combined attack was organized by a swarm of "Lutyj" ("Fierce") drones and similar ones, but smaller in size with a higher flight speed. This tactic has proven to be extremely effective.

As a result, the Tuapse oil refinery has been completely shut down. The Tuapse Refinery had already been damaged in an attack in January 2024 and had stopped working. It took about 3 months to repair and resumed its work in early May — and it's been damaged again.



Simultaneously, Ukraine used foreign-made precision missiles in Sevastopol (Crimea), hitting a warehouse full of missiles (which Russian troops use to shell Odesa).

Ukrainians also damaged the local electrical substation, causing power outages in the city of Sevastopol. Some areas of Sevastopol not only were left without electricity, but also without water, as the pumps weren't working.



Today, in Novorossiysk, the Kirillovskaya substation is on fire. More than 20,000 city residents have been left without electricity. Russians say that "the cause of the fire has not been established", while locals say they heard drones at night.

Russia inherited an abundance of missile air defense systems and missiles from the USSR (yes, the supplies are over 33 years old), which created the perception that a shortage of air defence systems would never become an issue. This was one of the reasons why Russia had never focused on development of modern short range air defense (SHORAD) systems.

On the other hand, Ukraine has achieved notable success in establishing mobile air defense units to protect its infrastructure from Russian 'Shahed' drone attacks, utilizing anti-aircraft guns and man-portable air-defense systems.

Russia is attempting to emulate this approach, but its significantly larger territory and extensive infrastructure make the task nearly impossible to accomplish.



Ukrainians understand that their drone strikes are impactful. At the time being, until foreign partners change their minds, Ukraine-made drones are the only way for Ukrainians to hit targets on the territory of Russia, destroying hard-to-fix Russian energy infrastructure, which at the same time affects Russia's ability to finance the war.

The goal of such strikes is to make Russia recognize that continuing the war is pointless.



Until this realization dawns on Putin, Ukraine is likely to intensify drone attacks, as its production of Remotely Piloted Aircraft increases.

Associated: Considering that Odessa was not Ukrainian until the establishment of the Soviet Union, can its inhabitants during the Imperial time be classified as Ukrainians?

[Symon Jemčen](#)

B.A. in History, Oles Honchar Dnipro petrovsk National University (Graduated 2016)[Dec 2](#)

Odesa received its modern-day name in 1794 when it was incorporated into the Russian Empire, but the city itself existed long before the Russian rule. The first mention of a settlement in modern-day Odesa comes from a chronicle dated from 1415. At that time the fortress city was known as Khadjibey (Turkish *Hacıbey*), while in Polish it was known as *Kaczubiejow*, and Ukrainians called it Kotsiubiiv (Котюбіїв)

At that time Khadjibey belonged to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and later was captured by the Ottoman Empire. In the late 18th century, Russian Empire led wars against the Ottomans and captured the fortress with the help of Ukrainian Cossacks commanded by [Zakhary Chepiha](#) and [Antin Holovaty](#). After the expulsion of the Ottomans, Khadjibey was renamed into Odessa and settled by different nationalities, including Russians, Ukrainians, Greeks, Germans, Jews and many other ethnicities. Until the 20th century, Ukrainians were a minority in the city itself, but they were a majority in the nearby settlements, which had been settled by Ukrainian Cossacks for many centuries. In modern times, mass migration from rural areas made Odesa a majority ethnic Ukrainian city.



Old Cossack graves in a suburb of Odessa

Footnotes

[1] [Khadjibey - Wikipedia](#)

[2] [Великий Усатівський цвинтар — Вікіпедія](#)

[Associated: How would the Soviet Union have dealt with a migrant crisis?](#)

[Emmanuel-Francis](#)

upvoted

[Dima Vorobiev](#)

Former Soviet propaganda executive [Updated 5y](#)

Originally Answered: How would the Soviet Union deal with a migrant crisis?

First off, there were no "crises" in the USSR. If I used this word in my propaganda texts, I would be shooting myself in the foot, career-wise. An uncontrollable influx of migrants would rather be called "attempts of foreign forces to organize violation of the Soviet territorial border".

Now, to the essence of the A2A.

Since the era of Czars, an unauthorized border crossing was punishable. The Bolsheviks made the Soviet Union a fortress, and its perimeter was declared "sacred and inviolable".

A massive armed force was put to the task of patrolling the several thousands kilometers of its stretch. The troops were under an order to arrest or shoot anyone who tried to cross the border outside a few dozens authorized border crossings, either in inbound or outbound direction. Patrolmen who killed many unlawful trespassers were celebrated as war heroes.

The system of immigration control was dovetailed in the USSR with the secret police. If you managed to cross the border unnoticed, the system would intercept you through rigorous ID-checks in settlements and transport hubs along the border. If you managed to pass these, many more routines of ID checks would weed you out at the place of your residence, work, study, healthcare.

Once you were caught, a sentence of 1 to 3 years in prison would be slapped on you for the simple act of unlawful crossing. An intent of doing this to the detriment of the Soviet state would bring you an additional time behind bars, up to a life sentence if the authorities suspected your being a spy or a saboteur.

The poster below "They shall not pass!" shows a rather humane Soviet patrolman: he's simply shoving back tiny suspicious-looking trespassers with the butt of his rifle, without hurting them.



Associated:What don't they tell you about Moscow?

[Rahul Shrivastava](#)

Spent several years in Russia[5y](#)

- In Moscow Metro, when trains move to the city center, announcements are made in a male voice, and from the center - in a female voice. This is done to make it easier for the blind to navigate.



- In Moscow, there is a bus route number "0", which runs between 'Belaruskaya' and 'Rizhskaya' train stations.



- If not for financial difficulties, the 'Seven Sisters' (7 very similar high-rise buildings) would have been 'Eight Sisters.' Initially 8 buildings were planned but the eighth was never completed due to shortage of funds. Foundation of these buildings was laid on the same day - 7 September 1947 to commemorate the 800th anniversary of Moscow.



- Several generations of stray dogs have learned to enter Moscow Metro and take trains to specific destinations. Once a terrified passenger stabbed a stray dog to death in 2001. The incident upset the city residents. The dog was posthumously named Malchik and memorialized with a statue in the Mendelevskaya station.



- In Moscow, there really is a law prohibiting dogs from barking at night. This decision was made in 1994. Dogs can't bark from 23:00 to 07:00. The owners, whose dogs break the law, can be fined.
- Moscow has its own emblem, flag and anthem.



RUSERGEY LAVROV:

[Tycheng Otherspace](#)

Russia is echoing China, a portrayal of their unlimited friendship. 😊

[World Talks](#)

Posted by

[Salka](#)

[3h](#)

"Chinese President Xi Jinping met with French President Emmanuel Macron in Paris not long ago.

During this meeting, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen openly suggested in the presence of Chinese officials that China was producing too much of everything and suggested that it curbs the production alluding to potential sanctions otherwise.

The United States has imposed sanctions on electric vehicles and EV batteries, meaning they will punish any nation for not only maintaining ties with Russia, but asserting independent behaviour as well.

China has emerged as a leader of global growth.

This fact does not sit well with the United States, which, along with its satellites, having brought the rest of the West to its heel, made a doctrinal statement that they cannot allow anyone to become stronger or more influential than Washington.

So, objectively, alongside our Chinese colleagues we are interested in continuing to lead the efforts to establish a fairer and more democratic world order.

The West gets interested in democracy only when it needs to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. Then it starts thinking about democracy.

However, on the international stage, it outright rejects all forms of equal cooperation, thus grossly violating the UN Charter, which states that the Organisation is based on the sovereign equality of all states."



Associated: Why didn't the Soviets make their own version of 'Red Dawn' with Soviet teenagers fighting against the American invasion?

[Boris Ivanov](#)



The Soviet Union never made disaster thrillers or military fiction like that. It was also not producing horror movies, with a couple exceptions based on classic/popular works of literature. Soviet military movies were stories of WWII, the Russian Civil War of the late 1910s and similar realistic (even if heavily fictionalized) historical material. There was no need to invent “Red Dawn”, because we had “The Young Guard” (1948) - a WWII story of a real underground youth organization in occupied Donbas. Or “The Elusive Avengers” (1967) - a similar, but totally fictional and more adventurous story of young pro-Soviet fighters during the Civil War.

Basically, we were taught that everything bad was in the past, that our present was mostly safe (with an occasional story about a local criminal or foreign spy), and that our future was bright and communist. Inventing a future or modern disaster in the Soviet Union was prohibited. The only place for such a story was in space fiction. I.e. “We travel to outer space and encounter an unfortunate planet” (we had many books and a few movies like that). I mean, can you imagine a Soviet movie telling its audience that the Communist Party and Soviet military failed to protect the country from the Americans? It was impossible and outright criminal. Even now, it’s hard to imagine such a movie or TV show in modern Russia.

Pictured - A scene from “The Young Guard”.

Associated: What impact will result from Russian President Putin having begun his Russian Defense Ministry purge, amid nuclear secrets leak rumors?

Elena Gold Media analyst [12h](#)



First, **Vladimir Putin isn’t a Russian president** — he’s usurped power in Russia and can only be given the title of a dictator.

Second, the nuclear secrets leak isn’t a rumor — the founder of GulaguNet, Russian human rights activist **Vladimir Osechkin** published the ministry of defence spreadsheets with addresses of top secret Russia’s nuclear facilities online.



You can find this map in open sources.
(Video in the comments below.)

Russia’s ministry of defence officials created a presentation to report how they successfully connected the locations of staff headquarters with the nuclear bases and silos via the high-speed “Russia’s sovereign Internet network”, and the map of these locations is now available online to anyone who’s curious — just put the scheme on top of Google maps, and you’ll get the exact coordinates.

This map was created by the MoD contractors, who were proud of their successfully completed projects.

It is the leak of state secrets that infuriated paranoid Putin, who's genuinely on a crusade to defeat the USA and destroy the American hegemony in the world — in Putin's version of the future, by replacing it with the hegemony of Russia.

The USA's knowledge of Russian top secret military locations destroys Putin's plan to drop a tactical nuke somewhere in the Eastern Europe (Poland has been rumored as the most likely target, but it could also be Lviv) and blackmail the world into terrified submission to his demands.



Now that anyone with access to the internet can download the map of Russia's top secret facilities, Putin needs to rebuild the whole grid before his threat to "send the world to paradise if they don't listen" can regain any credibility.

Although Putin can just build a few additional bunkers for himself and selected friends, and go on all-out assault with no care to what happens to the rest of his top brass in the worst case scenario — they've deeply disappointed him with their performance. If they survive, okay, but if not, good riddance, phony traitors.

The megalomaniac Putin is dangerous to the world. I hope this fact is dawning on the western decision-makers — because unless they make a decisive move to thwart Putin's plans, his version of the future can become a horrifying reality.



Andrei Belousov, the new minister of defence of the Russian Federation, was appointed to this post because he has no record of participation in corruption schemes. Putin is cleaning up the house.

His new bunkers could be ready within months (the builders will probably disappear without a trace) — once Putin is sure that he purged all the "traitors" in the ministry of defence.

[Why was Hitler so harsh?](#)

[Preshaas](#)

History [21h](#)



The unsettling part about Hitler is that he seemed like an ordinary person before he rose to power. His life was fairly normal, which shows that even average people can do terrible things if given the right tools and a system that supports hatred. Instead of seeing Hitler as a unique monster, it's important to realize that modern societies can be very dangerous with a cruel leader in charge.

Many psychologists have studied Hitler, and most agree that he didn't have any serious mental illnesses.

Was Hitler Insane or Just Evil? A Psychiatrist's New Look (Published 1998)

It's likely that Hitler wasn't mentally ill. He had various health problems, but none were severe enough to excuse his actions. Dr. Morell did prescribe amphetamines to Hitler, but that was common at the time.

