COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA

TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER

PROGRAMME:
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

COURSE: IRL 323

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IRL 323: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN AFRICA

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QUESTIONS

1. Examine the epoch versus episode debate on colonialism

2. Trace the trends of continuity and those of change in Africa's international relations

3. Discuss culture amongst all other factors that have shaped Africa's international relations

4. Discuss terrorism as a major factor 'rocking' Africa's international relations

5. Pan-Africanism is at loggerheads with ideological alignments. discuss

6. Situate the Rwanda genocide or the Nigerian Civil war in the theme of ethnic irredentism

7. What are the problems of Africa regional integration attempts

8. The AU is a new wine in old wineskin. Do you agree?

9. Who gets foreign 'aid', 'when' and 'how' describes the politics of foreign aid. Elucidate.

10. "Africa's begging bowl leaks". Examine this assertion in light of the politics of foreign aid

11. "The human security paradigm is a departure from the traditional view of security". Discuss

12. "Africa's triple heritage has been a perpetual problem for Africa's Unity". Do you agree?

13. "Development, dependency and leadership are three most theorized issues in the discourse of African politics". Explore

14. How is the international relation of Africa today different from the pre-colonial era?

15. Incessant wars are amongst the many features of pre-colonial Africa. Identify and discuss other features.

16. What legacies of the pre-colonial era still exist today?

17. What were the patterns of relationship in Cold war Africa?

18. Has Africa fully entered into history?

19. The patterns of relationship in Pre-colonial Africa are the proof of Africa's rich history that existed before colonial administration history

20. The continuing underdevelopment of the periphery, resulting from the draining out of raw materials, human resources and profits is a prerequisite for the continuing development and increasing affluence of the center. Do you agree?

MODEL ANSWERS IN ALTERNATE SEQUENCE (ODD NUMBERS)
ANSWERS

1. Examine the epoch versus episode debate on colonialism

To the Epoch school, colonialism is an epoch, comparable to such dominant world epoches as the industrial revolution and the French revolution.
Like these other much more famous epoches, colonialism produced in Africa profound qualitative and supraindividual social changes, introduced massive and enduring social formations, and consolidated social structures

⊙ On the other hand, The episodic school, championed by pioneer African historians like Ade Ajayi, and given institutional representation by the lbadan school of African history, emerged in the first-order generation of Africanist historians (in the early fifties) who had, as it were, to "re-write" and recreate African history, emphasizing in the process that Africa. Contrary to what the colonizers made us believe, had a glorious pre-colonial past. In any long term view of African history, European rule becomes just

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another episode. In relation to wars and conflicts of people, the rise and fall of empires, linguistic, cultural, and religious change and the cultivation of new ideas and new ways of life, new economic orientation ... in relation to all these, colonialism must be seen not as a complete departure from the African past, but as one episode in the continuous flow of African history

2. Trace the trends of continuity and those of change in Africa's international relations
3. Discuss culture amongst all other factors that have shaped Africa's international relations

The African continent and its peoples are influenced by certain cosmologies that continue to underlie their political, economic and social existence. The African system is rooted in a set of values, beliefs, and cultural traits, religious and ideological that shape its peoples way of life including the way they organized themselves, how they perceive one another and ultimately, their social interactions. The African religious system for instance is/was characterized by taboos, superstitious sacrileges which determined what they do and who they relate with. In the pre-colonial times therefore, inter-state relations were largely determined by cultural and religious affiliations much more than trade and commerce.

It is also important to know that cultural heritage played a significant role in the manner African peoples carried themselves. The African had a deep sense of cultural pride and the cultural glory attained over the years conditioned the policy of one state towards the other. Some African states for instance would rather engage in cooperation or partnership with other states that had similar level of attainment with historical and cultural glory.

It is on record that some kingdoms refused to recognize the sovereignty of others, simply because of the low level of national achievement and the seeming inconsequential cultural attainment. For instance, the Zulu kingdom under Shaka accorded no respect or recognition for smaller states around it. Simply because of the great national exploits and cultural heights that the Zulu had attained, they invaded erstwhile sovereign states and encroached on the territorial integrity of neighboring kingdoms

4. Discuss terrorism as a major factor 'rocking' Africa's international relations

5. Pan-Africanism is at loggerheads with ideological alignments. discuss

Pan-Africanism has been defined as the proactive expression of commitment to the course of African renewal, development and total emancipation from the claws of the metropolitan powers. Pan-Africanism is on a head on collision with the centre in the periphery and ideological attachments to the metropolitan powers. This collision finds expression in:

a) Francophone/ Anglophone divisions in ECOWAS

b) The Arab world also encompasses those African countries north of the Sahara. They work to promote the Arabic interests globally and these interests (of the Arab League) are not often in line with those sub-Saharan African countries

