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THE POLITICAL DYNAMISM OF AFRICAN MAN AND CULTURE

BY

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Abstract

Africa is a continent where every race in the world wants to visit. Africa is the beginning of the world civilization, in this paper the research discusses the political dynamism of african man and culture. Africans are genius distinct ethnic groups with 2,000 languages.one o the most genetically diverse people on earth, world second largest continent with 30.2million km2 it covers six percent of the Barth total surface and 20.4percent ofthe lotal and area with approximately 58 countries. Every African man should stand firm any-where anytime to defend the African blood in him/her. The Afican intellectuals should contribute their quotas through educating the young stars, sciences and Technology. African government should resist any form of sit - tightgovernment in order to avoid unnecessary wars and killing of innocent Africans. The culture ofAfrica should be attractive to otherparts of the world race.

Keywords: Dynamics ofAfrican Culture, languages, greetings and future.

Introduction

The word Africa can be described in many perspectives, based on its contributions in the development of the entire world. One is not African because he or she is born in african, one is African because Africa is borm in Him. Chester (1994) defines African as super- umbrella which

all the indigenous continent live. Therefore an African is exclusively a person from the indigenous ethnic groups found on the continent of Africa. Africans are people who trace their ancestry to these groups in least 3,000 distinct ethnic groups in Africa in full diversity, are the natural people of the landscape. Their hair, the skin are all specific adaptation to living in the African landscape.

There is more genetic diversity between different/ African people than between all the races are of the world combined. Africans are genius. distinct ethnic groups with 2000 languages, home to the most genetically diverse people on earth.

The Diversity and Dynamics of African Culture

Africa is the world's second-largest and second-most populous continent, covering about 30.2 million square kilometers — roughly six percent of the Earth's total surface area. It is home to approximately 58 countries, spread across a wide range of latitudes and climates, from deserts and tropical forests to snow-capped mountains, rivers, and lakes. Africa also boasts the longest river in the world — the Nile — as well as the Earth's lowest land point. Such geographical diversity contributes to the continent's rich cultural complexity.

One sweeping but true generalization is that **Africans are more genetically diverse from one another than a European and a Chinese person are from each other.** This highlights the immense genetic and cultural variability across the continent.

Historical Transitions and Social Change

From prehistoric times to the present, African societies have been dynamic and constantly evolving. Throughout history, humans have resisted change, yet change remains the law of life. As John F. Kennedy famously stated on June 25th, 1963, “Those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future.”

Take Nigeria and Liberia as examples. Prior to the military coup of January 1966, Nigerian society experienced slow-paced change. However, the military intervention that led to the Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970) ushered in a period of rapid transformation, which continues to this day.

Liberia, on the other hand, experienced a brutal civil war from 1989–1997, killing over 200,000 people. This was followed by another conflict in 1999. These wars not only devastated the country but also drew attention from ECOWAS and the United Nations. The upheavals led some to claim that Africa was finally “waking up” from political ignorance and rushing toward development.

The Colonial Impact

South Africa presents another case of colonial disruption. British and Dutch colonists began arriving as early as the 17th century. In 1652, Jan van Riebeeck led Dutch Calvinist settlers to the Cape. The British arrived in 1820, and the colony shifted between Dutch and British control several times before falling permanently to the British in 1806. The discoveries of diamonds (1867) and gold (1884) intensified colonization and conflict, further subjugating indigenous populations.

Colonialism disrupted African traditions, languages, religions, and values, often replacing them with Western ideals. Despite independence, the impact of colonization lingers, influencing modern African societies in terms of education, governance, religion, and culture (Iazu, 2013).

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

Africa is one of the most culturally and linguistically diverse regions in the world. Nigeria alone has over 500 languages and more than 450 ethnic groups. Countries like Uganda have more than 30 tribes (George, 2011). This diversity gives rise to a rich blend of traditions, arts, crafts, religions, food practices, birth and burial rites, and political systems.

African political culture is inherently creative and adaptive. It includes institutional arrangements, rituals, symbols, discourses, and the exercise of power. As Thomas (2013) noted, the emergence of new political actors and institutions is key to understanding African political dynamism.

African Languages and Proverbs

African languages are rich with proverbs and idioms that embody deep wisdom. In every African country — from Ghana to Kenya, South Africa to Morocco — greetings and expressions are culturally significant and philosophically profound. Greeting, though not medicinal, is said to heal wounds, symbolizing one of the most important aspects of African interpersonal relations.

There are an estimated 1,250 to 2,100 (or more) languages spoken across the continent. Major language families include:

- **Afroasiatic** (e.g., Somali, Berber, Amharic)
- **Niger-Congo** (including Bantu and non-Bantu languages such as Yoruba, Igbo, Swahili)
- **Nilo-Saharan**
- **Khoisan**
- Minor families and language isolates

Some languages, like Hausa, Swahili, Yoruba, and Igbo, are spoken by tens of millions and serve as regional lingua francas.

African Identity and Cultural Unity

To be African is not merely to live on the continent, but to carry African heritage, values, and blood. Ethnic groups are identified by shared languages, traditions, birth rights, and common experiences. These shared characteristics help form strong cultural identities across regions.

Despite diversity, there is unity in African philosophy, and the continent has a unique worldview shaped by communal living, ancestral heritage, and respect for natural law.

Recommendations for African Renaissance

African scholars and leaders must take the lead in preserving, defending, and promoting African values, languages, sciences, and technologies. The continent's high population should be seen as a strength to boost the economy, innovation, and technological development.

- African intellectuals should focus on educating the youth in science and technology.
- Strong regional security networks should be developed to ensure sustainable peace.
- Cultural heritage, especially African languages, must be preserved and revitalized.
- Pan-African unity should be prioritized through shared history and common goals.

In conclusion, Africa's diversity is its strength. Its cultural dynamism, linguistic richness, and historical resilience make it a continent of unparalleled depth. What Africa needs today is a collective effort to reclaim its cultural identity, harness its human and natural resources, and project its values onto the global stage with pride.

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