As a child, Hitler was often beaten by his father, Alois Hitler, who wanted him to get good grades. While this was abusive, it wasn't unusual in 19th century Europe, where corporal punishment was common. Hitler also disciplined his younger sisters for poor grades, which, while harsh, showed he cared about their education. There's no evidence of him being cruel during his school years, and he had no criminal record.

In Vienna, Hitler tried to become an artist but was rejected by an art school. He said this time in Vienna made him anti-Semitic. Many people feel disappointed when they can't pursue their dream careers, and his experience was not unusual.

When Hitler joined the military, he did his job enthusiastically. He wasn't diagnosed with any mental illness during his service, and he didn't show violent behavior. His frustrations as a failed artist didn't affect his military duties. He was temporarily blinded in a mustard gas attack, which was common in World War I.

In 1924, Hitler led a failed coup in Munich and was arrested. Such political actions were common in Europe at the time, which was full of revolutions and rebellious leaders.

Before he became the leader, Hitler did not commit serious crimes or show signs of serious mental illness.

Is it true that Hitler dated a sixteen-year-old girl?

Hitler spent nine months in prison. It was during this time that he met Maria Reiter ...



Associated: Will Sergei Shoigu take over as president after Vladimir V Putin?

[Paul Fekula](#)



Up until a few days ago, Sergei Shoigu seemed like he was a natural successor to Vladimir Putin. Under his guidance, the Russian military appears to have finally turned a corner in Ukraine, ensuring a Russian victory. During his tenure as Minister of Defense became one of the most trusted and liked politicians in Russia, second only to Putin in his popularity. Shoigu gained the trust of the Russian people by rebuilding the Russian military to the point that it could once again intimidate NATO, restoring Russia's position in the world. As a result, it was speculated that even greater political heights might await Shoigu after the war.

However, that speculation came to an end two days ago on May 12, 2024, when Shoigu was pushed aside as defense minister. Despite all attempts by the Kremlin to save face, it's clear that the war has not gone as planned. The Russian leadership hoped that the conflict would only last for a few days with as few casualties to either side as possible. Putin, Shoigu and many others in the Russian leadership regard the Ukrainians as a fraternal people. Even if Russia and Ukraine are currently in schism, they didn't wish the horrors of war that are currently unfolding on Ukraine. They certainly didn't want the conflict to escalate into a massive Slav-on-Slav slaughter fest.

There certainly were mistakes made throughout the war that led to the current state of affairs. However, it is unclear who was behind those mistakes. Winston Churchill famously quipped, "Kremlin political intrigues are comparable to a bulldog fight under a rug. An outsider only hears the growling, and when he sees the bones fly out from beneath it is obvious who won." By ousting Shoigu in the middle of a war, Putin and the rest of the Kremlin leadership appear to be indicating that Shoigu was behind at least some of these blunders.

Shoigu is being replaced by Andrei Belousov, a technocratic economist with no military experience. Rather, Belousov spent the formative years of his career at the Ministry of Economic Development. Belousov's appointment seems to indicate that the Kremlin is already focusing on what may follow the conflict in Ukraine.

Europe is rearming as a result of the conflict in Ukraine. It looks like Russia will manage to win the conflict in Ukraine by outproducing the Europeans in key areas like artillery shells. However, they have awoken a slumbering giant of European militarism. The EU has a far larger economy than Russia. If Russia challenges the West to an arms race, Russia will have a difficult time keeping up. It looks like the Kremlin is bringing Belousov on board to head the Ministry of Defense to manage this long-term arms race with the West.

[Associated: Does Russia have any evidence of the alleged NATO promise to Gorbachev not to expand Eastward? Or is this only a justification to renege on the Budapest memorandum?](#)

Media analyst [1](#)



Mikhail Gorbachev, who was the first, last and only president of the USSR, personally invalidated the claim about "NATO promise not to expand".

In an interview to German reporters, he openly addressed this myth, stating that it had never happened. (*Video in the comments below.*)

Gorbachev blamed "the press" in spreading the myth.



Former USSR defence minister Dmitry Yasov confirmed that Gorbachev never discussed with him any such "guarantees not to expand NATO."



The myth about a "promise not to expand NATO" is the most dangerous urban legend, used by mafioso like Vladimir Putin to justify the unprovoked aggression against the countries of the former USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

Hundreds of thousands of people are dead because some irresponsible individuals supported the spread of this myth.

Associated: Did NATO promise not to expand "an inch" towards the east, towards Russia in return for Mikhail Gorbachev allowing German reunification and the freedom of Soviet satellite states?

[Roxolan Tonix](#)

Russia / US expert [Updated 1y](#)

Here are some interesting graphs to peruse:





Now to the question: there is a legend like that pushed by the Kremlin propaganda channels. The main goals are:

- To erode trust in the American government by tarnishing them as lacking integrity.
- To portray Russia as a victim who trusted the US in good faith and was betrayed.
- Ultimately this is supposed to convince you that Russia has moral justification to invade Ukraine and other neighbors to turn them into the promised "security zones", and therefore the whole war is actually "America's" fault.

A completely psychotic line of thinking, but let's get back to the promise itself.

Since it seems to be confirmed by some declassified notes, let's assume that the subject came up in 1989 — between Bush and Gorbachev. Here are the problems:

- For anyone with the slightest idea of how American politics work, presidents are elected for two terms. Once the president is out of office, all his promises go out with him. The only way to have an agreement transcend the election cycle is to ratify it by congress (i.e. a *treaty*). Nobody in their right mind would expect a president's verbal agreement to be in force for all future administrations in perpetuity. With that in mind, the Baltic States did not join NATO until much later under Clinton, so Bush's promise, if happened, was indeed fulfilled!
- The Warsaw Pact was Moscow and it's minions, while NATO is an actual alliance. Sure, a US president has a lot of influence in the club, but he cannot promise something on behalf of the entire alliance, and cannot unilaterally change its fundamental principles. NATO was created for collective defense against the Soviet Union, so to exclude the countries most vulnerable defeats its very purpose in the first place.
- The idea gets even more absurd. Gorbachev was the president of the Soviet Union, not Russia. So now we are talking about a promise between two presidents who not only left office decades ago, but one of the countries no longer exists!

Only the diplomatically illiterate can believe this legend. I doubt Putin is that stupid, but he obviously assumes his audience is.

[The Myth of Russian Aggression and NATO Expansion](#)

<https://thestrategybridge.org/the-bridge/2016/12/16/the-myth-of-russian-aggression-and-nato-expansion?format=amp>



[Ivan Novoselov](#)

Follow

Translator at Freelancing (2000–present) [Mar 27](#)

Was the USSR dismantled because of Mikhail Gorbachev or Boris Yeltsin?

Boris Yeltzin.

Mikhail Gorbachev, despite all his flaws and direct responsibility for deep crisis in USSR, wanted to reform the Soviet Union instead of destroying it. His proposal would make new USSR more like European Union and if successful would surely mitigate the effect of moving away from communism.

It is unlikely that USSR would avoid shock therapy methods used by Yeltzin, yet they could be milder and the union of 9–11 republics would be stronger than each country separately.

Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus had deepest production links and had they all stayed in the Union, industrial decline could have much lower scale as there would be no need to replace production chains and logistical routes. For example, it would be much easier for USSR to avoid becoming resource colony with Ukrainian heavy industry.

However, attempt of conservative wing to depose Gorbachev in August 1991 effectively resulted in transfer of power to republican leaders including Boris Yeltzin. After August 1991 the only way for Gorbachev to save USSR would be to resign and transfer his post to Yeltzin.

Yet, Mikhail Gorbachev never resigned and remained formal head of the Soviet Union until his death a couple years ago.

According to law 1409-I, referendum that took place in March 1991 was the only constitutional method to dismantle USSR.

Only those Republics that refused to participate in this referendum or Republics where people voted for leaving USSR have legal grounds for independence.

Moreover, those Republics that refused to participate, still had to run a referendum on independence and negotiate all conditions of exit with the Union, including the matters of Union property, mutual compensations, mutual obligations of the parties, issues of citizenship, issues of borders, issues of territorial jurisdiction, issues of territories acquired while in USSR and so on. Baltic states, Armenia, Georgia (w/o Abkhazia) and Moldova could do it.

Leaving USSR was a huge procedure comparable to Brexit. It wasn't supposed to be done in 1 day through collusion of Republican leaders.



185,647,355 citizens with the right to vote

80% participated in referendum

76.4% voted for "preserving USSR as a renewed federation of equal sovereign republics"

—

Boris Yeltzin and his accomplices in other republics violated laws and will of the people and chose to destroy the state for the sake of personal power.

Some may ask why didn't the people rebel? Well, the decision of Yeltzin's gang to create "Commonwealth of Independent States" instead of "renewed USSR" was aimed to fool the people and it worked. Free travel was often associated with living in the same country, so people didn't really understand that they didn't get what they wanted. And then came the time of economic collapse and shock therapy when most people struggled to survive while select few were plundering wealth of Soviet people. It wasn't time to worry about formalities.

So, as USSR was dismantled in violation of legal procedure and as Russian Parliament had denounced Belovezh Accords in 1996, it is theoretically possible to run USSR-wide elections of new Soviet President, restore USSR in its 1990 borders and attempt repeating the procedure of dismantling in accordance with law No.1409-1 "On the procedure of Union Republics leaving the Union" that was enacted in 1990 specifically to regulate the process.

Associated: The Son of The Most Evil Person, Joseph Stalin : Yakov Dzhugashvili

[Shiv Tandon's Space](#)

Posted by

[Shiv Tandon](#)

Yakov Dzhugashvili did not have a good relationship with his father, the leader of the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin. Their story would end in absolute tragedy. After his mother died when he was very young, he went to live with relatives and then attended university in Moscow. He then fell in love with a Jewish girl and attempted suicide after Stalin made him end the relationship.



In 1941, he was made prisoner while serving in the Red Army. The Nazis offered to trade his son back, but Stalin flat out refused. Dzhugashvili ended up dying in a prisoner camp in 1943 after it is said he committed suicide. Yakov's own children managed to survive WWII and spent years defending their father's honor and discounting their grandfather's account of history.

Associated: How many billions were pocketed instead of building fortifications in Ukraine?

[Brent Cooper](#)

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present)[40m](#)

I am sure no one knows.

Corruption has been a problem historically in Ukraine as it is in Russia.

Some say the West should not aid Ukraine because of the past corruption.

But Zelenskyy has made great strides in ridding Ukraine of those involved in corruption. Many have been removed and jailed like Solsky, Tymoshenko (Above), and Pasinsky.

Plus countries like the US have in place audits and accountability provisions in the aid they are giving to see that the aid is used for its intended purposes.

And the people most affected by the invasion have nothing to do with corruption.

But regardless, the fact that some corruption existed is no excuse for Putin to invade Ukraine and the West not to respond with aid. Last time I checked, corruption was not one of the reasons Russia invaded Ukraine.

Associated:

[Are the Russians proud that Steven Seagal was present today when Vladimir Putin was formally installed as President of Russia for six new years, in a ceremony in the Kremlin? What was the reason that so many country representatives did not show up?](#)

Only Truth About Russia

Answered by

[Frances Neil](#)

Now that Steven Seagal is no longer an American and claims that he has become a Russian citizen then perhaps he can adopt a Russian name like Stepan Vatnikov or Sergei Rapistovich.

Naturally the Russians are proud and welcome him because the degenerate Russians tend to adopt and admire sex offenders, rapists, paedophiles, tax dodgers and drug addicts like Steven Seagal. Note how so many of the Pedo Putin fanboys and russian propagandists will welcome him and others of his ilk with open arms as these "traditional russian values" are commonplace amongst them.

