**Introductions:**

**Slide 3**

Clarification about imperialism (Leo):

“Postcolonialism does not only refer to the aftermath of colonialism but can also be for Imperialism. This is because Postcolonialism analysis focuses on the political and economic domination and its effect. Colonialism refers to a nation having authority over another nation’s politics and economy, Imperialism refers to governors of a nation having dominating control of the country. While they have different people performing and receiving the action of being restricted and controlled, they both centers around the same idea of being controlled, and thus are both related to postcolonialism analysis.”

**Slide 4**

Title Introduction (Leo):

We will now start to introduce the History and Development of Postcolonialism. While there are many different cases of colonialism and imperialism in history, we will only be talking about the ones that are the most important and have the most influence on literature.

**Slide 7:**

3rd dot jot (Leo):

“Postcolonialism is also sometimes used to refer to the struggles of the indigenous people in the early 21st century. This is due to the unfair treatment they have received by the current society, from receiving lower marks in school to not being allowed to certain resources. Take Australia's Aboriginal relationship with the colonizers for example: Their relationship started in 1788, when the British came in and colonized the country. The colonization of Australia was an exception to the British imperial colonization practices, as there were no treaties drawn up setting out terms of agreement. There was one significant and immediate consequence of this colonization, and that is the diseases Europeans brought. Native Australians were not exposed to diseases such as measles, smallpox and tuberculosis. This caused the native Australians to be very vulnerable to becoming sick, and 90% of the Darug people were killed by smallpox alone. Another consequence of the British colonization was the Europeans taking land and water resources, which took away the habitat of wildlife, the food source of Australian Native people, and were converted for sheep and cattle farming. This is not yet to mention the British raping and forcing Aboriginal women as prostitutes, and many more horrible acts. However, under the context that they are usually given the right to self-govern within the international system, and are given minority status, which makes postcolonialism a less appropriate description. At one time, the indigenous people were subjected from very limited and small gains by the United Nations and the international system of states to the decolonized territories in the 1970s.”

**Slide 8**

Dot jot 4,5,6,7,8(Leo):

1. Gayatri Spivak
2. R. Siva Kumar
3. Dipesh Chakrabarty
4. Derek Gregory
5. Amar Acheraiou

**Slide 9**

Frantz Fanon (Leo Chai):

“Frantz Fanon is a French West Indian psychiatrist, philosopher, revolutionary and writer, and posed influence in the field of postcolonialism, critical theory and Marxism. In *The Wretched of the Earth* published in 1961, Fanon analyzes and describes the nature of colonialism as destructive. In this book, Fanon critique nationalism and imperialism to discuss about how language is related to establishing imperialist identities such as the colonizer and the colonized. In this book, Fanon suggests that revolutionaries should collaborate with the lumpenproletariat, who will provide to force to create the change the revolutionaries are seeking for. In the traditional Marxism theories, lumpenproletariat are the lowest class, consisting mostly of criminals, unemployed and homeless people, who are not class conscious to participate in anti-colonial revolutions. However, Fanon believes that the urban proletariats are overly affected by the dominant ideology, and the lumpenproletariat have enough intellectual independence from the dominant ideology to thus decolonize their nation.

**Slide 13**

Why was it done? (Leo):

The colonizers have a very specific idea about who was civilized and who was not, what is the desirable way to live and what is considered appropriate behavior. With this in mind, many other nations from Asia and Africa appeared to be “salvages” and “inappropriate” from their cultural point of view.

Furthermore, the education system was used as a tool to strengthen their control of the different colonies.The adult generation had more awareness of what was going on, and thus would have more hatred to the colonizers. However, the children had significant less knowledge of what was going on, so they were a breaking point for the colonizers.

Manipulating language has a lot of benefits for the colonizers.

This firstly prepares the young boys for careers in the British civil service. By having more colonized people in the British civil service, the British are developing a closer relationship between the colonized and the colonizers.

Furthermore, when teaching English in the schools, this would make the kids accept the language English over their first language. This combined with the fact that the British’s thought, attitude and politics are also taught together with english makes the children in school assimilated into the British culture.

**Slide 19**

Diaspora Literature (Leo):

Diaspora in Literature refers to people who were forced to leave their native country, and have a shared culture or experience. The two most notable diaspora in history is caused by the expulsion of the Jews from the Land of Israel, which is known as the Jewish diaspora, and migration of Greek people after the fall of Constantinople. There are still many other causes of Diaspora, such as the African transatlantic slave trade, displacement of Chinese or Indians in the coolie trade and many other examples.

This is important to analyze because before the postcolonial phase and in the colonial phase, these people with relatable experience or culture would likely gather together, and provide each other with support. This would create a strong emotional tie between each individual, and thus creating a unique group. This would remain significant in the postcolonial period as these people would likely remain together attached to a similar culture or experience. One important aspect to consider to analyze from the diaspora’s perspective is the bond between people in a diaspora, as they have supported each other through very challenging periods of their life.

**Slide 29**

Quotes (Leo):

Here is a quote from Young Goodman Brown:

“The whole forest was peopled with frightful sounds; the creaking of the trees, the howling of wild beasts, and the yell of Indians; while, sometimes the wind tolled like a distant church-bell, and sometimes gave a broad roar around the traveller, as if all Nature laughed him to scorn. But he was himself the chief horror of the scene, and shrank not from its other horrors.”

In this quote, the Indians symbolize the colonized, and Young Goodman Brown himself represents the colonizers. In this quote, Hawthrone tries to create a scary mood, and this can be seen from words such as “frightful sounds” and “creaking of the trees”. “The yell of Indians” being an aspect included to create that imagery shows the attitude of the colonizers to the colonized. In this case, Goodman Brown himself is representing the exotic other, as he is described as “goodman” and have shown innocent characteristics. However, on the other hand, the “Indians” are representing the demonic other, as their “yelling” sounds are used to help create a scary imagery. This scene thus shows the attitude of colonizers on the colonized: thinking that the colonized people are uncultured, uneducated since they are not living the colonizer’s desired life.

Later in this quote, the narrator reads “as if all Nature laughed him to scorn.”. In this quote, the Nature is describing all of the “demonic others” in this scene, such as the wild beast and Indians. Together, this symbolizes the successive results of the colonized people fighting back the colonizers by using diction such as “laughing” to show the superior position of the nature over Goodman Brown, which symbolizes how the colonized people are now free from the colonized, and have control over their own home lands and culture.

At the end of this quote, the narrator states “But he was himself the chief horror of the scene,” This shows that the most scary one on the scene is actually Young Goodman Brown himself. This reflects postcolonialism since Goodman Brown represents the colonizers, and colonizers were the worst nightmare for the colonized. While the colonizers may say that they are educating the colonized and doing them a service, what actually happened was that the importance of having different culture was ignored by the colonizers. At the end, the colonizers were the ones who performed the most vicious acts in to colonization period, which caused the colonized people to remain scared of the colonizers in the postcolonial period.”

**Slide 34**

Effects on Culture pt2 (Leo):

Colonization forced the people of Nigeria to adapt to British culture even after they achieved independence. British culture had such a significant effect on the Nigerian people that, even through a civil war and three changes of constitution, the English language and British influence remained permanent. This can be seen everywhere in the country, from street signs, to the literature written by local authors, they all use English.

To have a more realistic view of the events, we can look at the timeline of their history. While the timeline is not to scale, it can be seen that the British have colonized the country entirely from 1852 to 1960, and it has only been less than 60 years since the civil war that ended the colonization. Thus, the colonization of Britain has a significant impact on Nigeria’s culture.