End of French colonialism

Why has Africa become the epicenter of anti-Western colonialism?

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OPINION EXCLUSIVE

After the coup in Niger, this time the military took control of the government in Gabon, located in Central Africa. The second wave of military coups, which led to eight military coups on this continent in two years from 2021, indicates that coups are spreading and expanding throughout Africa. Perhaps the fear of this situation led the President of Rwanda on August 30th to retire or dismiss a significant number of senior officers and troops, including young forces seen among them. Therefore, Africa has now become, alongside Ukraine, a focal point of global developments, as the outcomes of these events are not confined to geographical borders, and Africa has turned into the center of anti-colonial movements, especially for Western countries, particularly France.

French colonialism began in the 16th century and lasted for approximately 300 years, primarily in West and North Africa, where about 35% of Africa's landmass fell under French control, marked by violence and crime.

As the President of Algeria declared, during 123 years of French colonialism (1830-1962), meaning up to Algerian independence, nearly half of the country's population fell victim to crimes that will not be forgotten over time. These crimes were so heinous that the French, during the Algerian War of Independence, would decapitate freedom fighters and put them on display with them, and today, the skulls of 18,000 Algerians are held in French museums.

France also ruthlessly suppressed the uprisings of the peoples of countries that had participated in World War II with promises of independence from that country.During both World Wars, millions of Africans were displaced due to the policies of both England and France. They were also used as forced labor to rebuild war-damaged

European cities. France's history in Africa is filled with the plunder of natural resources, torture, mass killings, and blatant human rights abuses, to which no international organization or institution has yet provided a constructive response.

After a round of coups in the 1970s and 1980s, and the fear of France and its Western accomplices losing their influence, a more modern form of colonialism was devised for Africa, under the guise of democracy and African governance, to deceive the people.

The West, led by France, attempted to place puppet governments under the banner of their legitimate civil authority, to deepen their growing influence. If a government adhered to French laws, Paris allowed it to remain in power. However, it is clear that this strategy has failed to resonate with the public and has lost its effectiveness. This period, which can be referred to as the transition period from democracy for interventionist countries like France, is coming to an end, and undoubtedly, a change in their strategy will occur.