And the Russians are welcome to him too. Steven Seagal will not be missed. Enjoy. 🤪



Associated:

[How ethnically diverse were the Soviet elite? Was it very Russo-centric, or were others also well-represented in political/intellectual/social circles? \(Ukrainian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Belorussian, Tuvan, Baltic people, etc.\)](#)

[Rinat Magsumov](#)

e

Knows Russian [Wed](#)

Non-Russians (I mean not ethnic Russians) were well represented in intellectual circles.

Trofim Lysenko. A famous Soviet Ukrainian scientist from Poltava.



I am sure you have heard of MiG planes. MiG stands for Mikoyan and Gurevich. (I means and in Russian)



Artem Mikoyan was a Soviet Armenian aircraft designer, **Mikhail Gurevich** was a Soviet Jew.



M. Gurevich.



Mig 15.

Brother of Artem Gurevich was **Anastas Mikoyan** who was Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. That is the head of the Soviet State.



One of the founders of the Soviet cosmonautics was **Andronik losifyan**. Also losifyan was is the founder and the first director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics (VNIIEM) – the USSR's largest scientific research institute of electromechanics. Since 1996 the institute carries the name of its founder.



-

Actually the Russian word космонавтика /kosmonavtika that is aeronautics was coined by a Soviet German scientist, Georgiy Langemak. He was an engineer in the Soviet space program,



and chiefly thanks to him the Red Army had Katyusha rockets that were successfully used against Nazis.

Another Soviet German who helped start Space Age was Friedrich Zander.

He was among other things, the founding member of GIRD (Группа по изучению реактивного движения)

Group for the Study of Reactive Motion - Wikipedia

Early Soviet rocket research bureau The Moscow-based Group for the Study of Reactive Motion (also 'Group for the Investigation of Reactive Engines and Reactive Flight' and 'Jet Propulsion Study Group') (Russian : Группа изучения реактивного движения, Группа izucheniya reaktivnogo dvizheniya , better known for its Russian abbreviation ГИРД,

GIRD) was a Soviet research bureau founded in 1931 to study various aspects of rocketry . GIRD launched the first Soviet liquid propellant rocket in August 1933. In November 1933 it was incorporated into the Reactive Scientific Research Institute (Реактивный научно-исследовательский институт , Reaktivnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, РНИИ, RNII). History [edit] Building in Moscow where in basement was first location of GIRD The inspiration for establishing the organisation came from Fredrich Tsander , a scientist, inventor, and romantic who dreamed of space travel. [1] Tsander had begun to consider rocket-powered interplanetary flight as early as 1907 and was one of the founding members of the Society for the Study of Interplanetary Communication in 1924. In September 1931 Tsander formed the Moscow-based 'Group for the Study of Reactive Motion', [1] better known by its Russian acronym "GIRD". [2] Initial funding was provided by Osoaviakhim however it was insufficient to cover production costs. In April 1932 Tsander began working full time for GIRD, however most other personnel worked at night or in their spare time. The personnel jokingly referred to GIRD as "Gruppa inzhenerov, rabotayushchaya darom" (group of engineers working for nothing). [3] Local GIRDs also developed in other cities, particularly Leningrad, but also in Kharkiv, Baku, Tiflis, Arkhangelsk, Novocherkassk and Bryansk. [2] A key contributor to GIRD came from a young aircraft engineer Sergey Korolev , who would later become the de facto head of the Soviet space programme. [2] In 1930 while working as a lead engineer on the Tupolev TB-3 heavy bomber he became interested in the possibilities of liquid-fueled rocket engines to propel airplanes. This led to contact with Tsander, and sparked his interest in space exploration and rocketry. [2] In May 1932, Sergey Korolev replaced the ailing Tsander as the head of GIRD. At this time the group was organized as four brigades to further optimise their efforts, as follows: [4] [5] 1st brigade: Head Tsander (rocket engines). 2nd brigade: head Mikhail Tikhonravov (rockets / missiles). 3rd brigade: head Yuriy Pobedonostsev (direct-precision air-jet engines and gas-dynamic test units). 4th brigade: head Korolev (rocket planes and cruise missiles). Under Korolev's leadership GIRD began to attract additional funding from the Red Army 's Directorate of Military Inventions, which enabled GIRD to obtain better equipment and pay personnel, which by 1933 totaled approximately 60 personnel. [6] [5] Tsander died unexpectedly from an illness on March 28, 1933, and his engineer, Leonid Konstantinovich Korne

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_for_the_Study_of_Reactive_Motion



—

Sergey Korolev had Russian and Ukrainian ancestors. I don't want to participate in arguments of whether he was Russian or Ukrainian.

However, Ukrainians claim Korolev as their own and don't want to claim Trofim Lysenko ;-).



However, a main designer of rocket engines in the Soviet program during the heights of the Space Race between United States and the Soviet Union

was a Ukrainian. Valentin Glushko.



And so was Vladimir Chelomei who invented the first Soviet pulse jet engine



was responsible for developing the world's first anti-ship cruise missiles and the ICBM program of the Soviet Union.



In other words, a Soviet Ukrainian kept Soviet people safe from evil Americans :-).

Kerim Kerimov, one of the founders of the Soviet space industry and a lead architect behind many Soviet space missions. He is highly known for his work in rocket science, astronautics, and space exploration.



And then another famous aircraft designer, Pavel Sukhoi, was a Belorussian. And he was an aerospace engineer too.



SU-15. interceptor fighter aircraft

Another Soviet aerospace engineer and aircraft designer was Semyon Lavochkin who founded his Lavochkin aircraft design bureau.



His father was melamed.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melamed>



LA-7

Non-Russian provided significant part of the brainpower of the Soviet Union and often were successful where Russians failed.

Soviet military commander, Semyon Timoshenko. A Ukrainian



The command of Kliment Voroshilov in the Soviet-Finnish war disastrous.



Body of frozen Soviet soldier propped up by Finnish fighters to intimidate Soviet troops, 1939

In January 1940, Timoshenko took charge, the Soviets broke the Mannerheim Line and the Finns sued for peace in March 1940.

Associated:

[Is Russia considered a superpower currently? If not, which country has replaced them and what factors led to this change?](#)

[Brent Cooper](#)

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present)[2h](#)



Russia is no longer considered number two anymore as a result of its invasion of Ukraine.

In many eyes it has fallen to number three behind China.

But that may be a tad unfair. China has not fought a major war since the late 1970's.

What Russia must decide is whether it wants to risk further slippage. Or stop the war and try to reclaim its spot over China?

India is coming up at number four. Putin would hate to fall into another spot.

If BRICS starts to attract the majority of free Africa and South America, will it be considered harming US interests and will it bring US military action with it, or freedom and democracy as America calls it?

[KokHin Lim](#)

Self Employed at Multi Institution (2000–present)[11mo](#)

It is all happening right before your eyes.

Almost the entire South America, Africa and Asia has thrown its weight behind BRICS. The few others at best wants to sit on the fence.

This is the real problem for the western blocs. They cannot get the Global South to allow the west to continue exploiting and stealing its resources any more. That explains the decline of the collective west. You see once upon a time after the real colonisation, through what is termed as international rules based order the 3rd world simply got recolonised as as a defector colony of the west.

Through this order the west can manipulate commodities and mineral prices and ensure the west gets everything for a song. Or worst the rules allowed the west to rob or steal resources from the poor and turned into goods sold at exorbitant prices to the poor. So the poor gets poorer and the rich gets richer day by day. So if you think the west got richer because they had a higher IQ or simply better at doing business, it is simply not true.

It is through cheating, conniving, manipulating and exploiting! This is a fact. But not anymore. Thanks to China, Russia and India. And BRICS, SCO and alternatives to western manipulative regimes, the third world has orbited away from this virtual colonialism. They choose a free and fair system and are already doing much better than almost 300 years of real colonialism and 70 years of virtual colonialism!

Everyone knows that the so-called western liberal democracy is a con and a hoodwink by the west to allow the west to enslave them. Everyone wants out. It is really very scary for Uncle Sam. And there is not a thing the U.S. can do.

Associated: Will Russia end the Ukraine War without capturing Odessa and landlocking Ukraine?

[Brent Cooper](#)

Trial and Appellate Counsel (1993–present) [17m](#)



Odessa is a key objective for Putin's war

He needs Odessa for the invasion of his next victim-Moldova. The invasion plans for Moldova were revealed by Lukashenko in 2022.

Invasion of Moldova will be incredibly hard without a land bridge across Ukraine.

Putin is bombing Odessa now to soften her up. See photo above.

Russia might end the war without capturing Odessa only if things are going poorly and he is looking for any way out.

If things are going well, he will insist on Odessa to set up his next invasion.

[Chauhan Babu Nath's Space 12](#)

Posted by

[Chauhan Babu Nath](#)



A train was lost in Tinsukia, Assam. And the security agencies of America, Russia and China had turned their ears. Why ? Know a very interesting story.

✿ That entire train remained missing for almost 43 years.

✿ And intelligence agencies from America to China searched for him. In which NASA was also involved.

✿ For the mysterious train that disappeared from a place called Tinsukia in Assam, you will have to first go to America.

✿ On December 5, 2019, America's NASA satellites captured a picture over India. At that time he was working on making forest maps of the forests in the Asia-Africa region.

Manoj Khandelwal

✿ The satellite sent him some vague, hidden in the jungle and very blurry unfamiliar pictures of a train rake from Assam, India.

✿ When NASA's security agency analyzed these photos, they suspected that India had launched 'Rail Mobile' ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) on the Arunachal border in Assam.

A train rake has been hidden for this purpose.

✿ As soon as the suspicion arose, these photos and the suspicion were immediately sent to the Pentagon House.

✿ All the security agencies of America were shocked. And concentrated its spy satellites on Assam Arunachal border.

✿ But many tremendous and interesting games were yet to begin.

✿ Russian and Chinese double agents in the Pentagon House also informed Russian and Chinese spies about the CBM Train discovered by NASA.

✿ What happened next!! Russia and China also focused their satellites on the Assam Arunachal border to find out for which country, what type of missile, where is India hiding it? And what is his intention?

✿ Here in India, ISRO, NTRO noted that unusual activities of satellites of America, Russia, China have suddenly increased in this area. And he sent this news to Indian intelligence agencies.

✿ Since the matter was international, NSA and RAW also came into action. RAW found out from the agents working for them in Russia and China that 'Serial Mobile' ICBM (Intercontinental ballistic missile) was deployed on Assam and Arunachal border.

A train rake has been seen for this.

✿ As soon as the Indian government received this information, they were left in shock. He started seeing great danger. Because India had not kept anything like this hidden?

✿ Now the biggest question raised was whether any terrorist organization or foreign powers have established a secret base here?

✿ All the main security agencies were alerted and the meeting started. In which PMO, DIA (Defence Intelligence Agency), NIA (National Investigation Agency), MOD (Ministry of Defence) and CCS (Cabinet Committee on Security) were included.

✿ IHQ, Military Space Command and SFC (Strategic Forces Command) all denied placement or concealment of any train/rake at Assam Arunachal border.

✿ These security agencies also conducted aerial recce and their own satellites, IAF and ARC (Aviation Research Centre). Satellite images confirmed that there was indeed a well-hidden train rake.

✿ As soon as the news was confirmed, a senior intelligence officer from the office of NSA (National Security Agency) was sent to this site for a secret operation.

✿ Seeing the seriousness of the situation, a ground party of SF (Special Forces) including Marcos and Garud was also kept on readiness to accompany, who knows from where the missiles may come?

✿ Now the real blast was about to come.

✿ Tinsukia itself is about 480 kilometers north-east of Guwahati and about 80 kilometers from the Arunachal border.

✿ When senior security officials pin point it and reached a small railway station 40 kilometers away from Tinsukia in Assam. So the truth came out.

✿ What happened was that on June 16, 1976, at 11:08 am, a train reached a small station in Tinsukia, Assam.

✿ It was a common practice in 1976 for coaches to be detached from the engine and left at the main station if there was no space available for equal loading and unloading along the platforms at a smaller station. And the work of loading or unloading the goods was done by taking the racks containing small boxes to a distant yard. Same thing happened that day also.

