Kwame Nkrumah was born on September 21, 1909, in Nkroful, Gold Coast (now Ghana). He was the son of a goldsmith and his mother was a retail trader. Nkrumah was educated at the Catholic primary school in Half Assini and later attended the Achimota School in Accra, where he won a scholarship to study in the United States. Nkrumah attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and graduated with a BA in economics and sociology in 1939. He continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a Bachelor of Theology degree in 1942. He then pursued graduate studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science. In 1947, Nkrumah became the General Secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), a political party that aimed for self-government for the Gold Coast. However, due to differences in ideology and approach, Nkrumah broke away from the UGCC and formed the Convention People's Party (CPP) in 1949, which advocated for complete independence from British colonial rule. Under Nkrumah's leadership, the CPP organized strikes and boycotts to demand independence, and in 1951, Nkrumah was elected to the Legislative Assembly. In 1952, he became Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, the first African to hold that position. In 1957, the Gold Coast gained independence from British rule and became the new nation of Ghana, with Nkrumah as its first Prime Minister and later as President. Nkrumah was a firm advocate of Pan-Africanism, the idea of African unity and solidarity. He hosted the first Conference of Independent African States in 1958 and played a crucial role in the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963. He believed that the liberation of Africa from colonialism and imperialism was essential for its development and progress. Nkrumah implemented various social and economic policies to modernize Ghana and improve the living standards of its people. He launched the Volta River Project, which aimed to provide electricity for industrial development, and initiated programs to promote education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. However, his ambitious projects led to economic challenges and increased foreign debt. Nkrumah's rule became increasingly authoritarian, and he suppressed political opposition and dissent. He declared Ghana a one-party state in 1964 and assumed extensive powers, which drew criticism from both within and outside the country. His government's centralized control and economic mismanagement contributed to growing discontent among the population. In 1966, while Nkrumah was on a state visit to China, a group of military and police officers staged a coup d'état and overthrew his government. Nkrumah sought asylum in Guinea and lived in exile until his death. He continued to advocate for African unity and liberation, and he wrote several books on his political ideology and experiences, including 'Africa Must Unite' and 'Consciencism'. Kwame Nkrumah's legacy as a leader and visionary of African independence and unity remains influential. He inspired and influenced many African leaders and liberation movements, and his ideas continue to shape discussions on African development and Pan-Africanism. His life and contributions are celebrated in Ghana and across the African continent. Nkrumah's impact on Ghana and Africa is evident in his enduring popularity and the recognition of his achievements. His image and statues are displayed in public spaces, and his name is commemorated in various institutions and landmarks. Nkrumah's vision of a united and prosperous Africa continues to resonate with people who seek to honor his legacy and work towards a better future for the continent.