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THEA:436

INTERIM ACCESSMENT

1. Difference between Radical feminism and Liberal feminism
2. Radical feminist sees patriarchy as the root of all gender issues and advocates for a complete change in the society in order to eliminate male supremacy. While the liberal feminist advocates for elimination of gender inequality through having equal rights for both the male and female.
3. Radical feminist believes that gender inequality and other gender related issues can only be eliminated by restructuring and removing male supremacy in all sphere of the society. While the Liberal feminist believes that gender inequality can be eliminated when women get same rights as men through legal, political, and social means.
4. A Radical feminist wants a complete restructuring of the society. While a Liberal feminist does not want a complete restructure.
5. A Radical feminist sees male supremacy or patriarchy as the root cause of gender inequality. While the liberal feminist does not focus on the root cause of the gender issues.
6. A Radical feminist is more of a militant than a Liberal feminist. While a Liberal feminist is not a Radical militant like the Radical feminist.

1b. Considering the play Anowa by Ama Ata Aidoo and what you have read about Aidoo, would you describe her as a Radical or Liberal feminist?

Ama Ata Aidoo can be seen or said to be a Radical feminist because in her play “Anowa’’ she used the Anowa to show women also have their own rights as well.

A radical feminist fight against patriarchy and the character Anowa was a perfect representation of that because even though her father did not want her to marry kofi Ako the man she was is in love with him because she did not love all other men that came to seek her hand in marriage and she also could not allow her parents decide her future. The character Anowa knew the traditions of the land but she also did not want to be enslaved like other women and girls in their community by just getting married to a man, giving birth to a lot of children and doing all the house chores with out even having the right to say to their mind or give their opinion on situations all because the men were considered the head and leaders, here by making the women look un important in the society.

Even though Badua and Osam, Anowa’s parents tried to her from running away by even reminding her of the traditions of the land but Anowa still stood her grounds and ran away with kofi Ako because she knew what she wanted and she also wanted to be free as a woman. In the play “Anowa” Ama Ata Aidoo makes it clear that if the traditions do not evolve the society stagnates . The debate between conversatism and progressivism is demonstrated in the conflict between Anowa and Kofi Ako, Badua and Osam, the old man, old women and even the children that cleans kofi Ako room.

In the play “Anowa” Ama Ata Aidoo showed that change is always turbulent, and especially so in societies whose norms have formed over centuries. The only way in which traditions can be changed is by demonstrating the usefulness of the new traditions. Even though Anowa’s actions did not inspire other villagers to be independent, but instead reenact ancient tropes. They feared and gossiped about her because she used the character “Anowa” to show that the women had right as well and the men do not have to make rules and then force the women to obey it.

1. Women’s empowerment begins with education, explain this statement with reference to “Over My Dead Body” and Atline’s Wrath, indicating whether or not you agree with statement.

This statement is true because in the both plays these women were only empowered or exposed after they acquired some education and that was when they had the courage to also fight for the rights of other women because they now know their rights as women and can defend themselves un like when they had no educational background and did not know their rights as women and this made them to fight for women’s equality in the society because they knew this was what the women needed in their society.

1. The use of language by African writers has been a key issue in discussion of African literature. Why is this is the case? With examples from any 2 plays we have read this semester, show how African playwrights have handled the issue.

This has been a case because a lot of African playwrights write their plays in the English language and this was a case because it was killing the African culture and language and it was also creating boundaries between the people who knew how to read and the English language and those who could not. Even though the plays that were written in English covers a higher range f population world wild but its still very important to include the African local languages because it also shows the true origin of the play, the real owners of the language and the play is about African’s so the reader should also be able to see that by the language used.

African playwrights have also not put a blind on this problem as it has also become an issue. A lot of them already started working on this issue for example playwrights like Ekuwa Surtherland author of the play “Ananswa” who used the Twi language in her play even it was also written in English as well but she also wrote some parts with the local ghananian language Twi. We also have “Okume” by John. E. Sibi Okumu from Kenya also used the same method and so many other authors have done this as well and the major aim for this is to show that our language is our identity and that is part of what makes us African’s and we are proud of it and this has added value to all the good African literary work.

1. Compare and contrast Mhalanga’s Workshop Negative and John Sibi Okumu’s “Kaggia” pointing out major similarities and differences.

SIMILARITIES

1.The plays are both talking about politics and colonial rule.

2. The both plays are talking about the fight for freedom.

3. In the both plays the leaders preached socialist system of government but practiced capitalism rather and that means they all lied and extorted the people.

DIFFERENCES

1. In the play “Kaggia” the character Kaggia fought for the poor people of his land. But in “Woekshop Negative” the characters Mkhize,Zulu and Ray fought for their rights as workers to be payed well.
2. In the “Kaggia” their was a female character but in the play “Workshop Negative” there was no female charcter.

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