✿ The same day at 11:31 in the morning there was heavy rain and a flood of water gushed out. There was a flood. The entire station was submerged in 5 to 6 feet of water.

✿ All the passengers had disembarked. Due to water filling at the station and railway track, they started getting trapped in it. With the help of local villagers, the passengers moved on foot to safe places from the side of the railway track.

✿ After several days the water level decreased. During this period the station master and some employees also went out on posting.

✿ Meanwhile people forgot about that separated rake. Because it was on an isolated siding and in a deserted place, about 2 kilometers away from the main station.

✿ Gradually, bushes and forests captured the entire area. This siding, train and rack were taken over by bushes and vines. Snakes, birds and wild animals made their home in it.

✿ Time passed. Most of the old railway employees retired. Others passed away. No one remembered the train.

✿ Engine driver Daniel Smith moved to Australia in September 1976. And the train remained lying unnoticed.

✿ And thus on 18 December 2019, it was found lying at a small station about 40 km away from main Tinsukia.

✿ And now you know the whole story that the mountain was dug and a mouse came out.

✿ And this news relieved the tension of the governments of America, Russia, China and India. All's well that ends well.

✿ And this is the story of the lost train. Incredible, but absolutely true!

Related Links

[Did NATO promise not to expand "an inch" towards the east, towards Russia in return of Mikhail Gorbachev allowing German reunification and the freedom of Soviet satellite states?](#)

Is there any evidence of Russia's claim that NATO -- after the breakup of the Soviet Union -- promised not to expand eastward?

Why did NATO go back on its "not one inch eastward" promise?

Did any of Gorbachev's advisors during the negotiations on German reunification advise him to draw up a treaty to avoid a NATO expansion?

Why did the US and NATO continue their expansion to the Russian border even after promising Gorbachev they wouldn't?

When did NATO promise Russia it won't expand eastwards? Was it a written document?

Did NATO promise Gorbachev not to accept membership applications from former Warsaw Pact nations?

If you look at the timeline, is it even likely that someone promised USSR that NATO would not expand eastward?

Why has NATO shamelessly expanded to the East, when the US promised Russia many times, and at the highest levels in 1991, as a precondition to the reunification of Germany, that NOT ONE former Eastern block country or Soviet Republic would join NATO?

[Why did the Russians believe NATO when Gorbachev was promised by NATO that NATO would not expand eastwards?](#)

[Why did Gorbachev agree to German reunification in 1990 and subsequent joining of NATO?](#)

[Did NATO promise Russia not to expand eastwards?](#)

[How can anybody rely on a verbal promise from John Baker to Gorbachev to claim that Russia has the right to ask NATO to stay away from East Europe, former Soviet bloc countries?](#)

[It seemed that Russia had floated the idea of joining NATO in late 90's to early 2000's several times, both under Gorbachev and Putin. What prevented this from coming to fruition and why?](#)

[Why does Russia forget that even in the 1990's, as Russia was in bad shape economically, NATO and the US did not attack them and in fact reduced the NATO forces. Gorbachev felt this was his great accomplishment. Why would NATO attack Russia?](#)

Photos that are both majestic and not so majestic:

What are some interesting examples of photographs which show historical figures in unexpected places or company?

Jimmy Thomas

Having a second Univeristiy degree , out of love for History^{5y}

Thank you for the A2A ! Let's get started:

1.



Richard Nixon, "fixing" a button in Elvis Presley's shirt.

2.



Bill and Hilary Clinton, University 1973.

3.



When Muhammad Ali met the Beatles. Liverpool, 1963.

4.



The time Nancy Reagan **was** sitting in Mr T's lap. Washington 1983.

5.



Fidel Castro playing baseball in Havana, 1959.

6.



James Dean posing inside a coffin in 1955, that tragic year he really passed away.

7.



Salvador Dali & Kitty.

8.



Mount Rushmore 1932.

9.



The day Arnold Schwarzenegger got his American citizenship.

10.



Ronald Reagan horse riding with Queen Elisabeth II. Windsor Castle 1982.

11.



Members of the British royal family watching the Royal Air Force fly.

12.



Steve Jobs and Bill Gates "talking for the future", 1991.

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Robert Downey Junior and Slash.

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Bruce Lee could dance ;)

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First selfie "caught on camera", around 1920.

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Pablo Picasso and Bridgette Bardo in 1956.

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Queen Elisabeth II during WWII.

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When Queen&Marilyn met.

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Harry Hoodini in "a normal day", at least for him ;)

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20.



Harry Hoodini in "a normal day", at least for him ;)

What Is Black August And Why Is It Such A Significant Time?



Janice Gassam Asare, Ph. D.

I help workplaces become anti-racist | DEI Consultant | 2x TEDx Speaker | LinkedIn Top Voice | Jollof rice enthusiast

August 5, 2024

The Center for Constitutional Rights defined Black August as a time designated to commemorate and honor "the freedom fighters, especially those inside the walls of our sprawling prison-industrial complex, who, with their vision, tenacity, and deep love for our communities, are leading us toward the horizon of abolition." Originally started in the 1970s by California prisons, Black August is a way to "honor the lives and deaths of

Black political prisoners killed by the state, bring awareness to prison conditions, and to honor the radical tradition of Black resistance against anti-Black state violence systemic oppression.”

On August 21, 1971, Black Panther George Jackson was assassinated by a prison guard in San Quentin, California; the details surrounding Jackson’s death remain disputed. A year prior, in August of 1970, the younger brother of George, Jonathan Peter Jackson, died at 17 from gunshot wounds, following what some at the time called the “Courthouse Slave Rebellion,” where Jonathan, along with three others entered the Marin County Courthouse with guns, taking hostages and eventually being involved in a shootout. The death of George Jackson, who had started the San Quentin Prison chapter of the Black Panther Party and was also the author of two books, along with his brother Jonathan has left a lasting mark on the Black Liberation movement and continues to empower and inspire those who know their stories.

August is a significant time for Black people for a number of reasons. In late August, 1619, the first group of enslaved Africans were brought to Virginia. In August of 1833, the Slavery Abolition Act was put in place, abolishing slavery in the majority of British colonies, resulting in more than 800,000 enslaved Africans in the Caribbean, South Africa and Canada becoming free. Op-ed columnist for *Teen Vogue* Jameelah Nasheed outlined why August 28, in particular, is a significant date in Black history. On August 28, 2008, America’s first Black president, then-Senator Barack Obama accepted the Democratic Party nomination for president. Several decades prior, on August 28, 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his “I Have a Dream” speech. In 1955, August 28 was the date that 14-year-old Emmett Till was brutally murdered by a group of white men in Mississippi.

Nasheed went on to explain in her *Teen Vogue* article the significance of August 28, explaining that around this time, Colin Kaepernick led his first peaceful protest by remaining seated while the national anthem played at an NFL game. The end of August is also the time when Hurricane Katrina made landfall in 2005; the neighborhoods that experienced the most significant and extensive hurricane damage were Black neighborhoods in Louisiana. On August 28, 2020, *Black Panther* star Chadwick Boseman passed away. Boseman is known for his iconic portrayals of Black figures such as Jackie Robinson, James Brown and Thurgood Marshall.

In Ferguson, Missouri, on August 9, 2014, police officer Darren Wilson shot and killed Black unarmed teenager, Michael Brown, sparking protests across the U.S. Most recently, on August 5, 2023, a fight broke out along a Montgomery, Alabama riverfront after a group of white boaters attacked a Black riverboat co-captain for doing his job. The riverboat co-captain, who has been identified as Damien Pickett, asked a group of white boaters to move their boat so that the Harriott II Riverboat could dock; after several failed attempts to get the boaters to move, they viciously attacked Pickett. Upon seeing this attack, a group of Black people came to Pickett’s defense, in a moment that many have called an example of Black resistance in the face of historic Black-targeted violence.

There is never a wrong time to learn and study global Black history and to read about Black freedom fighters who have and continue to push for Black resistance and liberation. Black August is the perfect time to reflect on this history and is also an invitation to interrogate the unconscious and internalized anti-blackness that we each hold. What are some ways to honor Black August and to address anti-blackness head on?

Learn Black History

There have been repeated attempts to stifle, erase and rewrite Black history. In Florida, Governor Ron DeSantis is barring an Advanced Placement course on African American studies from being taught because it somehow violates state law. Also in Florida, it was recently announced that the state’s Black history curriculum will now include lessons on how enslaved people “benefited” from slavery. According to an Education Week analysis, since January of 2021, 44 states have introduced anti-critical race theory bills or taken steps to limit its teaching and other topics related to racism and sexism. Take steps to learn about Black history in the U.S. and beyond

and share resources such as books, articles, movies, and podcasts with others to facilitate their learning. Some great resources include: *Assata*, *The New Jim Crow*, *The Wretched of the Earth*, *Black History Bootcamp*, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, and *Small Axe*.

Center Black People

In the book *Caste*, written by Pulitzer prize-winning writer Isabel Wilkerson, she explains that in the U.S., a racial hierarchy system exists where Black Americans experience the most severe forms of oppression and marginalization. Thinking about America as a hierarchy system, any attempts to achieve equity, justice, and liberation require the centering of the most harmed population: Black Americans. How have we contributed to the harm of the Black American community? How are we centering the needs of the Black community? What policies do Black Americans need and how can you use our power, privilege and access to amplify these needs?

Think about, for example, how can you support causes like the reparations movement and bills like HR 40. Centering the needs of Black people first requires you to recognize the ways that Black communities have been historically marginalized and disenfranchised—an understanding of history is paramount. Commit one action each day to centering Black people whether it's through the media you consume and the creators you uplift or by seizing opportunities to amplify Black employees in your workplace.

Understand: Anyone can be Anti-black

Lastly, when interrogating our anti-blackness, it's important, for both white folks non-white folks, to remain vigilant about addressing the ways that anti-blackness has been normalized in our communities. Often, conversations about anti-blackness focus on the Black-white binary: the ways in which Black people have been harmed by white people. This is an important conversation but there isn't enough conversation about the ways that non-white communities also propagate anti-blackness and how Black people also behave in ways that are anti-black. Black August invites us to think about the ways that our internalized oppression can lead to anti-black behaviors; recognition of the ways that anti-blackness manifests allows us to address and mitigate our own anti-blackness and interrupt the anti-blackness we witness on a regular basis.

This article was originally published in *Forbes*.

Order my new book ***Decentering Whiteness in the Workplace!***

About The Pink Elephant newsletter: *The Pink Elephant newsletter is a weekly LinkedIn newsletter designed to stimulate critical and relevant dialogue that centers around topics of race and racial equity. If you enjoyed this newsletter, please share with others you feel would gain value from it. If you'd like to get free tips on diversity, equity, and inclusion, sign up for Dr. Janice's free newsletter through her website. The newsletter is curated by Janice Gassam Asare, Ph.D. who is a writer, a two-time TEDx speaker, consultant, educator, and self-proclaimed foodie. Janice is the host of the Dirty Diversity podcast, where she explores diversity, equity and inclusion in more detail. Janice's work is centered around the dismantling of oppressive systems while amplifying the voices and needs of the most marginalized folks. If you are seeking guidance and consultation around diversity, equity, and inclusion in your workplace, visit the website to learn more about services that can be tailored to your specific needs. Add yourself to the email list so you can receive more free resources!*

Additional Resources

· *Check out my TEDx talk on Why Empathy Will Not Eradicate Racism*

- *Schedule a 15-minute "Ask Dr. J" session to answer your racial equity questions*
- *My Tips for Aspiring DEI Consultants YOUTUBE VIDEO*
- *Understanding how the White Gaze Shows Up in Your Workplace ARTICLE*
- *Support the Okra Project - a collective that seeks to address the global crisis faced by Black Trans people by bringing home-cooked, healthy, and culturally specific meals and resources to Black Trans People.*

ALPHABETIC AFRICAN TIMELINE (Eth.): Is

an Afro friendly self-employed Edutainment company affiliated with a public website entitled, <https://www.africacomplete.org> ALPHABETIC AFRICAN

TIMELINE (Eth.): is engaged with public-oriented Q&A based edutainment platform mainly condensed from various pan-African websites and digital medias other reliable media sources accredited by the Federal Ministry of Education (MoE), and the Federal Ministry of Innovation and Technology (Professional Certificate of Competence: MinT/1428/241008/2). The

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The Afro friendly Public Domain entitled, [Africacomplete.org](https://www.africacomplete.org) affiliated with "ALPHABETIC AFRICAN TIMELINE (Eth.)" was Officially Launched on the 20th of October, 2024 at a landmark event in Addis Ababa, the Federal Ethiopian capital, and the chartered seat of the African Union!

