I. The Battle for “Algeria”

1. French military conquest 1840

B. Goal

1. acquire land

2. transfer lands to Europeans

3. agriculture for French economic interests

4. cheap labor

C. Means

1. Legislation

a. Increase taxes

b. Law of 1863: privatize tribal and church lands

2. political system

a. douars

b. selective enfranchisement

c. “part” of metropolitan France

d. native elite

3. immigration and settlement

D. Consequences

1. forced Algerian farmers off of the land

2. enclosed land so pastoral nomads couldn’t use it.

3. dismembered tribal structure

4. eliminated system of grain reserve for famines

5. 1866-1870 famine, debt, resistance and punishment

6. 1880s ‘economy of grapes”

a. agriculture: growing grapes

b. wine for export

c. dependency of labor

E. Resistance

II. The Movement of National Liberation

1. Post-WWII demonstrations

B. Birth of the FLM

1. Liberation Movement

III. Frantz Fanon

1. Blida- Joinville Psychiatric Hospital (Division of Public Health)

1. de-segregated

2. therapeutic innovations

3. radicalized

a. Algeria War for Independence 1954

b. patients/victims (last chapter of Wretched of the Earth)

4. secretly helped FLN 1954-1956

5. resigned in 1956

6. “Letter of Expulsion”

1. Forced to leave Algeria

C. Tunisia

* 1. worked with FLN Provisional Government of Algeria

a. wrote for FLN newspaper

b. FLN Ambassador to Ghana

c. recon with ALN

2. Avoided two assassination attempts but wounded when jeep hit mine

3. Continued psychiatric work in Tunisia

1. Influence

1, Che Guevera

2. South Africa Steve Biko

3. Black Panthers: Stokely Carmichael, Huey Newton

4. Revolutionary movements in Sri Lanka, Ireland, Iran