6. Situate the Rwanda genocide or the Nigerian Civil war in the theme of ethnic irredentism

7. What are the problems of Africa regional integration attempts
   - Ideological differences
   - Colonial ties
   - Predominance of primary products/ lack of industrialization. The first challenge of regional integration is how to promote inter-and-intra regional trade in Africa.
   - African countries have difficult choices to make in terms of whether to commit to regional integration or concentrate on the domestic problem
   - Overlapping membership of many international organization is another problem

8. The AU is a new wine in old wineskin. Do you agree?

9. Who gets foreign 'aid', 'when' and 'how' describes the politics of foreign aid. Elucidate.

   Politics of foreign aid is the determination of who gets foreign aid (what), when and how. In summary, the factors that determine the 'who' include:

1. National or security interest

2. Colonial interest

   Also, the 'when' aspect of the politics of foreign aid is often influenced by events in the international system. For instance, after the 2001 September 11 terrorist attack, Britain proposed a $50billion increase in foreign aid to tackle poverty that breeds extremism.

   And finally, the 'how' in the politics refers to donors in exchange for funds scrutinize developing countries' economic plan and policies; they withhold loans when it is not satisfactory. For example, the SAP, reduced government spending, reduced food subsidies.

10. "Africa's begging bowl leaks". Examine this assertion in light of the politics of foreign aid

11. "The human security paradigm is a departure from the traditional view of security". Discuss

   The concept of human security, which made its international debut in the 1994 UNDP *Human Development Report*, adds a people-centred dimension to the traditional security, development and human rights frameworks while locating itself in the area where they converge. Ever since, a number of countries have used the concept for their foreign and aid policies. The concept of human security values individuals and societies before states.

Human security is about the security of life within and across borders. It is a matter of perspective and challenges the idea that the state level is the main subject of international relations. Human security is often defined by what it is NOT. It is NOT security enforced by arms; it is NOT about borders; it is NOT an alternative concept to state security; it is NOT anti-globalisation. And human security is NOT a synonym for the Human Development Index. The two concepts are interdependent. Human development, however, is measured on the national level, whereas human security takes an individual or community perspective. Without acknowledgment of human rights, personal initiative is stifled, human security becomes compromised, and economic development will be hindered. And without economic development, it is not possible to maximize every individual's potential and safeguard his or her human security

12. "Africa's triple heritage has been a perpetual problem for Africa's Unity". Do you agree?

13. "Development, dependency and leadership are three most theorized issues in the discourse of African politics". Explore
Dependency refers to a situation in which a state is subject to the influence of another, politically and economically. The second connotation of dependency is that it is an outflow of resources from a poor state to a rich one. The rich state refines all of these resources into finished exotic products and exports to the poor state so that there's a cycle of dependence on the rich state by the poor for survival and preservation. The challenge of the African continent is the challenge of development which is explicable by a number of factors including dependency, political instability, leadership ineptitude, lack of dynamism and creativity in governance, the people's loss of

confidence in the state, ideological entanglement, westernization of the psychology of the people. Development issues have also created a perpetual state of attachment to former metropolitan powers more than a sense of brotherliness toward the African.

More so, one basic factor about leadership in Africa is that it lacks vision and capacity. This has been traced to the colonial era when the principle of divide and rule was put in place in which leadership was not based on competence but loyalty and doctrines. The colonial masters perfected a system where individual and groups who were subservient and loyal to them were installed as political rulers.

At their departure, they left behind surrogates who did not have the capacity to define leadership or a vision for same and groups who were only helped to the position by their departing political god father.

Shortly after independence, Africa was again faced with one of the colonial institutions and legacies, namely "the army" who ceased power from the civilian authorities and established military dictatorship and constituted themselves into instruments of internal colonization. Again when political parties were formed before and after military rule, they were ethnic based and as a result fostered the rest of their clans and hamlets when elected based on ethnic affiliations.

14. How is the international relation of Africa today different from the pre-colonial era?

15. Incessant wars are amongst the many features of pre-colonial Africa. Identify and discuss other features.
   - Rise and Fall of Empires

- Imperialism
- Incessant wars
- Trade
- Diplomacy

16. What legacies of the pre-colonial era still exist today?

17. What were the patterns of relationship in Cold war Africa?

- Colonialism did not allow for a continuous free flow of interaction between traditional African kingdoms and societies
- Secondly, the new states that emerged during colonialism were arbitrary mergers that brought together strange bed fellows

18. Has Africa fully entered into history?

19. The patterns of relationship in Pre-colonial Africa are the proof of Africa's rich history that existed before colonial administration history
   - Rise and Fall of Empires
   - Imperialism
   - Incessant wars
   - Trade
   - Diplomacy

20. The continuing underdevelopment of the periphery, resulting from the draining out of raw materials, human resources and profits is a prerequisite for the continuing development and increasing affluence of the center. Do you agree?