This Is Africa In General

Africa % of total world - 20.4 Africa % of the earth - 11.4 Africa % of the world's human population – 15.1

**Area total - 30, 247,722 Sq. Km (11, 678, 801 Sq. miles)
Estimated population - 1, 450, 215, 100 (As of 1st July, 2023) Population density - 30.51/km² (about 80/sq. mi)**

Member Countries: 54 Disputed Territories: 2 Western Sahara, (Saharawi, Sahara Occidental), located in Northwest Africa on the Atlantic coast, and Somaliland, (the former British Somaliland), located in East Africa on the Gulf of Eden. Island States: 6 Surrounding Islets: About 14 City States: 2 (Melilla & Ceuta)

Esteemed Visitors of this Website,

It has to be recalled that our Afro friendly eContent hiring portal is integrated at eGovernment portal. This Promotion detail intended in particular to reachout to the Ethiopian General Public. The Federal Ministry of Innovation & Technology (MinT) approved this Afro Intro and Afro empowering content hiring platform aims to build socially, economically and technologically sustainable Afro content hiring business by establishing long term reliance of our audience including the basic, regular, higher educational institutions as well as the diplomatic community, individual household on our responsibility in regard to the online Afro content hiring business industry that's transformed highly nowadays.

The Afro friendly Public Domain entitled Africacomplete.org is officially launched in a landmark event in Addis Ababa, the Federal Ethiopian capital, and the chartered seat of the African Union! Such an edutainment platform is

illustrated with full-colours meaning photographs, current facts, and stats. Users can ask questions on a wide range of African topics, socio economic, socio cultural and socio politics et-al users on the other side can also answer them. The answers are then voted on by the community, with the most helpful and informative answers rising to the top.

Hence, our Afro friendly, Afro empowering website entitled, <https://www.africacomplete.org> a mobile friendly is also can be used as a platform for sharing knowledge in reasonable depth by eLearning, eTeaching method over the African states and governments in alphabetic order in A to Z (ALGERIA to ZIMBABWE) format. <https://www.africacomplete.org> is an affiliated website of ALPHABETIC AFRICAN TIMELINE (Eth.) used as a public Q&A platform that empowers Africans and the African diasporans to share and grow the world's knowledge.

People come to <https://www.africacomplete.org> to ask questions over any subject, read high quality knowledge that's personalized and relevant to them, and share their own knowledge with others. Africacomplete.org is a place to share knowledge and better understand in the Information of Economy, Geopolitics, Culture, Sports et-al.. about the African continent (estimated at 60% of the hyper content), and the various countries in the world (estimated at 40% of the hyper content) at large. Meantime, the prestigious "Company Certificate of Professional Competence" is obtained from MinT Digital Economy Department,

Designed eMaps with descriptive content:

"AFRICAN Heads of States and Governments": A four-colours digitally separated image includes national flags, each country's scan, coat of arms of the African nation states +description. The minimum proposed size is 150cm X 120cm, downloadable and printable at the desired size.

"A to Z of AFRICA: General Information on African Nation States": A four colours digitally separated with each country's scans, national flags and coat of arms +description: The minimum proposed size is 120cm X 150cm, downloadable and printable at the desired size.

Biden: ‘It’ s time for this war to end, and the day after to begin.’

“At this point, Hamas is no longer capable of carrying out another October 7th,” Biden said.

LAURA ROZEN

MAY 31

President Joe Biden urged backing for a new proposal to end the war in Gaza and release all the Israeli hostages at the White House on May 31, 2024. REUTERS/Evelyn Hockstein.

President Biden today urged Hamas to accept, and Israel to stay behind, a new proposal to end the Gaza war and release all the hostages that was transmitted to Hamas last night, saying after eight months of war, Hamas is no longer capable of launching an Oct. 7 attack on Israel.

“It’s time for this war to end, and the ‘day after’ to begin,” Biden said in remarks at the White House today (May 31).



“ Hamas says it wants a ceasefire, and this deal is an opportunity to prove whether they really mean it,” a senior U.S. administration official, speaking not for attribution, said in a subsequent Zoom with reporters this afternoon.

“ This deal does stop the war,” the official said. The new three phase roadmap “ is nearly identical to Hamas’ own proposal a few weeks ago,” he added.

The first phase of the three-phase proposal would have a six week ceasefire in Gaza; the withdrawal of Israeli forces from populated areas in Gaza; the release of some hostages as well as the remains of some hostages; Palestinian civilians could return to their former homes in Gaza, and a surge in humanitarian aid, according to a [White House fact sheet](#).

The second phase would involve a permanent end to hostilities, exchange for the release of remaining living hostages, and Israeli forces would withdraw from Gaza.

The third phase would involve a major reconstruction plan for Gaza, and the final remains of hostages would be returned to their families.

The White House tweeted a summary of the three phase proposal it said had been presented to Hamas by Qatar on May 30, 2024.

President Biden said the six week ceasefire in the first phase would be extended if Hamas and Israel needed more time to negotiate the second phase, and said the United States as well as Qatar and Egypt would serve as guarantors of the deal.

“At this point, Hamas is no longer capable of carrying out another October 7th,” Biden said.

“The United States will help ensure that Israel lives up to their obligations,” Biden said. “We’ll do our part. This is truly a decisive moment.”

“But I need your help,” Biden said. “Everyone who wants peace now must raise their voices. Let the leaders know they should take this deal, work to make it real, make it lasting and forge a better future out of the tragic terror attack... It’s time to begin this new stage, for the hostages to come home, for Israel to be secure, for the suffering to stop.”

UNION AFRICAINE Quelles perspectives après la présidence Dlamini Zuma ?

La question de la succession de la Sud-Africaine Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma à la tête de la Commission de l'UA est en suspens depuis le 27^{ème} sommet de l'organisation panafricaine tenu à Kigali en juillet 2016. Après un mandat de quatre ans, la présidente sortante avait décidé de ne pas briguer un second.

Première femme élue à la tête de la Commission africaine depuis sa création en 2002, avec la transformation de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, Mme Dlamini-Zuma a pris fonction à Addis-Abeba en juillet 2016. Son tempérament de femme « de rigueur » et ses états de service au sein des différents gouvernements de l'Afrique du Sud, depuis l'arrivée au pouvoir de la majorité noire en 1994, avaient fini d'en faire un profil indiqué pour le poste.

Très tôt engagée dans la lutte contre l'apartheid, au cours des années 1970, Mme Dlamini-Zuma avait mené parallèlement des études en médecine. Elle sera nommée ministre de la Santé, puis ministre des Affaires étrangères et de l'intérieur, et laissera une réputation positive dans son management des administrations publiques qu'elle a dirigées. Elle a été la troisième épouse du président Zuma, dont elle a divorcé en 1998, mais cette position ne semble pas avoir influé directement sur son parcours politique.

Pressentie parmi les éventuels candidats à la succession du président Zuma à la tête de l'Afrique du Sud en 2019, Mme Dlamini-Zuma a réussi à se hisser au sommet du directoire du parti majoritaire, l'African National Congress (ANC). Sa décision de ne pas se représenter pour un second mandat serait liée à son souhait de se faire nommer, d'abord, à la tête du parti, lors des élections internes prévues en 2017.

Le sommet de Kigali, dernier sommet organisé sous l'égide de la Commission sortante, était placé sous le signe de la consolidation des droits de la femme.

A l'actif de la présidente Dlamini-Zuma, également, l'élaboration au cours de son mandat, à travers de larges consultations populaires, d'un ambi-



tieux programme de développement du continent pour les 50 prochaines années, baptisée « Agenda 2063 ». Autre acquis non négligeable, la mise en circulation des premiers passeports électroniques uniques pour tous les citoyens africains à partir de juillet 2016.

D'autres lui reprochent une faible implication dans les questions de paix et de sécurité, et le laxisme dont elle fait montre à l'égard des pays qui outrepassent les règles de la démocratie, alors que les règlements de l'UA le permettent.

Toutefois, assure Antoine Glaser, fondateur de la Lettre du Continent, seuls les chefs d'État détiennent le vrai pouvoir décisionnel au sein de l'UA, réduisant ainsi la marge de manœuvre de la présidente de la Commission. D'où le vœu émis par de nombreux observateurs d'une réforme profonde de l'organisation panafricaniste pour donner au premier responsable de l'entité exécutive de l'UA les pouvoirs et moyens lui permettant de mener à bien sa mission.

“It’s time to raise your voices to demand Hamas come to the table and agree to this deal,” he said.

While Biden urged people to press Hamas to agree to the deal, he also acknowledged that some members of the Israeli cabinet are calling for a permanent Israeli occupation of Gaza.

“I know there are those in Israel who will not agree with this plan, and will call for the war to continue indefinitely,” he said. “Some are even in the government coalition and they’ve made it clear they want to occupy Gaza. They want to keep fighting for years, and hostages are not a priority to them.”

“I’ve urged the leadership in Israel to stand behind this deal, despite whatever pressure comes.”

Why now?



Former State Department official Joel Rubin said the US administration saw a window of opportunity for an exit ramp from the war, and thought it was time to go public to increase pressure on all sides to accept a deal.

“I think they see a window of opportunity, where there is convergence between the two parties,” he said. “But it does not necessarily translate to a final agreement. So now, by going public, Biden is increasing the stakes and the pressure on the parties to agree, and telegraphing to everyone who has a vested interest in seeing the war come to an end and get the hostages released, to get involved.”



In a sign of efforts to shore up prominent Democratic support, Biden’s former boss, former US President Barack Obama, publicly endorsed Biden’s vision and what he called the “steady, tireless efforts of President Biden, Secretary of State Tony Blinken and our diplomatic team to bring this awful war to an end.”

“Today, President Biden put forward a clear, realistic and just plan to establish an immediate ceasefire and end the war in Gaza,” Obama [tweeted](#).

“President Biden is right: it’s time for this war to end, for the hostages to come home, and for the rebuilding of Gaza to begin,” Sen. Chris Murphy (D-Connecticut) said in a statement.

“The only way we can achieve long term security for both the state of Israel and the Palestinian people is if both sides commit to seeing this deal through and focus on the day after.”

