Ghana Independence:
• Achieved political independence from Britain on 6 March 1957
• “our independence is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of the African continent”

Nkrumah promoted:
• African unity, non-alignment (neutral) in context of Cold War, independence, development
• Accra- centre for liberation and Pan-Africanism

Nkrumah hosted two conferences in Accra 1958:
- **The Conference of Independent African States**
  • Established contact between Arab states in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa
  • Only 8 states independent by then: Ghana, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Liberia, Ethiopia

- **All-African People’s Conference**
  • Focussed on independence struggle in African colonies
  • Wanted African Union
  • More countries/nationalist groups present

  • Established secret military training camps
  • Formation of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 seen as successful deflection, to solidly unite African continent into a powerful political union.
  • 1965 released book *Neocolonialism: the last stage of imperialism*
  • “poverty in midst of plenty” referring to Africa being under control of European powers

  • Feb 24 1966: sponsored by USA, Ghanaian opposition forces overthrew Nkrumah in a military coup de'tat
  • Took place while Nkrumah was travelling to Vietnam via China, to assist in bringing end to the war there. President Johnson sent personal assurance that no bombs would dropped on Vietnam during Nkrumah’s visit. The involvement of CIA in this activity has been well documented
  • Nkrumah relocated his base of operation to Guinea, where he became the co-President with Ahmed Sekou Toure.
  • Died in 1972