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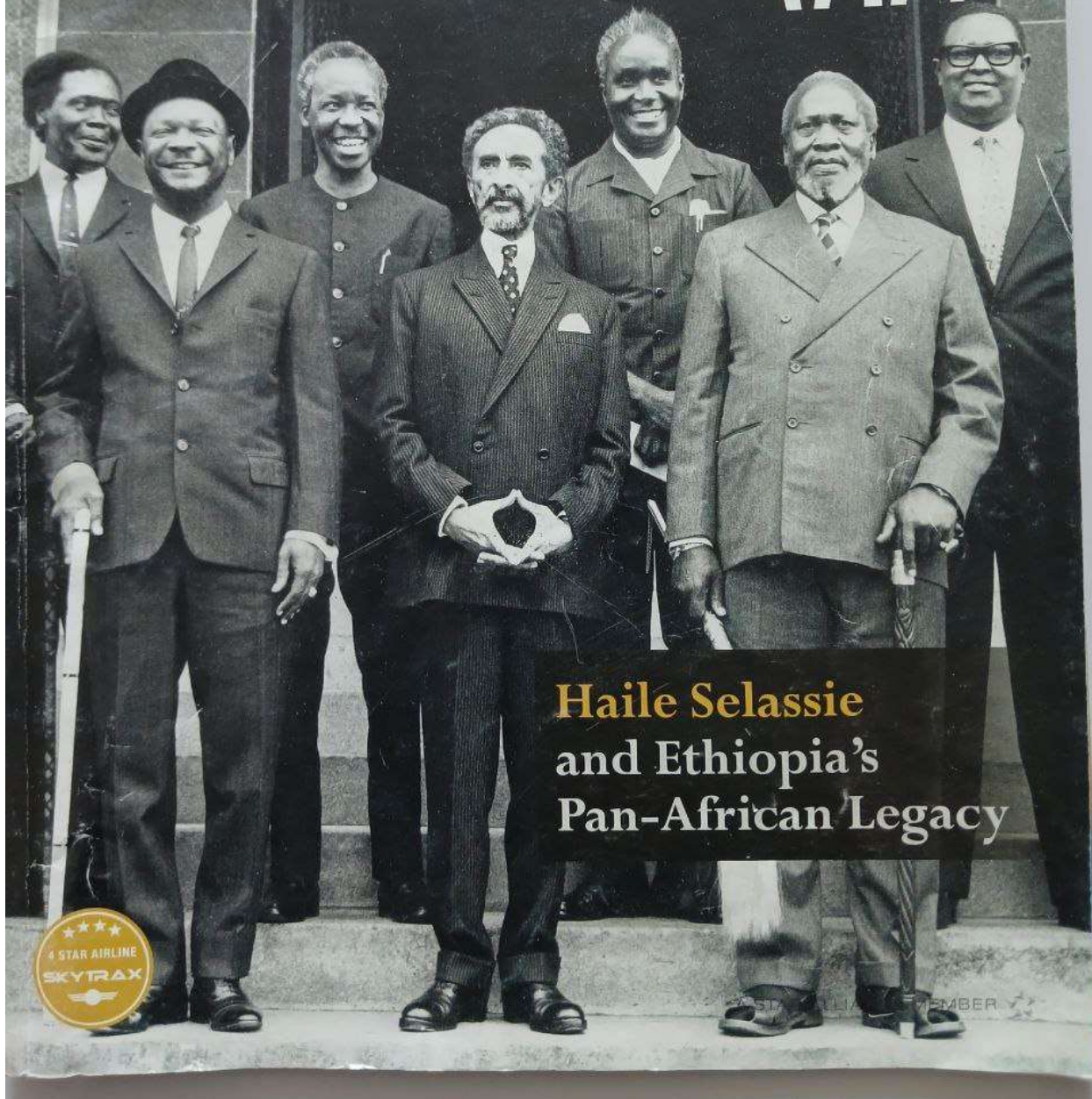
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Haile Selassie
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MEMBER

Who assassinated Martin Luther King Jr. And why?

David Kahana

I'm a first generation immigrant to the US since 1968.[Updated 2y](#)

Originally Answered: [Why was Martin Luther killed, and who did it?](#)

Question as asked: Why was Martin Luther killed, and who did it?

Martin Luther was not killed. He died from natural causes in the town of his birth, Eisleben, at 3:00 AM, February 18, 1546. His followers feared that lies about the manner of his death would be spread so particular care was taken to record the event.

You must mean Martin Luther King, Jr. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, April 4th, 1968, a very sad day, in a very sad year. It was the same year that Robert Kennedy was assassinated, probably giving us Richard Nixon as President. I think Kennedy would certainly have won the Democratic Party nomination had he not died, and that he would have had an advantage over Hubert Humphrey, who couldn't be openly anti-War due to his close association with President Johnson.

The official theory is that Martin Luther King was killed by James Earl Ray, a career criminal and an escapee from a Missouri penitentiary, and that Ray acted alone. Ray was eventually tracked to London by the FBI, having moved first to Los Angeles and then to Toronto, where apparently he managed to obtain two Canadian passports.

The motives for King's murder are not hard to imagine at all. You simply can't fathom how much Martin Luther King, Jr. was hated, if you were not alive then. It was a visceral hatred that flowed from white racists towards him. Under my theory the motives were both political, to make an example of him, and revenge based, because the civil rights movement, his movement had succeeded very well. The voting rights act was already passed and the initial battles over segregation had been won. He was killed to show what would happen to black Americans who spoke out against their systematic oppression, *pour encourager les autres*, as the saying goes.

To me this is one of the assassinations in which I would not find it hard to believe in a conspiracy, or at least, to believe that James Earl Ray had assistance. There were any number of people, racists, who wanted King dead, and Ray would have known a lot of them. He could easily have gotten monetary and other help, before or after the fact, and no one would necessarily

know about it today. Ray was a clever liar, and I don't find him to be a very reliable narrator. But to arrange to go on the run internationally, that takes some real doing, and a lot of funds.

Some of the family of Martin Luther King, I believe, eventually decided that they didn't believe in the official theory.

Personally this is one of the conspiracy theories that I would be willing to at least entertain. It's much more plausible to me than the conspiracy theories about JFK. But it has never really captured the public imagination.

Why does the West portray Africa as poor yet they are the ones who cause the poverty and instability in Africa?

Emmanuel-Francis Nwaolisa Ogomegbunam

Nigerian with a history degree.[2y](#)

Compared to the West, Africa and Africans *are* poorer. Reality is perceived through individual lenses. I am reminded of how, in the 1950s, the British introduced a state-of-the-art pottery centre to teach Nigerians modern pottery techniques. Glazing, potter's wheel, slip-casting etc, all fired at higher temperatures. These were supposed to be improvements on the local techniques of coiling and open fires. Small problem; when used over open fires, as many Nigerians still do, the new versions cracked. So which technique was backward? Both of them.

That said, all the navel-gazing about 'accurate' portrayals reminds me of the ceremonies that used to attend the Gordian knot before Alexander rolled up. You can imagine all the opinions that were had on the intricacies of the knot, the effects, on it, of the Persian gaze and so on. If western perceptions are so burdensome, the solution is simple: kick all of them out! A foreigner can't pass as an African. They look different, sound different, and act differently. On the other hand, if such extremes are unwelcome, then the fact that people report from their perspective must be accepted. You too can do the same.

My contribution to a different narrative is rather a cliché: reality is not black and white and simplification is often an act of omission. I think that the internet, with its penchant for listicles and pop-villainy, encourages a level of analysis that makes an enemy of nuance. Consider this fact, between 1970 and 1990, some 40,000 people were recorded as mortalities of war in all of French Africa. In comparison, millions died in the Nigerian civil war. Some estimates claim that more than half a million were victims of Mengistu's Red Terror. Thousands of Ndebele were blown away by ZANU-PF's 5th Brigade. Tens of thousands also perished in the Portuguese attempt to hold onto their empire. Is the takeaway from all that, French good, everybody else bad? I don't think so. If you extend the timeline back a decade, you will find the French ferociously defending their Algerian colony with consequent casualties. The explanation for the disparity in casualties reflects the lack of things to fight over. Algeria aside, the rest of French Africa did not fight for their independence and the massive presence of the French Army tamped down warlords and separatists. Those circumstances, however, were not reflective of the entire continent.

Events, past and present, on the continent, must be reported and analysed accurately. Dr Nkrumah famously said, seek you first the political kingdom and everything shall be added onto it. He was correct, but as this is still a flawed world and not paradise, not just the bounties the bible verse holds out, but also burdens are the fruits of the political kingdom. As a sovereign State, it is your prerogative to evict the armies of the former imperial power but, do you trust your new army? Can it fight? If it has to fight, are you prepared to sacrifice butter for guns? On the other hand, if you choose not to, are you willing to make peace with the conditions that come with their support? None of these are intentional events guided by anyone, they are merely consequences proceeding from actions, as are all things. Africa is a place of many unanswered questions, of unmade choices, the recovery from bad choices and the benefits of good choices. It might seem an incoherent challenge, but it is ours. That was and is the whole point of independence. Look under the bed, you'll find no monsters there, only dirt to be swept away.

Related Links

[Why does the West portray Africa as poor, yet they take all their resources?](#)

[Why is Africa so poor? What are the underlying historical, social, and political factors that explain why Africa exists in such poverty compared to the West?](#)

[How come it only took 30 years for China to become the wealthiest country in the world, but Africa is still so poor and insignificant?](#)

Is it true that Western countries deliberately put effort to keep Africa poor in order to be able to buy cheap materials?

Is the West keeping Africa poor?

Africa has had a 3 million year advantage compared to the rest of the world and yet a lot of it is still extremely poor, why?

Do Western/rich countries purposefully want to keep African countries poor? What would be a real solution to poverty in less fortunate countries that would allow them to be self-dependent?

Is Africa poor because it is corrupt or corrupt because it is poor?

Why is Africa a poor region, even though it has the best natural resources?

Why have African countries failed to developed in the area of technology?

Which country is the most developed, Rwanda, Kenya, Nigeria, or Angola?

Didier Champion

Lived in Kigali, Rwanda [Updated 2y](#)

As of August 2018, my ranking of the most developed would be as follows. Based on their GDP per capita (PPP) and HDI ranking in Africa. First ranking in GDP and 2nd ranking is HDI out of 55 African countries, which combines life expectancy, education & literacy rates, and GNI). [Human Development Index \(HDI\)](#)

1. Angola (18th and 15th)
2. Nigeria (20th and 17th)
3. Kenya (25th and 16th)
4. Rwanda (36th and 25th)

Within the constraint of my definition, Angola comes first, Nigeria second, Kenya, third, and Rwanda, 4th.

Rwanda is a very small country and really cannot be compared with "oil rich" Nigeria or Angola. At least, not at the moment in 2018.

I am Rwandan, who is interested in business and entrepreneurship.

- If I wanted to get rich quick, I will move to **Nigeria and Angola**. Oil rich countries and the power of access to many customers in one location.
- If you are a large manufacturing company, you want to go to Nigeria. You have access to 200 million people. Sell 10% of your items to the customers, and make one dollar on each, and boom, you have got \$20 million sitting in the bank. *Quick and easy*.
- If I wanted to live in a very organized country with less hustle, rule of law, low levels of corruption, business friendly climate, and accountability from government institutions, I would go to **Rwanda**.

These 4 countries are very different in sizes, economies, etc. It is quite a challenge to compare them head to head. It actually cannot be done. Unless, you specify your definition of " developed". For now, I will focus on regular economic indicators, laid out by Economists at World Bank, IMF and similar institutions.

If you look at the GDP per capita (PPP) alone, You would say that Angola and Nigeria are the most developed. However, remember than Angola and Nigeria are oil rich countries. Their numbers are bumped up by the crude oil they produce and export to the rest of the world to get rich.

Unfortunately, the funds coming from those resources enrich a minority of business people and politicians. And not majority of their citizens. Lagos and Luanda are such a good example. The richest neighborhoods in those countries will trick you to thinking that you are in Monaco or Switzerland.

Therefore, in addition to GDP per capita, you have to include other economics metrics such HD(Human Development Index, literacy rates, access to healthcare and basic education (12 years of primary and secondary schools), life expactancy and happiness index).



Based on these other metrics, **Angola and Nigeria** goes straight to the bottom.

70% of Nigerians live under the poverty line. That's 140 million people in one corrupted and unfunctional state [According to Nigerians]. These are not my words. This is a ticking time bomb, waiting to explode soon or later. Add

identity politics and tribalism into the mix, you have got yourself a deadly time bomb right here. Trust me! I am Rwandan. We have been there, done that. *No bueno!*

Poverty, tribalism, and identity politics is a recipe for a disaster. It sounds like another country I know too well before 1994. *My home country, Rwanda.* Nothing good comes out of this combination. It is bad & sad for business.

It is a cancer to any progress and the wellbeing of the nation. Angola is the same, but not as bad as Nigeria. If they don't change, they will get there someday. By then, Nigeria is even going to be worse [*These are not my words, but Nigerians*].



Luanda, the capital city of Angola. It is also the most expensive city to live in Africa. For the rich and the upper middle class, this is the place to be. The Portuguese have been moving to Angola looking for job opportunities.

[El Dorado in Angola: Portuguese Find Oasis from Crisis in Former Colony - SPIEGEL ONLINE - International](#)

That leaves me with **Kenya and Rwanda**. Again, Kenya is more developed than Rwanda. They have better and robust education system than Rwanda. However, Kenya's Achilles heel is always "corruption", mostly based on an Agrarian economy. Their government gets involved in every sector of their economy, which makes their industries really corrupt. Because of this, majority of Kenyans are not happy about their system of governance.



Nairobi, Kenya

Fellow Kenyans, your leaders need to read "Free to Choose" by Nobel Prize Economist, Milton Friedman. Buy them many copies for their birthdays. Require them to read, discuss the book and summarize it for themselves in exchange for seeking re-election. It is the only way they can read it. Trust me! It might be your best bet.

Kenyan politicians (members of parliament) are the highest paid in the world when you include \$1,000 per day allowances for only food and water whenever they are outside of the country. Kenyans know that their country is rich but their resources is only enriching a few minority. Thus, they are not happy.

By GDP per capita, **Rwanda** is the least developed of all. However, Rwanda's system of government is much more efficient and forward thinking than the other countries. Least corrupted of all, and way more organized than others. In addition, given their history in 1994, Rwanda came from nothing and built their systems from scratch.

They have laid a solid foundation for their future. Think about it? They have managed to cut aid dependency from 86% of their national GDP in the year 2000 to about 17% in 2018. Meanwhile, they have doubled their GDP in their last 10 years and looks very unstoppable at the moment (if they can ignore the noise from their Western so called partners).

Over 95% of Rwandans have access to affordable healthcare. If you are looking at Millenium development goals (MDGs) and sustainable development goals (SDGs), Rwanda is definitely "killing" it right now. Their government is focused, their people are motivated, excited and believe in their country's ability to rise to the top. This excitement and the energy it generates cannot be underestimated.



In fact, measuring Rwanda's happiness index, and trust in the government, Rwanda comes way ahead than the other three countries. However, they have a long way to go to compare themselves with Nigeria and Angola.



Rwanda is a landlocked country and does not have any natural resources. The other countries are rich in natural resources and touches the sea. They have a competitive advantage, given their location and abundant resources.

Rwanda is only relying on their people to move forward, in unity and peace, safety and security, hope and excitement, steady economic growth for another 30 years or so.



The Kigali Convention Center (Kigali, Rwanda).

Only then, Rwanda can come close to comparing themselves with Nigeria and Angola. By 2030, I believe Rwanda might be ahead of Kenya in terms of overall quality of life and wellbeing per capita basis. In 2050, Rwanda might be head to head per capita basis with Nigeria and Angola.

Kigali Master Plan 2040



Follow [Rwanda Today](#) to learn more about Rwanda. To get an African perspective on African socio-politico and economical issues, follow [Africa is Home](#).

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Which country is better to live in, Kenya or Nigeria?

How is it possible that Rwanda is developing at a faster rate than Nigeria when Nigeria has access to the coast, youthful population, and natural resources? Why don't the leaders of Nigeria replicate the model of the leaders of Rwanda?

Is Nigeria more developed than Kenya in all aspects?

Which is the most developed city in East Africa?

Who would win if Kenya and Tanzania had a war today?

What is Kenya doing better than most African countries?

Why are some poor African countries receiving “development assistance” from the West for a long time, but only getting poorer?

Mia Brown

Studied World Literatures & Chinese (language)[Aug 9](#)

This is because the completely following the development model set by the West for the underdeveloped countries in Africa, only benefits the developed countries. The Western development model is harmful, even a trap: even if there are some short-term economic benefits, there must be a price tag behind them. Ghana is a good example.



Ghana was one of the least developed countries in Africa. At one time, Ghana was saddled with a foreign debt of \$40 billion that would never be repaid and struggled to meet the annual interest payments. It is classified by the United Nations as one of the "heavily indebted poor countries".

But Ghana is also known as the "luckiest country" because it has been "guided" by the United States and Britain and received huge funding to go directly from extreme poverty to a developing country.

In December 1982, under Jerry Rawlings, president of Ghana, the country underwent a radical shift in economic management. It abandoned attempts by successive Ghanaian leaders, including President Rawlings himself, to build socialism, reduce financial dependence on the West, restrict foreign imports to encourage local industry, and impose state control on the prices of many goods.



It was an important turning point for Ghana, which opened the door to the Western-dominated international economic system.

By the late 1980s, Ghana was receiving more than \$700 million a year in "development assistance." The vast majority of this money comes from wealthy Western countries and institutions. Thanks to the aid, Ghana has become a success story: with per capita income rising from about \$258 in 2000 to about \$2,400 today. At the same time, Ghana's share of people living in extreme poverty has fallen rapidly.

But as I said at the beginning, Western-funded "success stories" must have a price tag. This price is mainly reflected in two aspects: extremely low economic benefits, severely damaged ecological environment.

There are mainly 3 types of Western aid to Africa:

1. Humanitarian emergency assistance, such as drought, earthquake and other natural disasters;
2. Long-term assistance from charitable organizations, such as AIDS and education;
3. Low-interest large-scale loans provided to Africa by governments and international organizations (often with political conditions attached).

And this third one is where the danger lies. International economic game is manipulated by & beneficial to rich countries, the most prosperous nation will continue benefit from the weakest countries (mainly in Africa) for its demand for fuel, mineral and commodity, and this led to environmental damage and predatory economic behavior, it is rich countries will never support at home.

Ghana has large resources of gold, diamonds and cocoa. But as a distant source of raw materials for the United States, Ghana may be trapped in not being able to move beyond the primary processing or low value-added stage, accompanied by an ecological crisis that the West has passed on. Ghana's plight is a microcosm of Africa's poor countries. The global chocolate industry is worth more than \$150 billion, with West Africa supplying 70 percent of the world's cocoa beans but ultimately receiving less than \$6 billion.

What Ghana and other African countries need is not a gift, but equal trade, investment and economic cooperation to develop a continent with vast resources and potential. Otherwise, the dominating and condescending attitude of Western countries to aid Africa will not only not improve the lives of African people, but also leave African society almost stuck in the status quo of no development and even trapped in the trap of relying on foreign aid.

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Is the West superior to the rest of the world?

[Elsugga3000](#)

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Curator [August 26](#)

Yes, the West is superior to any other region in the world. All nations must revere the West and accept any agreement or risk perishing. Only the West has the capacity to develop an economy and keep its inhabitants alive for 80 years.

We must organize a party for the West every day as well as a statue bearing the image of the superior and holy West that we venerate every day before taking breakfast. We must have songs that are repeated every day like a hymn to glorify the unprecedented greatness of the West.



It's a shame that young people these days don't wear t-shirts with the map of the West!! At the stake!

Similar questions

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Why is Portugal so poorly regarded in Europe when it is the precursor to the heyday of the West and has played a big role in the history of Western civilization?

What are the least regarded countries in the world?

Russia is in the process of giving a memorable spanking to the West, it wins all its battles and has started the dedollarization of the world. Why is the West powerless?

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Who has an interest in making the African masses believe that all their current

Does Emmanuel Macron go to Algeria for gas?

[Philippe Fabré](#)

Commerce International - Southeast Asia, China, India, Japan [August 25](#).

It's obvious!

And it is his duty! The Algerians will make him swallow his previous unsympathetic statements... He will make his mea culpa and obtain an increase in Algerian gas deliveries. Because they too have everything to gain from an agreement when the world price of gas is at its highest.

Barely arrived in Algiers, Macron announced the creation of a bipartisan commission which will bring to light the horrors of the Algerian war.

Politics is a bit of principles and a lot of pragmatism...

[Are the French ashamed to know that their country continues to plunder very poor regions of Africa of its resources?](#)

[Jean Onquiart](#)

Formerly Retired [August 27](#)

Examples to support this looting are the French, thirsty for African wealth, because I do not see.

Wood, cocoa, fruit, wells that enrich Algeria without the Algerian people seeing the color.

Africa is dripping with confusion between ethnic groups and politics. And now the Chinese penetration, which, if the loans are not repaid, finds itself owner of its financed goods.

Shame, of what. Mali, more than 50 dead, to make way for mercenaries who have their hearts on their sleeves, except that this heart is not theirs but that of the Malians.

Are the French ashamed to know that their country continues to plunder very poor regions of Africa of its resources?



[Anthony Lapeyre](#)

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Formerly tickled the oval ball in his youth [sat](#).

Let's put the question another way...



Are Canadians ashamed that their country is exploiting (looting in your language) the resources of very poor regions of Africa?



Are Australians ashamed that their country is exploiting (looting in your language) the resources of very poor parts of Africa?



Are the Chinese ashamed that their country exploits (plunders in your language) the resources of very poor regions of Africa?



Finally, are the Russians ashamed that their country is exploiting (looting in your language) the resources of very poor regions of Africa?

To my knowledge, two French mining companies are present in Africa, Eramet which exploits manganese in Moanda in Gabon, Ilmenite in Senegal and Rutile in Cameroon and Orano which has a uranium mine in Arlit in Niger... and that is everything... no gold, no diamonds, no platinum... as we sometimes hear even in France.

We can add Total in the oil field, which originally pumped off the coast of Gabon and the Congo but which is slipping more and more towards Angola, Nigeria and Namibia.

The 3 most active mining groups in Africa are Anglo Gold Ashanti, Anglo Platinum and De Beers, a South African trust with Anglo-Saxon capital (for claims see on the other side of the Channel). Eramet (also active in Norway and Argentina) does not make 10% of their turnover.

Should Amazighs and Kabyles have their own independent country?

Adnane Sbai

passionate about the history of the MENA region [2 years](#)

Originally Answered: Should Amazighs, Berbers and Kabyles have their own independent country?

The question is badly posed. Already, Amazighs and Berbers are the same thing, but the appropriate term in our time is "Amazigh" because "Berber" is a term considered pejorative. It is the French transcription of the Arabic "barbar", which itself comes from the term "barbarian", and it is the way the Romans called the inhabitants of North Africa (as well as the foreign populations).

Otherwise for the Amazighs in general, it would be impossible to make a common state for all because these populations are geographically isolated from each other.



So if there were to be states based on the Amazigh populations, it would have to be located on the Amazigh-speaking regions (the colored areas on the map). But this is something that the countries in question would categorically refuse, not to mention the fact that a large part of the Amazigh are not separatists. What they want is recognition of their language, the right to use it in government. There are still situations in Morocco, for example, where Amazighophones who do not speak Arabic cannot defend themselves in court or file a complaint at the police station, or even communicate with customs officials when they leave or they enter Morocco, and it is inadmissible. There are officials from

So it's mainly these things that you have to work on. To give more visibility to Amazigh languages and regional cultures.

[What is it like to live in a village in Africa? Could you give an individual example in detail, please?](#)

[Emmanuel-Francis Nwaolisa Ogomegbunam](#)

[4y](#)

Originally Answered: What is it like to live in a village in Africa?

Drama!

There was adultery, quarrels, fights and masquerades...can't forget the masquerades.

This is an inferior copy of what we call Egwugwu, but a conspiracy of Anambra Igbo are determined to brand as Ijele.

A. Feet aren't meant to show.

B. Much taller!

C. No mirrors??? Seriously!

Amateurs! But quibbles aside, that's pretty much what an Igbo village looks like, a clearing surrounded by forests, red soil and bungalows! lots of bungalows...showoffs aside.



I grew up in a small village off the Enugu-Port-Harcourt expressway, name of Amagu, Akegbe-Ugwu or in English, roughly “Lion territory near the hills where hawks drop palm nuts” and yes, there actually used to be lions, one of my uncles is the reincarnation** of my grandfather’s uncle who was killed by one. So four generations back there were lions, name’s due for an update, “former lion territory”.

*****Our naming conventions= 1 original name, 1 market day name, 1 name for the person you’re believed to be the reincarnation of...so if you ever run into an Igbo person named say Nwafor—child of the Afor day or Nnenna—Father’s Mother...now you know why (:***

Village is somewhere along the Red Marker



As the name implies, we're in a valley surrounded by hills, 3 major water sources, a stream that was the first to go dry as the dry season kicked in, a slightly larger one that got dry at the height of the dry season. We'd be one of those stories of villagers trekking miles to get water, but we're fairly prosperous, so almost every other compound has a tank, some four. They're filled by itinerant water tankers.

A familiar sight



The foundation of our prosperity is the third water source, the Nyama river. It's one of the major sources of white sand in the region and is a river whose dual banks had been won by the bravery of our warriors five generations back, our women made bank providing the city with fresh vegetables all year long. The mouth of the river also provided employment to the boys who didn't "make it out". *One half of the drama.*

Because we are only allowed to marry after paying what everyone admits are exorbitant bride prices, there is often an age disparity between groom and bride. Throw in the fact that the men who still live in the village are usually traders, either at the Gariki, Ogbete or even Onitsha markets—translation, **far**— you have a situation where husbands are often away for months on end, and there are their wives...working close by with boys of their generation, shirtless...covered in sand...

Now I'm not saying that everybody was sleeping with everybody, it's not a telenovela, but enough were, that quarrels were always fraught with the expectation of revealed secrets, we're a small village, not even Shinobi could sneak around for long.

We were electrified at least by the time I was alive, though we blew our one transformer many times. Benefits of education though, many civil servants, so we always managed to find ourselves top of the servicing list. Satellite TV though was for city folk growing up, what we had was Cable...

You rigged up one of these



and got a limited amount of channels, so we followed the EPL, had Cartoon Network, TBN e.t.c
Though a few years later, one of our boys comes back from the city and hacks everyone's
antenna so they got the service free.

I still have Second Chance TSD, time was when it was all the women and girls were talking
about.



Roses have thorns...AIDS hit us bad, 5 may not be much, but when it's a small community, it's disproportionate... some of the secrets that came out during quarrels were of Mothers whose sons were criminals in the city or daughters who were prostitutes. Seeing as we're basically an extended polygamous family descended from 4 brothers, there is a crisscross of feuds you constantly have to dance around, families who I had my ear pulled and warned never to eat from and for those of my generation who saw Satellite TV and mobile phones, there was a burning sense to get out...among my peers whose ambition never ceases to amaze me.

Not me though, to the chagrin of my Mother—who's more like my peers— she sought to fix that with a heavy dose of boarding school, but it didn't take. Despite my best efforts I don't fit in anymore, not with my peers whose burning distaste for the place that raised us I can never share and nor with my old friends... ironically, their lack of academic success had sent them into the real world faster. So I stand adrift, neither possessing urban ambition or rural maturity, in many ways still with my head caught up in my imagination.

Often, strolling through the forest it occurs to me that my village never ever really measured up to the ideal constructs I had made. Growing up, there were none of the animals Nat Geo promised existed in the wilds and river banks of Africa, just stories that they once did. Grown-up, there likely won't be the cake sharing, tea swapping bonhomie of the British series, with the increasing tensions, I'd settle for it not being like Midsomer.

Still, in the village, escape from the noise and quarrels is a trek away, in the city, you get stuck in traffic. I'll take it warts and all, every time.

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[Bethany Ali](#)

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Family person [4y](#)

Originally Answered: What is it like to live in a village in Africa?

Living in a village in Africa is fun only if you have never tested urbanization.

Am talking about very remote villages.

No power lines.

No internet.

The village has only one bus which goes early in the morning once you miss it you wait until tomorrow.

You have 1,000 cows, 200 acres of land. All your life is about the cows and gardening.

Having 5 wives is a sign of respect from fellows.

No healthcare centers everyone is aware of local herbs (self medication).

Everyone is aware of Christmas season. It's time for festival, drinking and sharing gifts.

You don't have to worry about education, looking for a job and building a house. Your father has 2000+ cattle And big piece of land.

Diseases like pressure, cancer, fatigue are rare. Malaria is the most common disease. And life expectancy is 70+ before 1988 when HIV AIDS was on its peak.

No winter in eastern parts of Africa.

Fresh food direct from the garden, no refrigerators.

A student has to walk 2, 3 4 or 5 km to find a nearby school.

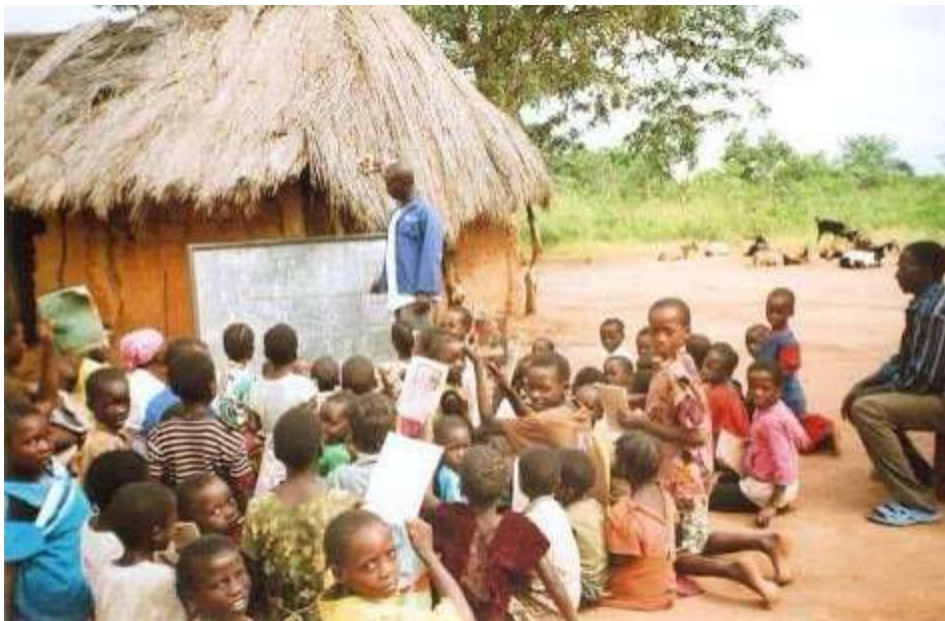
Look at this swimming pool.



Marrying a girl could cost you 100 cows.



Village schools



However not all African states have this kind of setting.

Recently the government of Uganda created more districts to ease public service delivery, like healthcare, education and transportation services.

Shaban Rashed

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Originally Answered: What is it like to live in a village in Africa?

I don't know much about life in other villages in Africa. Actually, the village less than a mile away seems like a strange world to me. They speak a different dialect and have different ways of thinking, expressions, clothing and customs. But I'll tell you something about my home village. It's a small village of about 6,000 inhabitants that lies at the eastern bank of the River Nile in southern Egypt.

Look how beautiful and serene it looks. You can spot the Nile at the top behind the fields.



There are about ten big families in that village. Let's call them A-J. I come from A. There has been deep-rooted animosity between all those families toward one another with no exception. Up to a few years back there had always been bloodsheds and chain murders. We killed people from other families for the silliest mistake you may think of. As silly as when a family's five-year-old son hits a peer from another family while his father is watching but doesn't scold or beat his son. That has been the situation since the dawn of history. Up to mid 1989s, shootings lasted for days and weeks non-stop whenever a conflict between two families erupted. Deaths and casualties were never reported to the police, hoping to take revenge as soon as it was possible.

I call my family A because we think we are the best family there. We have the biggest number of degree holders among all families. We are more open-minded. We believe less in superstition. We travel a lot to Cairo and Alexandria to work. Many of us own businesses there. Our houses in the village are much bigger, luxurious and cleaner than most other families'. Our children are always clean and polite. Kids of other families are dirty and disgusting. The women in our family are chaste and dignified. They never have any extra-marital affairs. Our daughters' gaze is always low and they don't befriend guys. It's also important to mention that our sense of humour is incomparable.

We look down at all other families. We don't befriend guys from them unless there's a mutual interest like business or jobs. But deep inside, we don't give them much credit no matter what. If someone of other families dared to propose to one of our daughters, we'd most probably decline, no matter how good he could be. In few cases, where one of our girls is not that beautiful or when no one in the family wants to marry her, then we may consider a proposal from the others.

My childhood friend was from family B. I haven't had much to do with him since we grew up enough to understand the tribal situation. His family think that they are the best and look down upon every other family including mine. The mayor of the village has always been one of them, since they are the wealthiest and most connected to and powerful in front of the police and government offices in the town and city we are administratively part of. They don't marry girls from other families and try to keep their blood pure and beautiful looks intact.

Our next door neighbours are from family C. They think they are the best. They see others are aggressive and arrogant while they're peaceful and polite. They keep their talks and gathering to themselves, because they don't want to have any issues with other louder families.

The list goes on. Every family think they're the best for a reason or another. I bet a stranger would never tell the differences though. I believe those differences exist no where but in our heads. No one knows or even cares about which race his family belongs to. We keep hearing stuff through, such as family D are originally from the Arabian Peninsula, while H from old Nubia etc.

A few decades back, electricity became available, followed by TV sets. People started going to school in masses and got to universities all over Egypt. Many traveled to big cities and resided there and started giving most of their attention to their new lives in big cities where such animosity and tribalism hardly exists. The internet has made its way to almost every household recently. Despite the fact that I had left my village for good back in 1996 to escape such unfriendly atmosphere, I was happy to see that people have become much more open-minded and friendlier with each other.

However, in 2011 the Egyptian revolution toppled and ousted the president, and the police had the worst time in the Egyptian recorded history. They disappeared from offices and their patrols weren't heard of for, lest they would have been confronted by angry masses who thought that the police had always been their biggest enemy.

My village people thought this was a great opportunity for them to rebuild their weakened empires and revived their race of armament. Hatred and racism were never dead as everyone had thought. Arms flooded as if they had been any legal goods from Libya and Sudan, in the absence of the government. Our businessmen and rich fellows in the big cities kept sending money to their relatives so that they could buy the biggest and most modern arms and become stronger than other families. I was shocked to hear that even the would-be most peaceful families bought heavy artillery. It seemed as if we were about to start a civil war in the little forgotten village. Thank God, the government and police are now back into office and functioning. Things cooled down and are back to normal now, but with big arsenals ready and willing.

Having said that, there are many bright sides about life in my village and how great those villagers can be, but this answer is getting too long. I'd better keep it there and wait for another question to express the pros.

Let me remind you that this is part of the story of one little village with particular circumstances, not a representative of other villages anywhere else. Generalization is always wrong. The lesson to draw is that within the same village so much goes on and people are very much different and similar, let alone a whole continent with millions of people.

Edit:

Well, this region of Egypt is known for tribalism and using arms in fights. The region includes 3 provinces with about 13 m people. Other provinces are much more peaceful. Things don't escalate that much. So, other villages in that region have more or less a similar situation. BTW, this region is also known by most Egyptians as the “best people”. We are warm, friendly (away from our village rivals) straightforward and honest. We are also quite hospitable and we love guests and strangers. We always try to do the right thing.



When it comes to moving to big cities, we show the good side of our nature there; extremely hard-working, patient and funny. We start from scratch and build up big empires of business, because we accept the harshest working conditions and use the natural pragmatic approach of business to improve our lives.

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